



ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

March 31, 2015

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1. CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain information and statements within this Annual Information Form may be deemed as “forward-looking statements” or “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws. All statements in this Annual Information Form, other than statements of historical fact, which address events or developments the Company expects to occur, are “forward looking statements” or “forward-looking information. “Forward looking” statements or information may include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial and operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries and affiliated companies, its mining projects, outcome for the Pacific Rim arbitration (as described below), the future price of gold, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realisation of mineral reserves and resource estimates, costs of production, estimates of initial capital, sustaining capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of the development of new mines, costs and timing of future exploration and drilling programs, timing of filing of updated technical information, anticipated production amounts, requirements for additional capital, governmental regulation of mining operations and exploration operations, timing and receipt of approvals, consents and permits under applicable mineral legislation, environmental risks, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation and regulatory matters. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements and information can be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “plans”, “expects”, “projects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “potential”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “targets”, “aims”, “anticipates” or “believes” or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or may be identified by statements to the effect that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements and information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries and/or its affiliated companies to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, future prices of gold; general business, economic and market factors (including changes in global, national or regional financial, credit, currency or securities markets), changes or developments in global, national or regional political and social conditions; changes in laws (including tax laws) and changes in GAAP or regulatory accounting requirements; the actual results of current production, development and/or exploration activities; the outcome of any pending litigation and regulatory matters; the ability to obtain required consents, permits or approvals; conclusions of economic evaluations and studies; fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, the Australian dollar, the Philippines Peso or the New Zealand dollar; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; impacts arising from natural disasters, including extreme weather events; political instability or insurrection or war; labour force availability and turnover; adverse judicial decisions; delays in obtaining financing or governmental approvals, or in the completion of development or construction activities, or in the commencement of operations; as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this document. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements and information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performance, achievements or events to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are outside or beyond the control of the Company, its officers, employees, agents or associates. Forward-looking statements and information contained herein are made as of the date of this Annual Information Form and, subject to applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements and information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements and information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information due to the inherent uncertainty therein. All forward-looking statements and information made herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. This Annual Information Form may use the terms “Measured”, “Indicated” and “Inferred” Resources. U.S. investors are advised that while such terms are recognised and required by Canadian regulations, the Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognise them. “Inferred Resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of

Inferred Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Measured or Indicated Resources will ever be converted into reserves. U.S. investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable. This document does not constitute an offer of securities for sale in the United States or to any person that is, or is acting for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person (as defined in Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")) ("U.S. Person"), or in any other jurisdiction in which such an offer would be unlawful.

2. TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE

The estimates of mineral resources and reserves contained in this Annual Information Form (“AIF”) were prepared in accordance with the standards set out in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves dated December 2012 (the “JORC Code”) and in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”). The JORC Code is the accepted reporting standard for the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (“ASX”) and the New Zealand Stock Exchange Limited (“NZX”). The El Dorado property used the CIM Standard for resource estimates.

Unless stated otherwise, in respect of the mineral projects of the Company referred to in this AIF, the scientific and technical information (including disclosure regarding mineral resources and mineral reserves) is based upon the following NI 43-101 compliant technical reports (collectively, the “Technical Reports”):

- (a) “Technical Report for the Macraes Project located in the Province of Otago, New Zealand” dated February 12, 2010, prepared by R. Redden, Development and Technical Services Manager, and J.G. Moore, Group Mine Geology Manager, both of Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited (the “Macraes Technical Report”);
- (b) “Technical Report for the Reefton Project located in the Province of Westland, New Zealand” dated May 24, 2013, prepared by K. Madambi, Technical Services Manager and J. G. Moore, Chief Geologist, both of Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited (the “Reefton Technical Report”); and
- (c) “Technical Report for the Didipio Gold / Copper Operation Luzon Island ” dated October 29, 2014, prepared by Simon Griffiths, General Manager of Studies, Jonathan Moore, Chief Geologist, both of Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited, and Michael Holmes, Chief Operating Officer of OceanaGold Corporation (the “Didipio Technical Report”).

Simon Griffiths, Knowell Madambi and Jonathan Moore are full-time employees of the Company’s subsidiary, Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited. Michael Holmes is a full-time employee of OceanaGold Corporation. Rod Redden was a full time employee of Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited until February 2012. The Technical Reports have been filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and are available for review at www.sedar.com under the Company’s profile.

For further information regarding the El Dorado property, reference should be made to the following NI 43-101 technical report which has been filed and is available at sedar.com under the name of Pacific Rim Mining Corp.: “Technical Report Update on the El Dorado Project Gold and Silver Resources, Department of Cabanas, Republic of El Salvador” dated March 3, 2008, prepared by Steven Ristorcelli and Peter A. Ronning of Mine Development Associates.

The El Dorado resource estimate referred to herein was prepared by Mr. Steven Ristorcelli, C.P.G, of Mine Development Associates, Reno, Nevada (who is an independent Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101) and conforms to current CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves. Mr Ristorcelli is a Registered Professional Geologist in the states of California and Wyoming and a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

Where the mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates of the Company’s Reefton, Macraes and Didipio operations set out in this AIF differ from those set out in the Technical Report for the relevant property, such differences arise from updates to such mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates as a result of either depletion through production, addition due to exploration activities or revised economic assumptions. The latest updates of mineral reserves for each of the Company’s New Zealand projects were prepared by, or under the supervision of, K. Madambi, while the mineral reserves for Didipio were prepared under the supervision of M. Holmes. The updates of mineral resources for the Didipio project were prepared by, or under the supervision of, J. G. Moore, while the updates of mineral resources for Macraes and Reefton were updated by S. Doyle. M. Holmes, K. Madambi, J. G. Moore and S. Doyle are Members and Chartered professionals with the Australasian

Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and each is a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101. S. Doyle is also a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. All such persons are “qualified persons” for the purposes of NI 43-101 and have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a “competent person” as defined in the JORC Code. Messrs Moore, Madambi, Doyle, Holmes and Ristorcelli consent to inclusion in this AIF of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. The estimates of mineral resources and reserves contained in this AIF are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation prepared by the named qualified and competent persons.

The environmental matters disclosed in this AIF include events and circumstances subsequent to the preparation of the Technical Reports. To this extent, such disclosures are based on the Company’s own knowledge.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Unless the context otherwise requires, references to “OGC”, “OceanaGold”, the “Company”, “we”, “us” or “our” include OceanaGold Corporation and each of its subsidiaries (save that, where appropriate, Oceana Gold Limited is defined separately as “OGL”).

Please refer to the “Technical Glossary” for the meanings of certain technical terms used in this AIF. Where applicable, terms with a technical meaning related to mineral extraction are defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) – Definitions and Guidelines adopted by the CIM Council on August 20, 2000, as those definitions may be amended from time to time by the CIM (the “CIM Standards”).

All references to mineral reserves and mineral resources are references to the gross mineral reserves and mineral resources per project or property, unless reference is made to “attributable” mineral reserves and/or mineral resources which refers only to the Company’s attributable portion of the mineral reserves and mineral resources on any project or property. All information with respect to mineral resources and reserves is reported in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards and, unless otherwise indicated, is also consistent with the JORC Code.

4. CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this AIF is given as of December 31, 2014. All amounts in this AIF are expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated. References to “C\$” are to Canadian dollars, “A\$” are to Australian dollars and “NZ\$” are to New Zealand dollars.

The following table sets forth market indicative exchange rates for the previous five calendar years.

| | | AUD:USD | CAD:USD | NZD:USD | PHP:USD |
|------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2014 | End rate | 0.8175 | 0.8605 | 0.7797 | 0.0224 |
| | Average rate | 0.9023 | 0.9057 | 0.8305 | 0.0225 |
| | High | 0.9497 | 0.9406 | 0.8823 | 0.0231 |
| | Low | 0.8105 | 0.8570 | 0.7653 | 0.0220 |
| 2013 | End rate | 0.8917 | 0.9414 | 0.8214 | 0.0226 |
| | Average rate | 0.9679 | 0.9712 | 0.8205 | 0.0236 |
| | High | 1.0598 | 1.0171 | 0.8634 | 0.0246 |
| | Low | 0.8861 | 0.9340 | 0.7709 | 0.0224 |
| 2012 | End rate | 1.0394 | 1.0034 | 0.8288 | 0.0244 |

| | | | | | |
|------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Average rate | 1.0357 | 1.0003 | 0.8100 | 0.0237 |
| | High | 1.0809 | 1.0315 | 0.8463 | 0.0245 |
| | Low | 0.9701 | 0.9592 | 0.7500 | 0.0226 |
| 2011 | End rate | 1.0108 | 0.9788 | 0.7701 | 0.0228 |
| | Average rate | 1.0339 | 1.0116 | 0.7924 | 0.0231 |
| | High | 1.1025 | 1.0608 | 0.8775 | 0.0238 |
| | Low | 0.9477 | 0.9438 | 0.7184 | 0.0224 |
| 2010 | End rate | 1.0124 | 0.9990 | 0.7684 | 0.0228 |
| | Average rate | 0.9200 | 0.9707 | 0.7219 | 0.0222 |
| | High | 1.0158 | 1.0023 | 0.7956 | 0.0236 |
| | Low | 0.8137 | 0.9258 | 0.6623 | 0.0211 |

5. CORPORATE STRUCTURE

5.1 OceanaGold Corporation

The registered office address of OceanaGold Corporation is 2900-550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 0A3, Canada. The head office address of the Company is Level 14, 357 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia. This became effective as of March 23, 2015, following a relocation from the Company's previous head office at Level 5, 250 Collins Street, Melbourne.

OGC is a multinational gold mining and exploration company that has (taken together with OGL) been listed on the ASX and the main board equity security market operated by the NZX since 2004 and on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") since June 27, 2007.

In 2007, OGC was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) as the Canadian holding company for the purpose of carrying on the business of Oceana Gold Limited pursuant to a court-approved arrangement under Australian law.

OGC's asset portfolio consists of the following major projects:

- the Macraes Operations, which includes the operating Macraes open pit gold mines and Frasers underground gold mine;
- the Reefion Operations, which includes the operating Globe Progress open pit gold mine; and
- the Didipio Operations (or "Didipio"), which commenced commercial production on April 1, 2013.

OGC also acquired Pacific Rim Mining Corp. ("Pacific Rim") following the completion of a statutory plan of arrangement under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) in 2013.

The Company's ownership structure consists of three primary wholly owned subsidiary entities which house its assets:

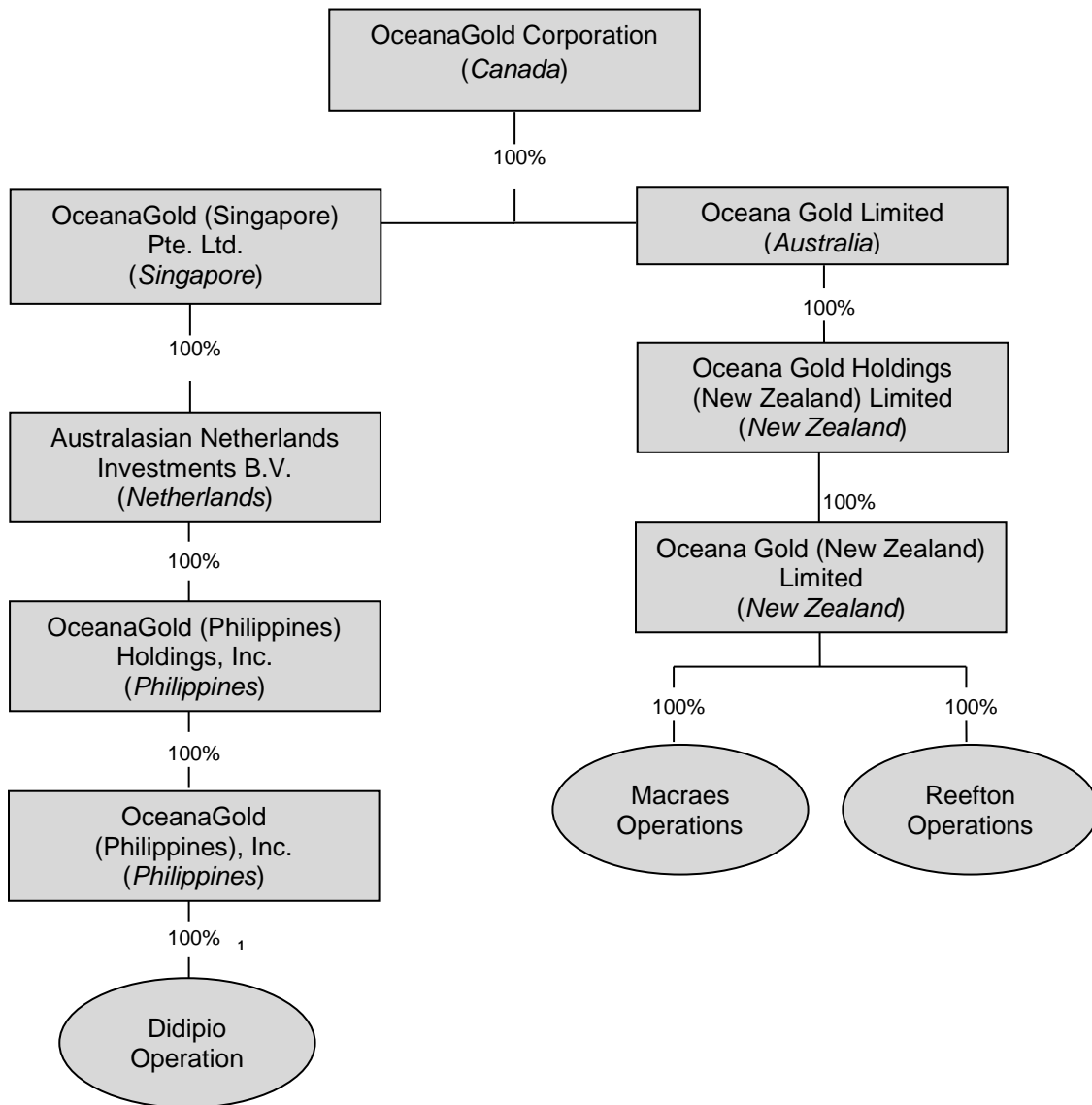
- OceanaGold (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. – Holds the Company's interests and operations in the Philippines;
- Oceana Gold Limited – Holds the Company's interests and operations in New Zealand; and
- 1015776 B.C. Ltd.– Holds all of Pacific Rim's existing interests in El Salvador. At this stage these interests are not material to the Company.

The Macraes and the Reefion Operations are located in New Zealand, and the Didipio Operation is located in the Philippines. In 2014, OGC produced 201,207 ounces of gold with gold sales of 208,462 ounces at a cash

cost of US\$862 per ounce sold from the Macraes and Reefton goldfields. Commercial production at the Didipio Operation commenced in 2013. In 2014, OGC produced 106,256 ounces of gold with gold sales of 110,510 ounces at a cash cost net of by-product credits of negative US\$420 per ounce sold from the Didipio goldfield.

5.2 Incorporate Relationships

The Company's material assets are owned through a series of primary subsidiaries, as shown on the organisational chart below. A full listing is contained in "Appendix B."



¹ The Company currently holds a 100% interest in the Didipio Operation (save that the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement provides a family syndicate with the right to an 8% interest during the operating phase, after recovery of all pre-operating costs).

6. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

In 2014, the Company delivered another strong year of financial and operation performance as it continued its journey to becoming an emerging, multinational gold producer. Despite lower commodity prices, the Company reported record revenue and profits on the back of this strong performance. The Company continued to reduce its debt level through the repayment of approximately \$77.4 million in debt while increasing its cash position by \$26.4 million to \$51.2 million.

As a result of the strong financial performance, the Board of Directors established a dividend policy that includes an ordinary dividend of \$0.02 per share paid annually plus a discretionary amount that would be based on the profitability of the Company and requirements for growth capital investments. For 2014, the Board of Directors declared a dividend payment of \$0.04 per share.

At the Didipio operation in the Philippines, the Company reported record gold and copper production with sector leading low cash costs and All-In Sustaining Costs (AISC). Throughout the year, the Company achieved a number of major milestones with the operation including a highly successful ramp-up of the process plant.

In 2014, the Company completed debottlenecking activities at the Didipio process plant including the successful installation and commissioning of the pebble crusher. In 2014, the Didipio operation milled over 3.1 million tonnes of ore and by the end of the year, the process plant was operating at the planned annualised throughput rate of 3.5 Mtpa, 40% above the nameplate design.

The Company's project development team completed the Didipio optimisation study which included a comprehensive update to the National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report. As a result of the optimisation study, the Didipio mine design materially changed to reflect a new robust mine plan that includes earlier access to the high grade ore in the underground and a smaller open pit with less waste mined.

The main focus of the Didipio optimisation study was identifying the optimal location of the interface (crown pillar) between the open pit and the underground. In the previous design, the 30-metre crown pillar was located in the heart of the highest grade of the ore body and under the previous mine plan this section would be the final area mined. With the optimisation, the crown pillar was lifted higher by 80 metres. Also, with additional drilling that took place over the course of 2014, the underground design was expanded at depth by an additional 80 metres. As a result, the underground mine plan was modified to create two mining domains allowing for an increase of the mining rate to 1.6 Mtpa (from 1.2 Mtpa) by 2020. Development of the underground mine was brought forward by one year and commenced in March 2015 with construction of the underground portal. With an earlier commencement of the underground development, the Company has brought forward production from the underground by two years. As such, the first underground ore is expected to be processed in late 2017.

With the changes to the underground mine design, the open pit design was also optimised reflecting a smaller pit shell which was also better configured to align the geometric configuration of the ore body. With these changes, the Company eliminated 67 million tonnes of waste resulting in an operating cost reduction of \$215 million. Overall, the changes made to the Didipio mine design has resulted in enhanced economics, a more efficient mine plan and a consistent production and cash flow profile over the life of mine.

In New Zealand, the Company continues to identify opportunities to maximise cash flow generation in the continued low gold price environment. During the year, the project development team completed the Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) for the Blackwater Project. The results demonstrated robust economics under the base case assumptions. The Company has yet to make a decision to advance the project into the next phase which requires a capital expenditure of \$40 million to develop an exploration drive, conduct further drilling and trial mining and complete a feasibility-level study.

At Macraes, the Company began development of the Coronation open pit located 5-km north of the current process plant. Through underground infill drilling, the Company successfully increased the mine life of the Frasers underground by one year. As a result, the Frasers underground mine operation now has a mine life to the end of 2016. The open pit operations at Macraes currently have a mine life until the end of 2017.

At Reefton, the operation will transition into a care and maintenance phase by the end of 2015, pending a significant improvement in the gold price. The Company will progressively rehabilitate land no longer required for mining.

The Company continued to enhance its hedging program for the New Zealand operations to ensure a cash flow positive business. The hedging program consists of zero-cost collar hedges designed to cover the operating and capital costs associated with the operations including the provision for rehabilitation costs as well as maintaining a minimum profit margin. Over the next two years out to the end of 2016, the Company has hedged 80% of the expected gold production from its New Zealand operations.

The Company continues to identify organic and external growth opportunities that would further enhance shareholder wealth. The Company will remain disciplined in its use of capital and investing in growth opportunities and will convert opportunities that align with the corporate strategy of investing in high quality assets.

Exploration activities in the Philippines have been focused on near mine-site opportunities identified through a geophysical survey completed in 2014. The Company received the renewal of its exploration license for the Paco tenements and is preparing to drill this site in 2015 upon completion of a geophysical survey.

Additionally, the Company continues to focus on identifying drilling targets through surface sampling and geophysics of targets within the FTAA area. In New Zealand, the Company conducts infill drilling at the Frasers underground to increase the mine life of this operation. The Company has commenced a drilling program in the Macraes Goldfield to identify stock work ore along strike.

7. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

7.1 Business Strategy

OceanaGold's vision is to be a mid-tier, multinational gold producer delivering superior shareholder returns in a safe and sustainable manner by developing and operating high quality assets.

The Company is focused on maximizing the profitability of its current assets while operating to the highest health, safety, and environment and community standards. The Company is focused on increasing gold and copper production through optimization of its existing assets and through low cost investment in organic growth opportunities. The Company will continue to leverage 24 years of operating experience and its breadth of technical and social experience to identify new value-add opportunities in the Asia-Pacific and Americas regions.

Additionally, the Company will:

- focus on increasing productivity and identifying efficiencies at its Didipio Operation in Luzon, Philippines;
- focus on maximizing profitability to ensure a sustainable business in New Zealand;
- strengthen its balance sheet;
- investing in high quality, low cost reserves through judicious capital spending;

- working closely with its valued stakeholders in the Philippines, New Zealand and El Salvador and its diverse group of shareholders; and,
- being the partner, employer and gold company of choice.

OceanaGold may also pursue other growth opportunities via accretive transactions of high quality, low cost exploration, development and/or producing assets that would complement its existing portfolio of assets.

7.2 Production and Operations

The table below summarises the total production and operating information for the year ended December 31, 2014.

| | First Quarter 2014 | Second Quarter 2014 | Third Quarter 2014 | Fourth Quarter 2014 | Year Ended 2014 | Year Ended 2013 | Year Ended 2012 |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Group Production | | | | | | | |
| Gold Produced (ounces) | 86,568 | 60,831 | 67,352 | 92,712 | 307,463 | 325,732 | 232,909 |
| Copper Produced (tonnes) | 6,479 | 4,706 | 7,078 | 6,747 | 25,010 | 23,059 | - |
| Silver Produced (ounces) | 74,474 | 56,436 | 82,787 | 78,192 | 291,889 | 254,530 | - |
| Gold Sold (ounces) | 94,050 | 72,294 | 64,241 | 88,386 | 318,972 | 308,081 | 230,119 |
| Copper Sold (tonnes) | 7,752 | 5,173 | 6,690 | 6,271 | 25,886 | 21,290 | - |
| Silver Sold (ounces) | 97,399 | 63,130 | 74,054 | 72,628 | 307,211 | 254,530 | NA |
| Cash operating cost (US\$/oz) ^{1,2} | 170 | 778 | 441 | 369 | 418 | 426 | 940 |
| Average Gold Price received (US\$/oz) ² | 1,311 | 1,314 | 1,271 | 1,201 | 1,273 | 1,382 | 1,675 |
| Average Copper Price Received (\$/t) ² | 6,939 | 6,924 | 6,932 | 6,621 | 6,423 | 7,127 | - |
| Didipio, Philippines² | | | | | | | |
| Gold Produced (ounces) | 30,480 | 14,786 | 26,207 | 34,783 | 106,256 | 66,277 | 374 |
| Copper Produced (tonnes) | 6,479 | 4,706 | 7,078 | 6,747 | 25,010 | 23,059 | 203 |
| Silver Produced (ounces) | 74,474 | 56,436 | 82,787 | 78,192 | 291,889 | 254,530 | - |
| Mill Feed (dry milled tonnes) | 750,626 | 640,617 | 849,656 | 870,617 | 3,111,516 | 2,578,295 | 69,221 |
| Mill Feed Grade Gold (grams/tonnes) | 1.40 | 0.80 | 1.09 | 1.39 | 1.19 | 0.94 | 0.73 |
| Mill Feed Grade Copper (%) | 0.90 | 0.79 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.98 | 0.46 |
| Macraes, NZ | | | | | | | |
| Gold Produced (ounces) | 40,668 | 35,641 | 35,403 | 41,798 | 153,510 | 198,820 | 169,609 |
| Mill Feed (dry milled tonnes) | 1,275,748 | 1,401,993 | 1,468,187 | 1,523,801 | 5,669,729 | 5,811,868 | 5,789,255 |
| Mill Feed Grade (grams/tonnes) | 1.19 | 0.96 | 0.90 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.30 | 1.12 |
| Reefton, NZ | | | | | | | |
| Gold Produced (ounces) | 15,420 | 10,404 | 5,742 | 16,131 | 47,697 | 60,635 | 63,300 |
| Mill Feed (dry milled tonnes) | 417,963 | 204,673 | 236,266 | 404,698 | 1,430,599 | 1,478,349 | 1,643,120 |
| Mill Feed Grade (grams/tonnes) | 1.38 | 1.07 | 0.92 | 1.52 | 1.26 | 1.57 | 1.48 |

1. Net of by-product credits

2. Commercial production was declared effective April 1, 2013 at Didipio and operating costs net of revenue received prior to this date were capitalised. As such, Didipio's 2013 average commodity prices and cash costs reflect the gold ounces and copper tonnes sold and costs from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

7.3 Resources and Reserves

The Company has estimated Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves for its Macraes, Reefton and Didipio Operations and Mineral Resources for Sam's Creek and Pacific Rim's El Dorado project as shown below as at December 31, 2014.

The key drivers of change to resource inventory this year have been:

- Mining depletion at Macraes, Reefton and Didipio,
- Reclassification of part of the Frasers Open pit resource due to failure of the west wall of the pit,
- First-time reporting of silver at Didipio
- Resource updates for a number of deposits.

The resource reporting cut-off grades at Macraes and Reefton are based on US\$1,250 /oz gold and NZD/USD FX rate of 0.70.

Given the estimated 16 year mine life at Didipio, and the longer term potential for cost reductions and gold / copper price increases, the Didipio reported resources are based on US\$1,300/oz gold and US\$3.33/lb for the open pit mine and US\$1,450/oz gold and US\$3.80/lb copper for the underground mine (refer to note 2 in the Mineral Resources table below).

The El Dorado resources were last reported in 2008 by Pacific Rim based on US\$980/oz gold and US\$20/oz silver. Mining, processing and associated costs and price assumptions are currently being reviewed.

MINERAL RESOURCES (as at December 31, 2014)

| RESOURCE CUT OFF GRADE | RESOURCE AREA | MEASURED | | | | | | INDICATED | | | | | | MEASURED & INDICATED | | | | | | INFERRED RESOURCE | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Mt | Au g/t | Au Moz | Ag g/t | Ag Moz | Cu % | Cu Mt | Mt | Au g/t | Au Moz | Ag g/t | Ag Moz | Cu % | Cu Mt | Mt | Au g/t | Au Moz | Ag g/t | Ag Moz | Cu % | Cu Mt | Mt | Au g/t | Au Moz | Ag g/t | Ag Moz | Cu % | Cu Mt |
| 0.4g/t | Coronation | | | | | | | 6.92 | 1.01 | 0.23 | | | | | 6.92 | 1.01 | 0.23 | | | | | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.07 | | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | Deepdell | 0.55 | 1.34 | 0.02 | | | | 0.02 | 1.05 | 0.00 | | | | | 0.57 | 1.33 | 0.02 | | | | | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.01 | | | | | |
| Geologically Constrained | Golden Point | | | | | | | 36.7 | 0.91 | 1.07 | | | | | 43.0 | 0.96 | 1.33 | | | | | 1.5 | 2.6 | 0.12 | | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | Round Hill / Southern pit | 6.29 | 1.27 | 0.26 | | | | 16.6 | 0.89 | 0.48 | | | | | 17.5 | 0.92 | 0.52 | | | | | 9.6 | 0.5 | 0.17 | | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | James Mite | 0.84 | 1.52 | 0.04 | | | | 7.03 | 0.75 | 0.17 | | | | | 11.9 | 0.96 | 0.37 | | | | | 11 | 0.6 | 0.22 | | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | Frasers Pit | 4.89 | 1.27 | 0.20 | | | | 6.61 | 2.18 | 0.46 | | | | | 11.2 | 2.51 | 0.90 | | | | | 26 | 0.7 | 0.58 | | | | | |
| Geologically Constrained | Frasers Underground | 4.56 | 2.97 | 0.44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 1.7 | 0.74 | | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | Ounce | | | | | | | 1.24 | 1.35 | 0.05 | | | | | 1.33 | 1.36 | 0.06 | | | | | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.08 | | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | Golden Bar | 0.09 | 1.54 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.13 | | | | | |
| Geologically Constrained | Stoneburn | | | | | | | 0.28 | 1.50 | 0.01 | | | | | 0.28 | 1.50 | 0.01 | | | | | 7.1 | 1.2 | 0.26 | | | | | |
| 0.5g/t | Taylor's | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.01 | | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | Stockpiles | 8.05 | 0.56 | 0.14 | | | | | | | | | | | 8.05 | 0.56 | 0.14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MACRAES TOTAL | | 25.3 | 1.36 | 1.11 | | | | 75.4 | 1.02 | 2.48 | | | | 101 | 1.11 | 3.58 | | | | | 80 | 0.94 | 2.4 | | | | | | |
| 0.5g/t | Globe Progress | 1.66 | 1.80 | 0.10 | | | | 11.8 | 1.46 | 0.55 | | | | 13.5 | 1.50 | 0.65 | | | | | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.23 | | | | | | |
| 0.5g/t | Supreme | | | | | | | 0.85 | 1.63 | 0.04 | | | | 0.85 | 1.63 | 0.04 | | | | | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.03 | | | | | | |
| Geologically Constrained | Blackwater | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.9 | 23 | 0.67 | | | | | | |
| 0.5g/t | Stockpiles | 0.13 | 1.02 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REEFTON TOTAL | | 1.8 | 1.74 | 0.10 | | | | 12.6 | 1.47 | 0.60 | | | | 14.4 | 1.50 | 0.70 | | | | | 7.6 | 3.8 | 0.93 | | | | | | |
| (1) 0.7 g/t Au | SAMS CREEK | | | | | | | 4.03 | 1.77 | 0.23 | | | | 4.03 | 1.77 | 0.23 | | | | | 4.2 | 1.3 | 0.18 | | | | | | |
| (2) 0.5 AuEq g/t | Didipio Open Pit | 5.17 | 1.77 | 0.29 | 2.75 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 0.03 | 19.9 | 0.61 | 0.39 | 2.14 | 1.37 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 25.1 | 0.85 | 0.69 | 2.27 | 1.83 | 0.39 | 0.10 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.08 | 1.5 | 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.01 |
| 1.12 AuEq g/t | Didipio Underground | 2.57 | 2.50 | 0.21 | 2.59 | 0.21 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 17.1 | 1.74 | 0.96 | 2.37 | 1.30 | 0.46 | 0.08 | 19.7 | 1.84 | 1.16 | 2.40 | 1.52 | 0.46 | 0.09 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 0.27 | 1.6 | 0.32 | 0.4 | 0.03 |
| 0.5 AuEq g/t | Didipio Stockpiles | 12.6 | 0.42 | 0.17 | 2.40 | 0.97 | 0.39 | 0.05 | | | | | | | 12.6 | 0.42 | 0.17 | 2.40 | 0.97 | 0.39 | 0.05 | | | | | | | | |
| DIDIPIO TOTAL | | 20.3 | 1.03 | 0.67 | 2.51 | 1.64 | 0.44 | 0.09 | 37.0 | 1.13 | 1.35 | 2.25 | 2.67 | 0.41 | 0.15 | 57.3 | 1.10 | 2.02 | 2.34 | 4.32 | 0.42 | 0.24 | 12 | 0.93 | 0.35 | 1.5 | 0.57 | 0.32 | 0.04 |
| (3) 4 g/t AuEq | Balsamo | | | | | | | | 0.57 | 9.86 | 0.18 | 113 | 2.06 | | 0.57 | 9.86 | 0.18 | 113.0 | 2.06 | | | 0.28 | 7.7 | 0.07 | 76 | 0.7 | | | |
| 4 g/t AuEq | Minita | 0.61 | 12.23 | 0.24 | 80.6 | 1.59 | | | 1.18 | 9.65 | 0.36 | 58.2 | 2.20 | | 1.79 | 10.54 | 0.61 | 65.9 | 3.79 | | | 0.08 | 10 | 0.03 | 67 | 0.2 | | | |
| 4 g/t AuEq | South Minita | | | | | | | | 1.07 | 9.25 | 0.32 | 64.0 | 2.20 | | 1.07 | 9.25 | 0.32 | 64.0 | 2.20 | | | 0.30 | 7.2 | 0.07 | 48 | 0.5 | | | |
| 4 g/t AuEq | Nance Dulce | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.13 | 20 | 0.08 | 122 | 0.5 | | | |
| 4 g/t AuEq | Coyolera | 0.17 | 7.86 | 0.04 | 57.8 | 0.31 | | | 0.50 | 7.15 | 0.12 | 58.7 | 0.95 | | 0.67 | 7.33 | 0.16 | 58.5 | 1.25 | | | 0.02 | 5.8 | 0.00 | 72 | 0.0 | | | |
| 4 g/t AuEq | Nueva | | | | | | | | 0.18 | 5.77 | 0.03 | 30.5 | 0.18 | | 0.18 | 5.77 | 0.03 | 30.5 | 0.18 | | | 0.03 | 4.7 | 0.00 | 35 | 0.0 | | | |
| EI DORADO TOTAL | | 0.78 | 11.3 | 0.28 | 75.7 | 1.90 | | | 3.50 | 9.00 | 1.01 | 67.5 | 7.58 | | 4.28 | 9.42 | 1.30 | 69.0 | 9.48 | | | 0.84 | 9.4 | 0.25 | 71 | 1.9 | | | |
| TOTAL RESOURCE | | 48.2 | 1.39 | 2.16 | 3.54 | 0.09 | | | 133 | 1.33 | 5.66 | 10.3 | 0.15 | | 181 | 1.35 | 7.82 | 13.8 | 0.24 | | | 104 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 0.04 | | | |

Notes:

All resources are inclusive of reserves.

- OceanaGold retains a 40% interest in the Sams Creek project in the South Island of New Zealand. The project contains a total of 10.1 Mt @ 1.77 g/t Au for 575 koz Indicated resource, as well as 10 Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au for 440 koz of Inferred resource. 40% of the total Sams Creek inventory has been included in OceanaGold's resource table. The project is not considered material to OceanaGold
- 0.50 g/t EqAu cut-off above the 2,460mRL and 1.12 g/t cut-off below the 2,460mRL. No resource reported below 2,070mRL. For the open pit resources, the EqAu cut-off is gold equivalent based on US\$1,300/oz gold and US\$3.33/lb copper. For the underground resources, the EqAu cut-off is gold equivalent based on US\$1,450/oz gold and US\$3.80/lb copper.
- The El Dorado Project is not considered material. Please refer to www.oceanagold.com for the press release dated October 8, 2013 for more details on the status of the permit applications and arbitration for the El Dorado Project as at the end of 2013. El Dorado resource cut-offs are based on gold 2008 assumptions of US\$980/oz and US\$20/oz silver.

For Macraes and Reefton (which have shorter projected mine lives than Didipio) resource cut-offs are based on US\$1,250/oz gold.

MINERAL RESERVES (as at December 31, 2014)

| RESERVE CUT OFF GRADE | RESERVE AREA | PROVEN | | | | PROBABLE | | | | TOTAL RESERVE | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Mt | Au g/t | Cu % | Ag g/t | Mt | Au g/t | Cu % | Ag g/t | Mt | Au g/t | Au Moz | Cu % | Cu Mt | Ag g/t | Ag Moz |
| 0.4g/t | Coronation | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 5.30 | 0.99 | | | 5.30 | 0.99 | 0.17 | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | Frasers Open Pit | 5.21 | 1.34 | | | 1.77 | 0.85 | | | 6.98 | 1.22 | 0.27 | | | | |
| 2.1g/t | Frasers Underground | 0.58 | 2.63 | | | 0.78 | 2.35 | | | 1.35 | 2.47 | 0.11 | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | Round Hill/Southern Pit | 2.94 | 1.50 | | | 10.45 | 0.99 | | | 13.39 | 1.10 | 0.47 | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | Stockpiles | 8.05 | 0.56 | | | | | | | 8.05 | 0.56 | 0.14 | | | | |
| 0.4g/t | MACRAES TOTAL | 16.78 | 1.04 | | | 18.29 | 1.03 | | | 35.07 | 1.04 | 1.17 | | | | |
| 0.5g/t | Globe Progress | 0.58 | 1.68 | | | 2.60 | 1.44 | | | 3.18 | 1.48 | 0.15 | | | | |
| 0.5g/t | Stockpiles | 0.13 | 1.02 | | | | | | | 0.13 | 1.02 | 0.00 | | | | |
| 0.5g/t | REEFTON TOTAL | 0.71 | 1.56 | | | 2.60 | 1.44 | | | 3.31 | 1.46 | 0.16 | | | | |
| | TOTAL NEW ZEALAND RESERVE | 17.49 | 1.06 | | | 20.89 | 1.08 | | | 38.38 | 1.07 | 1.32 | | | | |
| 0.52g/t* AuEq | Didipio Open Pit | 4.93 | 1.86 | 0.55 | 2.79 | 14.17 | 0.66 | 0.42 | 2.23 | 19.11 | 0.97 | 0.60 | 0.45 | 0.09 | 2.37 | 1.46 |
| 1.3g/t* AuEq | Didipio Underground | 2.20 | 2.39 | 0.46 | 2.43 | 13.67 | 1.76 | 0.43 | 2.22 | 15.87 | 1.85 | 0.94 | 0.43 | 0.07 | 2.25 | 1.15 |
| 0.52g/t* AuEq | Stockpiles | 12.58 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 2.40 | | | | | 12.58 | 0.39 | 0.16 | 0.42 | 0.05 | 2.40 | 0.97 |
| | DIDIPIO TOTAL | 19.72 | 0.98 | 0.46 | 2.50 | 27.84 | 1.20 | 0.42 | 2.22 | 47.56 | 1.11 | 1.70 | 0.44 | 0.21 | 2.34 | 3.58 |
| | TOTAL RESERVE | 37.21 | 1.02 | | | 48.73 | 1.15 | | | 85.94 | 1.09 | 3.02 | | 0.21 | | 3.58 |

Notes:

1. The Macraes and Reefton Mineral Reserve figures were updated since the Macraes and Reefton Technical Reports to take into account depletion, drilling and gold price changes.
2. Macraes and Reefton Operations cut-off is based on US\$1250/oz gold. The estimates of Mineral Reserves for Macraes and Reefton Operations were prepared by, or under the supervision of, K. Madambi.
3. Didipio Gold-Copper Project cut-off is gold equivalent based on US\$1250/oz gold and US\$3.20/lb. copper. The estimates of Mineral Reserves for the Didipio Gold-Copper Project were prepared by, or under the supervision of, M. Holmes.
4. Figures are in-situ delivered to ROM (no mill factor applied).

7.4 Gold Market and Price

Gold is used primarily for production, fabrication and investment. Gold is traded on international markets and individual buyers and sellers generally are unable to influence its price.

7.5 Employee Relations and Personnel

As at December 31, 2014, OGC and its subsidiaries engaged employees and contractors in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and El Salvador. The Company also engaged a number of contractors to work on specific projects. New Zealand and the Philippine based operations staff are members of various unions and subject to collective agreements. The Company considers its employee relations to be amicable, and, the Company has not been subject to any material industrial dispute in the last year.

As at December 31, 2014 and not including contractors, the Company had a total of 1,241 employees (603 employees in New Zealand, 493 in the Philippines, 32 in El Salvador, 25 in Australia and 5 in Canada).

Approximately 94.44% of the Company's workforce is employed full-time (including those individuals who were employed on fixed-term contracts) and 5.56% is employed on a part-time basis.

7.6 Competition

The Company competes with other mining companies for acquiring mineral claims, permits, concessions and other mineral interests as well as for recruiting and retaining qualified employees. There is significant competition for the limited number of gold acquisition opportunities and, as a result, OGC may be unable to acquire attractive gold mining properties on terms it considers acceptable.

7.7 Foreign Operations

The Company's mineral properties are subject to the risks inherent in operating in a foreign country. In this regard, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section of this document.

7.8 Environmental Protection

New Zealand

New Zealand's principal environmental protection law is the Resource Management Act 1991 ("RMA"). Territorial authorities and regional councils have primary responsibility for administering the RMA. OceanaGold's use of land, water, and air in the course of its mining operations must be permitted by a rule in a district or regional plan, or sanctioned under resource consents. Consents are granted subject to various conditions such as the requirement to lodge an environmental bond; conditions to avoid, remedy, or mitigate significant adverse effects on the environment; and monitoring and periodic reporting on environmental effects. Failure to comply with the conditions of consent may lead to payment of fines, prosecution, and in most severe cases, the cancellation of the consent. OceanaGold holds a range of resource consents relating to its New Zealand operations, which are periodically varied and extended by application to the relevant local authorities. Its operations are monitored and have a history of general compliance, although water management issues have been present at the Reefton mine - please refer to section 9.3 for further details. Access to the Reefton mine is subject to additional conditions concerned with protection of the environment due to the mine being located in a conservation area. These conditions for access are imposed by agreement with the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

Philippines

Except during the exploration period, mining projects in the Philippines are required to secure environmental clearance, or an Environmental Compliance Certificate ("ECC") from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR"). The ECC for the Didipio Project was originally granted in August 1999 and subsequently amended in January 2000, August 2004, and December 2012. The ECC specifies the project mining methods, production rate, processing methods, 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 as well as a Social Development and Management Program.

7.9 Social and Environmental Policies and Standards

OceanaGold is committed to operating in a way that protects and supports social integrity, environmental biodiversity, and equitable development. The Company has provided greater focus on Corporate Social Responsibility through the review of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy and subsequent development of specific and detailed Policies for Health and Safety, Environment, Communities and Human Rights.

The OGC Environment Policy pledges to manage the environmental impact associated with its operations responsibly, to comply with all material statutory requirements applicable to its operations, to rehabilitate the mine sites so they do not pose any unacceptable risk to the environment, and to develop an end of mine life land use that aims to leave a positive legacy.

The new Community and Human Rights Policies emphasise the importance of being a responsible corporate citizen, and outlines the Company's commitment to respect for human rights, community engagement and sustainable economic and social development.

Each of these Policies is supported by a set of Compliance Standards to ensure that structures are implemented to meet the Policy requirements. All Policies and Standards are reviewed at least every 2 years to maintain currency. Business Units are audited against the Compliance Standards annually.

A Sustainability Steering Committee assists the Board in furthering the Company's commitments to positively impact communities through environmentally sound and responsible resource development and healthy and safe work environments.

8. THE MACRAES OPERATIONS

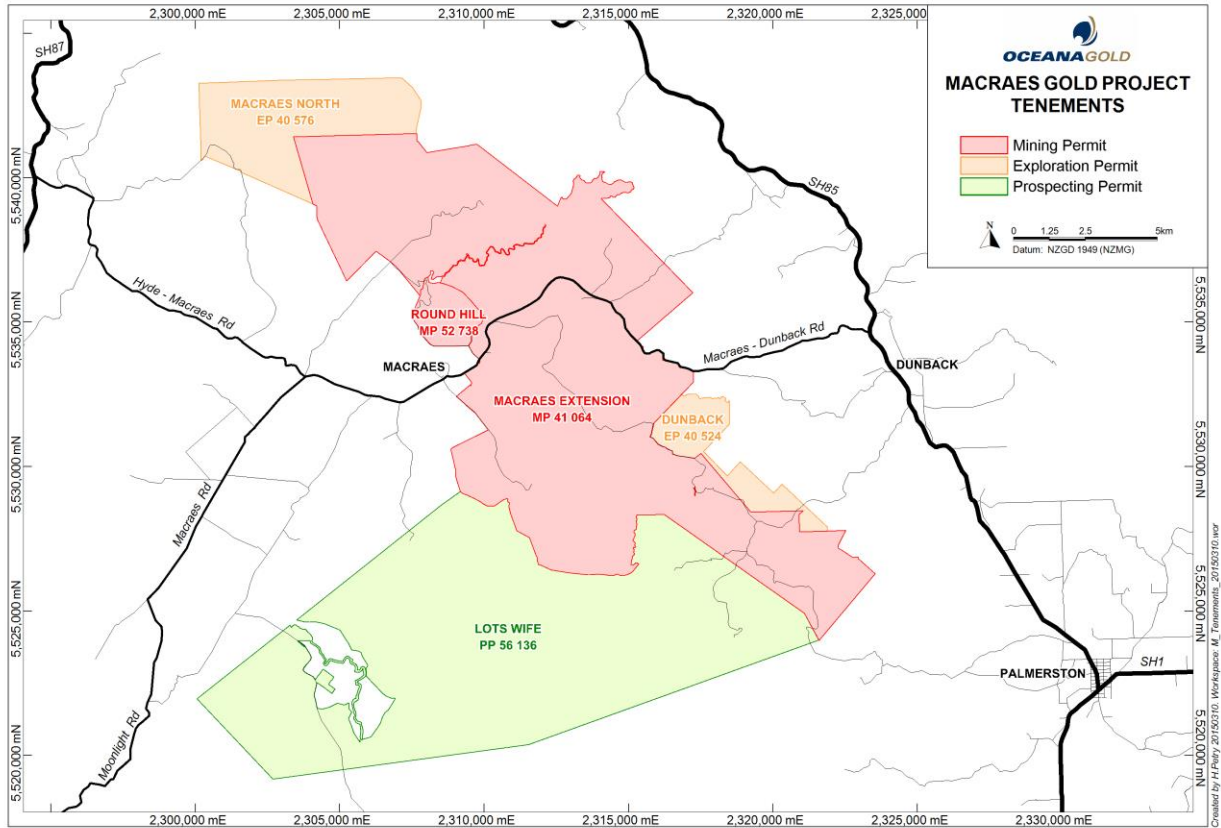
The Macraes mine, located on the South Island of New Zealand, is the country's largest gold producing operation. The wholly-owned Macraes Operations consist of the Macraes open pit gold mine, and the Frasers underground mine, as well as an adjacent processing plant including a pressure oxidation plant for the processing of sulphide ore (which is one of only three in the southern hemisphere). The Macraes mine has been in operation since 1990, and has produced over 4 million ounces of gold as at March 18, 2014.

The Frasers underground mine was developed to target the extensions of the Macraes ore body. The combined open pit and underground proven and probable mineral reserves currently support an approximately three year mine life at the Macraes Operations.

8.1 Property Description and Location

The Macraes Operation is located approximately 60 kilometres north of Dunedin and 30 kilometres to the northwest of Palmerston in the Otago Region of the South Island, New Zealand. The mining operation occurs approximately two kilometres to the east of the Macraes Flat township, and is predominantly surrounded by farmland.

For a detailed description of mineralization and infrastructure at the Macraes Operation, reference should be made to the Macraes Technical Report.



8.2 Mineral Permits and Regulatory Matters

OceanaGold holds a contiguous group of permits to the north-west and south-east of Macraes Flat, covering approximately 35 kilometres of strike of the mineralised Hyde-Macraes Shear Zone (“HMSZ”). The Company’s tenements comprise mining permits (“MP”), exploration permits (“EP”) and a prospecting permit (“PP”) granted or applied for under the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (New Zealand) (the “Crown Minerals Act”), which governs the prospecting, exploration and mining of Crown-owned minerals in New Zealand, as set forth in the following table.

| Permit No. | Location Name | Term | Expiry Date | Area (Hectares approx.) |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| MP 52 738 | Round Hill | 10 yrs | October 30, 2020 | 395 |
| MP 41 064 | Macraes Extension | 36 yrs | January 31, 2030 | 12,648 |
| EP 40 524 | Dunback | Appraisal term | May 17, 2017 | 724 |
| EP 40 576 | Macraes North | Appraisal term | October 27, 2015 | 1,942 |
| PPA 56 136 | Lots Wife | 2 yrs | February 10, 2017 | 10,978 |
| Total Area | | | | 26,687 |

MP — Mining Permit; EP -Exploration Permit; PPA – Prospecting Permit

The Company is the owner of the majority of land in the immediate vicinity of the Macraes mine, and most of the land within permits MP 52 738 and MP 41 064. The Company also owns land within EP 40 576 and PP 56 136.

With respect to gold and silver recovered from MP 52 738, a royalty of 2% ad valorem is payable to the reigning monarch of New Zealand or the Government acting on behalf of that monarch (the "Crown") annually. A royalty in an amount that is yet to be fixed will also be payable in respect of any scheelite recovered from the permit area. A royalty is payable to OW Hopgood on any gold, scheelite, or other minerals recovered from a specified project area in an amount equal to 5% of recovered minerals if recovered by open pit mining, and 3% of recovered minerals if recovered by underground mining.

With respect to Mining Permit 41 064, royalties to a maximum of 1% ad valorem, or 5% of accounting profits, whichever is greater, are payable to the Crown annually for gold, silver and (for parts of the permit area) other minerals including scheelite.

The Macraes Operation is fully permitted for its current operations.

8.3 Environmental Matters

Environmental management and mitigation measures are maintained at Macraes, including ongoing monitoring to ensure compliance with resource consent conditions. These consents are issued by the Otago Regional Council ("ORC"), the Waitaki District Council ("WDC") and the Dunedin City Council ("DCC"). Tailings and waste rock disposal facilities are maintained and managed on an ongoing basis. Progressive rehabilitation is ongoing.

A new tailings storage facility was commissioned in Q4 2013 with consented capacity through to 2017 and beyond.

In obtaining and operating within the granted resource consents to mine and mitigate the environmental effects of mining for the Macraes mine, the Company is deemed to have met the purpose and requirements of New Zealand's Resource Management Act 1991 ("RMA").

OceanaGold is in partnership with Otago Fish and Game, a semi-government organisation, to manage a Trout Hatchery on the Macraes mine site. OceanaGold has consents for the expansion of the Macraes mine through to 2020. The closure strategy includes expenditure focussed on community projects with the establishment of a Macraes Community Trust.

8.4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the mine is by sealed roads from Dunedin, Middlemarch and Ranfurly. There is adequate access along sealed roads and farm tracks throughout the mine area.

The Macraes mine is within short driving distance of a number of populated centres, including Dunedin, a city with a population of 120,000. Many employees live in the nearby towns of Palmerston and Waikouaiti, or in the city of Dunedin.

The Macraes Operations area is approximately 490 metres above sea level, exposed, windy and dry, with high evaporation in the warmer part of the year. It experiences a rainfall average of 600mm per year. The Macraes mining schedule allows for 26 days per annum of weather related delays. Droughts, which generally last two or three years, have been recorded in the east Otago region every 10 to 20 years. Vegetation is comprised of a combination of improved pasture and tussock grassland, with low trees and bushes in the streams and gullies. The predominant land use is stock grazing, with small areas covered by pine plantations.

The Macraes Operations are connected to the local power grid which supplies electrical power. The power line has adequate capacity to supply the mine at full operating limits. Water supply has not been a significant problem in the history of the project.

8.5 History

The original permits comprising the Macraes Operations were owned by Golden Point Mining Limited, and by BHP Gold Mines (New Zealand) Ltd. In December 1989, Macraes Mining Company Limited obtained 100% ownership of these permits. In December 1998, Macraes Mining Company Limited amalgamated with Macraes Mining Company Holdings Limited, which immediately thereafter changed its name to Macraes Mining Company Limited. This company subsequently changed its name to Gold and Resource Developments (NZ) Limited, and then to GRD Macraes Limited. In 2004, the name was changed to Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited.

8.6 Geological Setting

8.6.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Macraes Operations are located in a major, low-angle structure known as the Hyde Macraes Shear Zone (HMSZ). This regionally continuous, late metamorphic deformation zone cuts greenschist facies metasedimentary rocks of the Otago Schist, a metamorphic belt that was formed by collisional amalgamation of the Caples and Torlesse terranes in the Early-Middle Jurassic.

The HMSZ is one of the largest Mesozoic structures mapped in the Otago Schist, traceable for at least 30 kilometres along strike in east Otago. Mining to date has occurred along a continuous strike length of 6 kilometres in numerous staged pits, three smaller discrete satellite pits immediately to the north and at Golden Bar, a further 6 kilometres to the south. The HMSZ consists of variably altered, deformed and mineralised schist up to 150 metres thick, known as the Intrashear Schist. The thickest part of the shear zone consists of several mineralised zones stacked on metre-thick shears. These shears have ductile deformation textures overprinted by cataclasis. A shear known as the Hangingwall Shear, defines the upper limit of the Intrashear Schist. This shear, which can be up to 25 metres thick, is the most strongly mineralised structure at the Macraes Operations.

8.6.2 Deposit Geology

The open pit and underground deposits at the Macraes Operations are centred on the Hangingwall Shear. In outcrop, the shear typically dips at 15 to 20 degrees to the east and is approximately 5m thick. At depth, the dip of the shear flattens to approximately 5 to 10 degrees and develops into an approximately 20m to 30m thick mineralised high-grade zone of quartz cataclasite, and mineralised schist. Within the open pit, gold mineralisation comprises mineralised schist and cataclasite, shear-parallel quartz veins and arrays of sub-vertical quartz veins. Hangingwall Shear and arrays of sub-vertical quartz veins account for the majority of mineralisation within the open pit, although there are a number of shear-parallel quartz veins. These veins typically splay off the base of the Hangingwall Shear and dip at between 5 and 10 degrees to the west.

A large amount of erratic mineralisation occurs between the base of the Hangingwall Shear and the footwall fault. At the resource drilling stage, this mineralisation manifests as poorly developed clusters of elevated gold grades, which often appear discontinuous. During mining however, these typically present as extensive zones of quartz vein arrays and mineralised shears. The footwall fault lies between 80 metres and 120 metres below the Hangingwall Shear, and is identified as a cataclastic zone up to 10m thick. To date, no economic mineralisation has been located below the footwall fault.

The Frasers underground encompasses the down-dip continuation of the Hangingwall Shear mined in the open pit, which is known to extend approximately 600 metres beyond the limit of the open pit design. The thickest, most mineralised part trends approximately northeast and tapers in length from approximately 350 metres at its western end to approximately 150 metres at the eastern limit of drilling, where it abuts the Macraes Fault Zone. Mineralisation is contained within the Intrashear Schist which is generally 80 metres to 100 metres thick, with the higher gold grades confined to the upper part, which is dominated by cataclasite, lode schist and local stockwork pelite lithologies. Numerous drill holes have penetrated through the Intrashear Schist into the Footwall Psammite, particularly at the western end where the Footwall Fault is at a relatively shallow depth of less than 500 metres. Mineralisation is consistent with the ore delineated in the Frasers open pit. The highest gold grades are contained within the strongly developed and visually distinguishable zone within the upper Hangingwall, characterised by quartz cataclasite and silicified breccias. This typically forms a well mineralised, continuous zone approximately 10 metres to 15 metres thick, with a grade of approximately 3g/t Au. Less intensely mineralised lode schist is typically developed lower in the Hangingwall package.

8.6.3 Mineralisation

The Macraes deposit is a classic example of an orogenic style gold deposit. This style of deposit is recognised to be broadly synchronous with deformation, metamorphism, and magmatism during lithospheric-scale continental-margin orogeny. Most orogenic gold deposits like Macraes occur in greenschist facies rocks. Orogenic deposits typically formed on retrograde portions of pressure-temperature time paths during the last increments of crustal shortening, and thus postdate regional metamorphism of the host rocks. The following four types of mineralisation occur within the HMSZ at Macraes:

- (a) *Mineralised schist*. This style of mineralisation involves hydrothermal replacement of schist minerals with sulphides and microcrystalline quartz. Mineralisation is accompanied by only minor deformation.
- (b) *Black sheared schist*. This type of schist is pervaded by small scale anastomosing fine graphite, and sulphide bearing microshears. This type of mineralisation is typically proximal to the Hangingwall Shear.
- (c) *Shear-parallel quartz veins*. These veins lie within, and/or, adjacent to the black sheared schist and have generally been deformed with the associated shears. The veins locally cross-cut the foliation in the host schist at low to moderate angles. Veins are mainly massive quartz, with some internal lamination and localised brecciation. Sulphide minerals are scattered through the quartz, aligned along laminae and stylolitic seams. These veins range from 1 centimetre to more than 2 metres.
- (d) *Stockworks*. These veins occur in localised swarms that are confined to the Intrashear Schist. Individual swarms are up to 2,000 square metres in area and consist of numerous subparallel veins. Most of these veins formed sub perpendicular to the shallow east dipping shear fabric of the Intrashear Schist. Stockwork veins are typically traceable for 1 metre to 5 metres vertically with most filling fractures that are 5 centimetres to 10 centimetres thick, but can be up to 1 metre thick.

8.7 Exploration

8.7.1 Macraes Surface Exploration

Detailed geological mapping, geophysical surveys (including seismic surveys, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys), geochemical surveys (including stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and trenching), remote sensing and aerial photography, have been completed along the strike of the HMSZ. Target areas with favourable characteristics for gold mineralisation have been systematically tested with drilling (as described below). Current exploration is aimed at a combination of infill and expansion drilling adjacent to the current mining area, and drill testing satellite prospects along strike to the NW and SE along the HMSZ.

8.7.2 Frasers Underground Exploration

Diamond drilling continues on an intermittent basis from drill platforms in the Frasers underground to test for down dip extensions of the known mineralisation in Panel 2, and to test for sub-parallel mineralised structures under the hanging wall ore zone currently being mined. Additional drilling has been dedicated to infill drilling for upgrading of inferred resources to indicated status for reserve conversion.

8.8 Drilling

As at December 31, 2014, over 805,000 metres in approximately 6,300 holes have been drilled from surface at the Macraes Operations. In addition, over 47,500 metres have been drilled in 275 exploration diamond drill holes from the Frasers underground mine since late 2008.

During 2014, resource development and exploration drilling were ongoing at the Macraes operation. Exploration drilling targeting the down dip extension known ore bodies was undertaken at Coronation, Innes Mills and Frasers Underground. In 2015 further resource development drilling is planned along the entire HMSZ at Mt Highlay, Mareburn, Coronation, Deepdell, Innes Mills, Golden Ridge, Ounce, Shaws, and Wilsons, and in the Frasers Underground.

Holes generally have been surveyed at 25 metre intervals to the end of the hole. RC holes and diamond core was generally logged and classified at one metre intervals.

Drill hole information is stored as hard copy drill logs and in an electronic database. For holes prior to 1994, only collar, interval and assay information has been entered into the database, while the database contains all logged information for all holes post 1994.

8.9 Projects

Historically (1862 to 1953), the Macraes Gold Project produced both gold and scheelite (WO₃) and in the early 1980's the project was initially being explored by Homestake and BP Minerals (NZ) Ltd for the Tungsten potential. The change to gold exploration was triggered by the rapid rise of the gold price in the mid 1980's.

In 2013, OceanaGold commenced a program of retrieving and re-assaying assay pulps derived from the previous 20 years of drilling on the Round Hill deposit and by year end approximately 18,000 pulps had been assayed. In mid-2014, an updated resource estimate for both gold and tungsten was produced and forms the basis of a desktop study scheduled to be completed in Q1 2015.

During 2014, a review of the entire Macraes Gold Project Line of Strike (LOS) was undertaken to determine what areas had the potential to host open pitable resources. As a result of the review, 17 targets were identified from Mt Highlay at the northern end of the LOS to Wilsons some 20km to the south. These targets have been ranked and during the course of 2015 the highest ranked targets will be drilled and appropriate resource estimates updated.

8.10 Sampling, Analysis and Sample Security

The sampling approach at Macraes consists of drill cuttings (RC percussion drilling) and half cut core samples (diamond drill core). The diamond drilling sampling has remained relatively constant over the life of the project, while the sampling of the percussion drilling has changed dependant on the drilling method.

Sampling of the RC percussion drilling has been completed by trained employees and is supervised by technical staff. Definition of sampling intervals for RC percussion drilling has generally been based on 1 metre intervals,

over the full depth of the drill hole. The sampling, splitting, tagging, bagging and storage of RC percussion drill holes has been carried out in accordance with protocols considered acceptable and consistent with industry standards.

Samples collected from some wet percussion drilling were found to be biased due to downhole contamination and, accordingly this practice has been discontinued. The wet sampling bias was addressed by replacing wet sampled RC percussion drill holes with their corresponding diamond or dry RC twins. In cases where no twin drill hole exists, globally determined wet sample bias correction factors have been used to factor gold grades for wet RC percussion drill hole samples.

After drill core has been logged and photographed, the sections of core considered to be mineralised, or proximal to mineralised zones, are cut in half using a core saw. The drill core was sampled in 1 metre intervals by trained and supervised technicians and geologists. Each metre was sampled by taking the same half of each piece of core for that metre and placing them into the appropriate sample bag.

Definition of sampling intervals for diamond drilling was based on geological intervals or 1 metre intervals, within and beyond the margins of mineralised zones identified during logging. Substantially similar sampling and quality control protocols were used in respect of diamond core samples, as were used for RC percussion sampling.

Diamond drilling sample quality is high. Sample quality for RC percussion drilling is lower than for diamond drilling, but generally sufficient to define the position and grade of mineralisation. Bias has been addressed where sample quality issues have caused a grade distortion.

Sample recovery from RC percussion drilling and diamond drill core is routinely recorded in geological logs and recovery data is stored in a database. Recovery is generally high and there is no observed correlation between recovery and grade.

Half cut core (in the case of diamond drill core) and drill cuttings (in the case of RC percussion drilling) samples from drilling programs at Macraes were collected from the source drill samples by employees of the Company. Subsequent sample preparation and assay was not conducted by any employee, officer, director or associate of the Company.

Between 1990 and 2009, RC percussion drill chips and diamond drill core samples from the drilling programs at the Macraes mine have typically undergone sample preparation and assay for Au, As and S by Amdel at the Macraes Flat laboratory. Preparation of geological samples by Amdel routinely comprises drying, crushing, splitting (if required) to a maximum of 1kg, and pulverising to obtain an analytical sample of 25g.

Drill samples had been sampled and submitted to the Amdel laboratory by trained Company staff. Amdel staff process the samples and complete all aspects of the assaying independent of the Company's personnel once the samples have been submitted to the laboratory.

Between 2009 and mid-2011, all diamond core samples from surface exploration drilling, and the majority of RC percussion drill samples had been processed and analysed by SGS laboratories in Ngakawau (Westport) and Waihi ("SGS"). Samples were dried at 105 degrees, coarse crushed to a nominal -6mm, rotary split and then pulverized in Cr steel grinding head to ca. -75µm. One 50g pulp split was sent to SGS Waihi and analysed for gold by fire assay. A second 50g subsample was retained in Ngakawau and used to make pressed powder pellets for x-ray fluorescence spectrometry analysis for arsenic and tungsten.

In mid-2011, SGS opened a new laboratory facility in Westport and took ownership of the laboratory services contract at the Macraes mine site.

All the RC percussion chips and diamond core drill samples during 2014 were analysed by SGS at the Macraes laboratory for gold in New Zealand. Samples were dried at 105 degrees, coarse crushed to a nominal -6mm, rotary split and then pulverized in Cr steel grinding head to ca. -75µm. A 50g pulp split was analysed for gold by fire assay. SGS staff process the samples and complete all aspects of the assaying independent of the Company's personnel once the samples have been submitted to the laboratory.

From 2010 until 2012, ALS Brisbane ("ALS") has also been retained to analyse high value (deep) diamond drill holes from surface drills to test the down dip extent of the Frasers underground mineralisation and potential blind ore shoots. Half-core (NQ or HQ) samples were cut and sampled by the Company's personnel and delivered to ALS Brisbane laboratory by freight companies. All sample preparation and analysis was completed by ALS employees. After crushing and pulverising, all samples were analysed by fire assay with AA finish for gold and total sulphur by Leco. Pressed powder pellets were also prepared for trace level As and W analysis by XRF, in addition, those samples that returned results with W >1000ppm or As >5000ppm were also analysed by fusion XRF for improved accuracy for W and As.

Diamond core samples from underground exploration drilling have been processed and analysed for gold by Amdel at the Macraes Flat laboratory. The assay contractor changed to SGS in June 2011 but continued using the same Macraes Flat laboratory. Sample preparation and analytical techniques are as described above.

During 2013 selected sample pulps without existing tungsten (W) analyses from Round Hill/Southern Pit and the Frasers 6 areas were retrieved from storage and analysed for tungsten. Approximately 18,000 samples were retrieved and were initially analysed in-house using OceanaGold's portable XRF analyser (pXRF). Where the pXRF value was greater or equal to 1,000 ppm W the sample was sent to SGS Westport for fused bead method XRF analysis.

Orientation studies were conducted and sampling protocols were developed to ensure consistent presentation of the samples to the pXRF analyser. One of 5 certified tungsten standards were inserted about every 20 samples to monitor the performance of both the pXRF analyser and SGS Westport XRF analyser.

A number of check analyses for W were also carried out on retrieved historical samples from the 1980s and 1990s that already had W analyses. This work determined the historic XRF analyses were consistently higher than the SGS fused bed XRF analyses and a correction factor was derived and applied to the historic XRF data.

The quality control database is incomplete for the Macraes Project, in part due to the long exploration and mining history of the project. The risk associated with the incomplete data is mitigated by the available mining and reconciliation data which supports the quality of the information. Irrespective of the limitations in the data set, the available recovery and Quality Assurance/Quality Control data indicates the assay data is accurate and precise, and, therefore suitable for the purposes of grade estimation. The bias associated with the wet RC percussion drilling has been addressed in the manner described above. Additional drilling is likely to be required at depth at the open pit mine on the Macraes Project where significant amounts of wet RC percussion drilling exist.

The adoption of the analytical methods, including fire assay for gold, are considered appropriate in the Macraes Technical Report. Quality control data exists to allow review of the analytical performance of assay laboratories for the recent drilling only. The sampling methods, sample preparation procedures, and analytical techniques are all considered appropriate when supported with the production and reconciliation data. The sample collection, preparation and analysis procedures meet acceptable industry standards. No substantial reconciliation data supports the veracity of the data, save that there are no measures in place to ensure sample security.

8.11 Mining Operations

8.11.1 Open Pit Mining

Mining to date at the Macraes Operations has come from eleven pits comprising, from north to south, Coronation, Deepdell North, Deepdell South, Golden Point, Northwest Pit, Round Hill, Southern Pit, Innes Mills, Frasers, Golden Ridge and Golden Bar. Current operations are in Coronation and FRIM. The Round Hill, Innes Mills and Southern pits were mined to what were considered to be their economic limits. Round Hill and Innes Mills pits were subsequently backfilled, and Southern Pit was used for tailings disposal. Following updated geologic interpretation and economic analysis, as part of its ongoing program to convert mineral resources to reserves at Macraes, the Company added these deposits back to its mineral resources and only Round Hill and Southern pit to reserves.

The bulk of the future open pit tonnage from the Macraes Operations will be sourced from the Frasers, Coronation and Round Hill deposits.

Mineralisation has also been outlined to the north at the Nunns, NZGT, Mt Highlay and Mareburn deposits, and to the south at the Taylors, Wilsons, Shaws and Ounce deposits. Further drilling programs are required to upgrade these deposits.

Open pit mining at Macraes is carried out by Company personnel using leased mining equipment. Ore concentration is carried out at the Macraes site by Company personnel. A standard refining contract is in place for the transportation and refining of the doré bullion into fine gold.

The current life of mine (“LOM”) plan for the Macraes open pit is three years to ensure a cash flow positive operation. Based on the current drilling program, it is possible the Company will extend the LOM plan if additional mineral reserves are defined in the interim.

8.11.2 Underground Mining

The Company commissioned the Frasers underground mine in January 2008, and is now mining via a decline from the current open pit operations. The underground operation produces ore at approximately 900,000 tpa. The Macraes open pit production will run in parallel with the underground operation, with all ore being processed through the Macraes processing plant.

As at December 31, 2014, the Frasers underground mine had reserves of 1.35 Mt @ 2.47 g/t for 0.11 Moz and is projected to generate gold production of approximately 50,000 ounces per annum. During 2014, underground drilling and revised Panel 1 and Panel 2 Resource estimates added ounces to the resource to reduce the effect of mining depletion in the Measured and Indicated categories. Exploration drilling in 2015 will target two areas: drilling from an exploration drive will test for a down dip extension of Panel 2, while rise drilling will focus on the area between Panels 1 and 2.

Frasers underground mine ore is crushed and treated through the Macraes processing plant, blended into the plant feed with open pit ore. Flotation test work has generally confirmed that the Frasers underground ore is similar in its treatment characteristics to the open pit ore.

Through to June 2010, development and production mining at Frasers underground was carried out under contract mining. Since that time, development and production mining has been carried out by Company personnel using a combination of leased and owned mining equipment.

8.12 Exploration and Development Potential

8.12.1 Macraes Surface Exploration

Detailed geological mapping, geophysical surveys (including seismic surveys, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys), geochemical surveys (including stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and trenching), remote sensing and aerial photography have been completed along the strike of the HMSZ. Target areas with favourable characteristics for gold mineralisation have been systematically tested with drilling (as described below). Future exploration is aimed at a combination of infill and expansion drilling adjacent to the current mining area and drill testing satellite prospects along strike to the NW and SE along the HMSZ.

8.12.2 Frasers Underground Exploration

Diamond drilling continues to be completed in the Frasers underground to test for down dip extensions of the known mineralisation in Panel 2, and to test for sub-parallel mineralised structures under the Hangingwall Shear currently being mined. Additional infill drilling has been dedicated to the upgrading of Inferred resources to Indicated status, and, ultimately to reserves.

9. THE REEFTON OPERATIONS

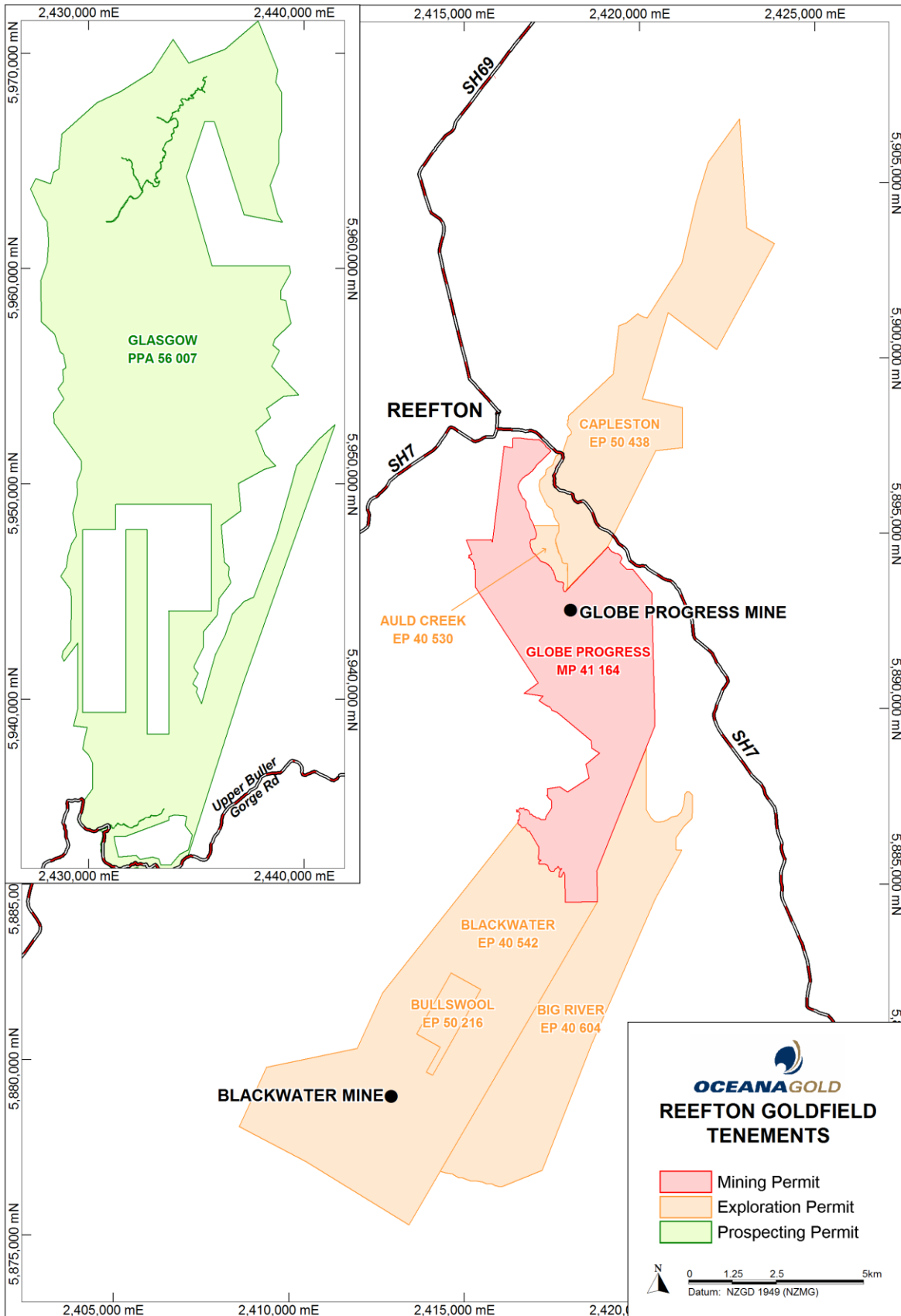
OGC started mine development and plant construction at its Reefton Operations in mid-2006, with the processing plant being commissioned in 2007. It is located on the west coast of New Zealand's South Island eighty kilometres north of the township of Greymouth. The mine is situated seven kilometres south east of the township of Reefton situated amongst ridges and valleys of the Victoria Forest Park within Department of Conservation controlled land.

The project comprises three open pits (Globe Progress, General Gordon, and Souvenir) of which General Gordon and Souvenir have been mined to completion. The General Gordon pit has been backfilled and encapsulated within a waste rock stack while the Souvenir pit was converted to a tails storage facility in late 2014 and scheduled to be filled by May 2015. The Reefton Project has a crushing, grinding and flotation plant to create a gold concentrate that is transported by road and rail to the Macraes pressure oxidation plant for final processing into gold. Mining has comprised the extracting of ore from the open pits along a two kilometre length of mineralised shear zone. The processing plant was designed for 1.0 Mt/year throughput. Ongoing improvements in production have increased this to 1.5 Mt/year. Based on current reserves and mill throughput, the current mine life is just under 1 year.

9.1 Property Description and Location

The Reefton mine is located approximately seven kilometres southeast of the township of Reefton, within the West Coast Region of New Zealand's South Island. Access to the project is via state highways and then by an unsealed access road for about 3.5 km to the site. The land on which the Reefton mine is located is administered by the New Zealand Department of Conservation (the "DoC") and is included in the Victoria Forest Park.

For a detailed description of mineralization and infrastructure at the Reefton Operations, reference should be made to the Reefton Technical Report.



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9.2 Mineral Permits and Regulatory Matters

The Company's permits comprise one mining permit, five exploration permits and one prospecting permit, as set out below:

| Permit | Location Name | Term | Expiry Date | Area (Hectares approx.) |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| MP 41 164 | Globe Progress | 25 yrs | March 21, 2020 | 3,041 |
| EP 40 530 | Auld Creek | Appraisal term | November 28, 2015 | 98 |
| EP 40 542 | Blackwater | Appraisal term | November 18, 2016 | 4,308 |
| EP 50 216 | Bullswool | 10 yrs | December 20, 2017 | 212 |
| EP 50 438 | Capleston | 10 yrs | September 21, 2018 | 2,424 |
| EP 40 604 | Big River | Appraisal term | March 11, 2018 | 2,328 |
| PP 56 007 | Glasgow | Application | - | 26,370 |
| Total Area | | | | 38,779 |

Note: MP – Mining Permit; EP – Exploration Permit; PP – Prospecting Permit.

The granting of a mineral permit does not confer a right of access to land subject to the permit. The permit holder must arrange land access with the owner and occupier of the land that is the subject of the permit before beginning any prospecting, exploration or mining for minerals on, or in land (other than in the case of certain minimum impact activities). Access arrangements are binding on successors in title, provided they are registered against affected land titles where the term is longer than six months.

As most of the permits at the Reefton Operations are situated over land administered by the DoC, the Company has entered into access arrangements to allow it to prospect, explore and mine. Royalties to a maximum of 1% ad valorem or 5% of accounting profits, whichever is greater, are payable to the Crown on production from MP41 164 annually.

Most of the Reefton Operations permits are also subject to an agreement between Royalco Resources Limited (“Royalco”), and a subsidiary of the Company, under which a variable gross royalty is payable to Royalco. The royalty applied until the mine attained total production of 400,000 ounces, at which time the royalty ceased (a milestone the Company achieved in 3rd quarter 2012). Production from other resources in the Reefton area attracts an annual royalty of between 1% and 3% of gold produced according to the gold price at the time the royalty is due. The royalty reverts to 1.5% of annual gold production from all of the Reefton Operations permits once an aggregate of 1,000,000 ounces of gold is produced (including from the current Reefton mine).

The Bullswool tenement is also subject to a residual joint venture interest, under an agreement with Alan John Roberts and Billy Laugeson dated November 24, 1986.

The Reefton mine is fully permitted for current operations. Yearly work programme approvals and Authorities to Enter and Operate are agreed with the landowner (the Government DoC).

9.3 Environmental Matters

Water management remains the most challenging element of successful environmental management for the Reefton Operations site, given the relatively high rainfall in the area.

Sediment discharges exceeded permitted levels on one occasion during 2010, coinciding with an exceptional rainfall event that caused widespread flooding in the region. It was minor in scale.

There was one exceedance of permitted sediment discharge level in 2011. The exceedance was minor and no action was taken by the council.

The Company is also working with the regional council to undertake restorative activities in respect of past sediment discharge events in 2010 and 2011.

9.4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Reefton Operation is situated in hilly country, in the foothills of the Victoria Range. Topography is locally very steep, and varies in elevation from 210 metres to over 1,000 metres above sea level. The area is strongly dissected by creeks and rivers. The region is primarily covered with regenerating indigenous beech forest. The Reefton mine is situated approximately 550 metres above sea level in an area of highly dissected relief with dense beech forest re-growth. There are some areas of exotic pine plantations, and a few areas used for stock grazing.

With a population of approximately 1,000, the community of Reefton is the rural service centre for a number of smaller settlements. The town has provided a services base for resource development activities for over 100 years. Reefton has a State Highway and a railway connection south to Greymouth (79 kilometres) and north to Westport (81 kilometres), and is connected to Christchurch (250 kilometres to the east) by State Highway 7 via the Lewis Pass. A new access road to the site from State Highway 7 was completed in May 2006. A number of side roads from the highways provide vehicle access to various parts of the goldfield and old mining access roads locally provide four wheel drive access to the major old mines. Commercial airlines provide regular services from the nearby regional centres of Westport and Hokitika to other main centres in New Zealand, including Christchurch. Heavy machinery (typically exploration drilling equipment) access requires helicopter transport to some tenement areas. Local firms operate helicopter charter services and fixed wing charter services also are available.

The local climate is wet and temperate, though moderated to some degree by the sheltering effect of the Paparoa Range to the west, and the Victoria Range to the east. Annual rainfall ranges from about 1,990 mm at Reefton to 2,340 mm at the Reefton mine site. Spring tends to be the wettest season, and late summer/early autumn is typically the driest. Average monthly mean temperatures at Reefton range from five degrees Celsius in June/July to 17 degrees Celsius in January/February. Reefton averages two days of snowfall per year, while 10 to 15 days of snowfall are common at the more elevated mine site. Frosts can be severe with an average of 68 days of ground frost per year at Reefton and 115 days at the mine site.

Power at the Reefton Operation is supplied by Genesis, a New Zealand power supplier based in the North Island with customer base throughout the country. Water for the operation is taken from the Inangahua River that runs through the town of Reefton, where it is pumped to site and filtered for general domestic uses such as drinking and shower. Plant water is sourced from the tailings dam and treated to suit process water for the processing plant.

Around 44% of the employees at the Reefton operation come from the local Reefton region, with another 28% come from the nearby Greymouth area. The remaining employees come from other towns within the West Coast region and areas further afield.

9.5 History

Gold bearing quartz lodes containing high grade mineralisation were discovered in the Reefton area in 1870. Further discoveries and mine developments over the next decade resulted in Reefton becoming a major goldfield. Gold production steadily declined from the 1920s and the last mine closed in 1951. Total recorded production from the Reefton goldfield was approximately two million ounces of gold.

The northern portion of the Company's current Reefton Operations permit area was previously held by Lime and Marble Limited between 1970 and 1971, and subsequently by CRA Exploration Limited ("CRAE") between 1981 and 1990. Ground at Blackwater (the southern part of current permit area) was held by Carpentaria Exploration Company Limited between 1973 and 1976, and then by Samantha Exploration Limited between 1979 and 1980. CRAE took ownership with joint venture partner Golden Shamrock Mines Limited from 1981 to 1990. The permits were acquired by the Company (at that time Macraes Mining Company Limited) from CRAE in 1990, and subsequently became part of the Company's portfolio.

From 1983 to 1990, CRAE was a major explorer in the Reefton goldfield. CRAE conducted regional-scale stream sediment and soil geochemical sampling programs, undertook ground geophysics surveys and flew the goldfield with airborne magnetics/radiometrics. CRAE's work also included a photo-based interpretation of the Reefton mineralised corridor.

On a prospect scale, CRAE was responsible for the discovery of a disseminated mineralisation halo at the Globe Progress deposit. CRAE drilled 52 diamond drill holes throughout the goldfield, of which 39 holes (6,716 metres) were completed at the Globe Progress deposit.

9.6 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

9.6.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Reefton Operations area is hosted by early Ordovician age Greenland Group metasedimentary rocks, part of the Buller Terrain. The Reefton Operations occupy an area in the foothills of the Victoria Range and are interpreted to be a fault-bound block bounded by uplifted Karamea granitoids to the east, and the down-thrown Grey-Inangahua Depression (graben) to the west. The Greenland Group rocks of the Reefton Operations therefore comprise a mid-level terrain between a Tertiary horst and graben.

Gold mineralisation at the Reefton Operations is consistent with typical "slate-belt" orogenic-type gold deposits. Most of the gold-bearing lodes at the Reefton Operations, including all of the large deposits, are arranged along a linear structural belt which runs north-south through the Greenland Group sequence.

9.6.2 Deposit Geology

The following is an overview of the geology of the primary deposits, namely the Globe Progress deposit (including General Gordon), Empress and Souvenir.

Globe Progress is the largest sulphide-associated deposit currently known in the Reefton Project. The Globe Progress deposit occurs as a series of plunging quartz veins along the east-west striking Globe-Progress shear zone (GPSZ) with a strike length of approximately 1 kilometre. An updated structural model of the Globe

Progress deposit was formulated by Allibone (2009) and integrated into Jongens et al (2012). The current understanding is that the GPSZ formed as an east-west break during a regional folding event (Jongens et al, 2012). The Greenland Group rocks that host the quartz veining are moderate to tightly folded with faulting and shearing common. The Globe-Progress shear is truncated in the west by the Chemist Shop Fault.

Mineralisation occurs in two distinct styles: quartz vein hosted lodes and veins, and disseminated arsenopyrite-pyrite. Both styles are intimately associated with the Globe-Progress and Oriental Shear systems. The quartz hosted ore contains arsenopyrite, pyrite, stibnite and gold, with gold being present both as free gold, and as auriferous arsenopyrite-pyrite. The disseminated style of mineralisation contains auriferous arsenopyrite, generally with an acicular crystal habit.

The Globe Progress deposit occupies a distinct structural setting where there is a clear break in the continuity and tightness of early folding. This break defines the east-west striking GPSZ (Allibone, 2009). The fault splays off the Oriental-General Gordon shear zone. The geometry of the fault structure has allowed dilation and quartz vein deposition more or less contemporaneously with shearing, hydrothermal alteration and low grade mineralisation of the wall rocks. The broad disseminated mineralisation that now surrounds the Globe Progress ore body is thought to have formed by later movement on fault planes, in the presence of fluids, which lead to some mobilisation and recrystallisation of metals and formed the halo of mineralised country rock.

The Globe Progress Shear is characterised by a 1 metre to 15 metres wide mineralised zone consisting of variable proportions of cataclasite, quartz vein, crushed/sheared quartz vein and crushed/sheared greywacke. The Oriental-General Gordon Shear to the south is characterised by a 1 metre to 5 metres wide mineralised zone consisting predominately of cataclasite, with minor quartz vein, crushed/sheared quartz vein and crushed/sheared greywacke.

The Empress deposit is located approximately 1 kilometre south of the Globe Progress open pit. Mineralisation at the Empress deposit represents the southern continuation of the Oriental-General Gordon Shear. The mineralisation is developed as a high-grade plunging shoot that has a strike length of approximately 75 metres, and a down dip extent in excess of 150 metres.

The Souvenir deposit is located approximately 2.5 kilometres to the south of the Globe Progress open pit. The Souvenir Shear that hosts mineralisation is interpreted as part of a dislocated shear system and therefore it is unlikely that it represents a strike continuation of the General Gordon/Empress Shear. The Souvenir Shear strikes north-northeast and dips 70 degrees east and is 5 metres to 10 metres thick. The Souvenir shear has an on-surface strike length of 100 metres, with an average width of approximately 8 metres and a down dip plunge of greater than 200 metres.

9.6.3 Mineralisation

The Reefton Operations have two dominant styles of gold mineralisation. The first style, and historically most important, is native gold with minor sulphides in quartz veins (quartz lodes), while the second style comprises refractory gold within sulphides in sheared sediments and clay alteration zones. Where both styles occur together, quartz shoots exploited by the early miners occur within a tectonic melange of sulphidic clay, brecciated quartz and tectonised Greenland Group greywackes.

Sulphide-associated mineralisation, such as at Globe Progress, is interpreted to have formed within longer-lived shear and cataclastic zones, which could have acted as effective fluid conduits and mixing zones. These shear zones appear to have two distinct mineralising events: an early phase of brittle faulting with associated quartz veining and deposition of free gold, followed by brecciation and deposition of sulphides and gold during subsequent deformation.

Sulphide mineralisation consequently appears to form an anastomosing halo around the remnant quartz shoots, with typically indistinct and gradational margins with the surrounding host rock. The shear zones are developed at high angles to the host rock fold structures, in structural orientations that apparently contributed to polycyclic mineralisation, alteration and deformation events.

9.7 Exploration

Exploration conducted by the Company (and predecessors) has included airborne geophysics, ground geophysical surveys, surface geochemical sampling (soil, stream and jack hammer sampling) and trenching over prospective parts of the goldfield in order to define targets for drilling. Prior to mid-2009, drilling was mainly directed at defining the Globe Progress deposit and the satellite deposits within the mining permit, including General Gordon East, General Gordon West, Empress 1, Empress 2 and Souvenir. Post 2009 drilling has been completed on the Big River, Crushington, Fraternal, Blackwater, Gallant, Sir Francis Drake and various smaller historical mines within the near mine environment.

Detailed structural mapping of the Globe Progress pit and the Blackwater deposit surrounds in 2009, greatly advanced the Company's understanding of the structural controls within the Reefton goldfield. A subsequent near mine (within 5km of the Globe Progress mine) combined structural-geochemical study was completed in early 2010, and highlighted prospective drill targets and geological/geochemical targets that required grid based geochemical sampling. By the end of 2013, structural mapping was extended regionally to cover all of the Company's permits.

Exploration during 2014 focussed on consolidating the work completed since 2009 and exploring for the continuation of the Globe Shear beyond the Chemist Shop/ Soldiers Creek Fault. Two drill programs were completed during the year, one immediately to the south west of the Globe Mine and the second proximal to the Supreme deposit. Both drill programs failed to intercept any significant mineralisation.

In 2015, OceanaGold will review its exploration activities in the area in conjunction with the transition of the Reefton Operations into care and maintenance.

9.8 Drilling

As at December 31, 2014, approximately 1,000 drill holes have been completed equating to over 134,000 metres of drilling at the Reefton Operations. Of these holes, approximately 850 holes representing approximately 100,000 metres have been drilled within the Globe Progress deposit and other near mine targets within the Globe Progress mining permit.

Exploration drilling occurred during the last quarter of 2014, focused on brownfields drilling to the south west of the Globe Mine and east of the Supreme deposit, both within the Globe Progress mining permit. The two drill programs comprised of 3 diamond holes totalling 1,189 metres of diamond drilling.

One hole was completed to the south west of Globe to a depth of 708 m using a XHD1150 track mounted diamond drilling rig.

At the Supreme deposit, two diamond drill holes (totalling 481 m) were completed to the east of the deposit using a heli-portable HD900 drill rig.

9.9 Sampling, Analysis and Security of Samples

Diamond drill core is routinely half cut through zones of mineralisation using a diamond core saw. Precautions are taken where the core is clay-rich to prevent excessive loss from the sample. Core samples are immediately collected from the core trays and transferred to sequentially numbered sample bags, then transported to an analytical laboratory by a commercial courier.

RC percussion drill chip samples are bagged at the drill hole site, using either portable or rig-mounted riffle-splitter systems. An approximate 2kg to 5kg sub-sample is collected for submission to the assay laboratory. Samples are immediately transported to Reefton and are then shipped to the laboratory by commercial courier.

Based on the drill logs, no material drilling, sampling or recovery factors have been identified in the diamond core, except that rarely poorer recoveries have been noted in the high clay zones.

The accuracy and reliability of RC percussion samples is lower than for the diamond drilling due to the inherent characteristics of this drilling technique. Where specific drilling, sampling or recovery factors have resulted in an assay bias, the distortion has been addressed by removing certain drill hole samples from the resources estimates. Local twinning of RC percussion holes with diamond drilling identified significant bias in some drill holes completed in 1994. The majority of these have since been mined out.

Definition of sampling intervals for RC percussion drilling has generally been based on 1 metre intervals over the full depth of the drill hole. Definition of sampling intervals for diamond drilling is based on geological intervals or 1 metre intervals, within and beyond the margins of mineralised zones identified during logging. Grind samples have been taken from all unmineralised drill core, and composited from 1 metre to 5 metre intervals. The zone is resampled at 1 metre intervals where anomalous mineralisation is detected in grind samples due to their lower reliability. Higher grade intervals within a lower grade intersection are characterised by more abundant sulphide mineralisation and, generally can be visually detected during core logging. The sample quality for diamond drilling is considered to be high where samples are halved diamond drill core.

Comparisons of the early Globe Progress/General Gordon RC drilling with diamond drilling twins originally identified an apparent bias in favour of the RC percussion drilling. The majority of these holes were near surface. Accordingly, mining to date has removed this as a material concern.

In mid-2011, SGS opened a new laboratory facility in Westport and took ownership of the laboratory services contract at the Reefton Globe Progress mine site.

The majority of RC percussion drill chips and exploration diamond drill core samples during 2014 have been analysed by SGS in New Zealand. Samples dispatched to SGS in Westport by trained staff, were prepared at the Westport laboratory. Samples were dried at 105 degrees, course crushed to a nominal -6mm, rotary split and then pulverised in a Cr steel grinding head to ca. -75µm. One 50g pulp split was taken and sent for analysis at SGS Globe mine site for gold by fire assay. An additional 50g sample was retained at Westport for creating pressed powder disks for stibnite and arsenic analysis. Samples were processed by trained laboratory staff independent of the Company's personnel.

Select diamond drill cores were dispatched to ALS in Brisbane via International Freight Company. Samples were crushed to a nominal -6mm, then riffle split if greater than 3kg and pulverised to 85% <75microns. A 50g sample was analysed for gold by fire assay with stibnite and arsenic analysed. Select drill core was analysed for up to an additional 33 elements by ICP-AES. Diamond drill core from development drilling was analysed for gold by 50g fire assay, arsenic, and 1g of sample was used for sulphate analysis by Leco furnace.

Diamond drill core containing or suspected of containing free gold was dispatched via International Freight Company to ALS in Townsville for analysis by screen fire assay. Samples were weighed and crushed with >70% at -6mm. The entire sample up to 3.4kg is pulverised, samples >3.4kg are riffle split. 1kg of the final pulverised material is sieved at 75um with both fractions then dried and weighed. The +75um fraction is fired to extinction by fire assay, the -75um fraction is homogenised then two 50g samples are taken and analysed by fire assay and averaged. The total gold content is calculated using the weights of the two fractions and the results from the fire assays.

Further information on sampling, security and analysis of samples can be found in the Reefton Technical Report at section 12.

9.10 Mining Operations

The Reefton mine is a conventional open pit operation. Through to April 2011, mining was carried out through a “cost plus” alliance arrangement. From April 2011, Company personnel have carried out the mining operations using the same leased mining equipment. The strip ratio averages approximately 2.8:1 (waste:ore). Waste material is deposited in a nearby valley which has now been filled above the neighbouring ridges and profiled to suit the landscape, with some material being used to form retention dams for the storage of tailings.

The Globe Progress pit will supply ore to the mill through to the end of 2015 which is the current life of mine schedule. The operation will then enter into a two year care and maintenance phase retaining some optionality for the assets and remaining resources.

Plant feed ore is defined as 1.2 g/t Au or higher, with lower grade material from 0.5 g/t Au to 1.2 g/t Au being treated when required for blending reasons or stockpiled for treatment at the end of mining operations.

9.11 Exploration Potential

The Company holds permits over more than 90% of the historic two million ounce hard rock production Reefton goldfield, which stretches for more than 30 kilometres. The Reefton goldfield is significant in Australasia for being a multi-million ounce producer in the late 1800’s and early 1900’s but with virtually no production since circa 1920 (apart from the Blackwater mine which ceased production in 1951) until the commissioning of OceanaGold’s Reefton operation in 2007. Most historic mining in Reefton was from high grade underground operations with head grades from 15 to 34 g/t gold. These deposits were traditionally narrow veined structures that were discovered at surface and mined down dip.

The focus of OceanaGold’s exploration program has been to identify extensions within the current open pits as well as extensions to historical mines. Using modern technology and advancements in geological understanding, the company aims to identify other large ‘Blackwater’ or ‘Globe’ style deposits not exposed at surface and much like those historically mined in the region.

The areas along strike from the Globe Progress mine are characterised by extensive historical workings and are considered highly prospective for the discovery of near mine satellite deposits. These areas offer potential for ongoing exploration by the Company.

10. THE DIDIPIO OPERATION

The Didipio Operation is held under a Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (“FTAA”), a type of mining title granted under Philippines mining legislation by the Philippines Government in 1994. In collaboration with

Government, the FTAA grants title, exploration and mining rights to the Company within a fixed fiscal regime. Construction activities at site commenced in 2008, but the Didipio Project was placed on care and maintenance in December of that year following the deterioration of global financial markets and project funding constraints.

The project was re-scoped in 2010-2011 and from mid-2011 until December 2012, the project was under construction. Pre-stripping of waste rock and construction of the tailings storage facility was carried out until September 2012. From September, the mine started mining ore and stockpiling in advance of milling operations. In December 2012, the process plant and other infrastructure were substantially complete and commissioning of the plant with ore commenced in mid-December. Commercial production was declared on April 1, 2013, and announced to the market on May 17, 2013.

10.1 Property Description and Location

The Didipio Project is located in the north of Luzon Island, approximately 270 kilometres north-northeast of Manila, in the Philippines. The FTAA covers approximately 158 km² located in the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino. The nearest significant towns to the Didipio Operation are Cabarroguis, located approximately 20 kilometres to the north and Kasibu to the west. The main access road to Didipio is via concrete sealed road to Debibi in Cabarroguis, and from Debibi there is a 22 kilometre all-weather concrete-gravel road to the mine site. A secondary access connects Didipio by an all-weather gravel road to Kasibu, which is in turn connected by concrete road to the Pan-Philippine Highway at Bambang.

Portions of the property covered by the original FTAA, have been relinquished under its terms, which generally requires 10% relinquishment per annum until 5,000 ha (or such larger area as the Government approves) remains. The proposed mining area comprises approximately 9.75 km² within the property area covered by the FTAA. A direct impact zone of approximately 3.25 km² is situated inside the proposed mining area.

Information on the resources and infrastructure of the Didipio Operation can be found in the Didipio Technical Report at section 5.5.

10.2 Mineral Permits and Regulatory Matters

10.2.1 Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (“FTAA”)

The Didipio FTAA application was lodged in February 1992, and subsequently the format and content of the approval process and the FTAA was negotiated in various meetings held between representatives of OceanaGold (Philippines) Exploration Corporation (“OGPEC”) (then known as Arimco Mining Corporation), its external counsel, the DENR, Mines and Geosciences Bureau (“MGB”) and the office of the President.

The FTAA was originally granted by the Republic of the Philippines to OGPEC on June 20, 1994 under Executive Order No. 279 and the Mineral Resources Development Decree of 1974. On December 23, 1996, OGPEC (then became known as Climax-Arimco Mining Corporation) entered into an Assignment, Accession and Assumption Agreement with OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (“OGPI”) (then known as Australasian Philippines Mining, Inc.), (as amended and restated on September 15, 2004) involving the transfer of all of OGPEC’s rights and obligations under the FTAA to OGPI. This transfer was approved on December 9, 2004 by an Order of the DENR. OGPI is the current holder of the Didipio FTAA.

On February 20, 2002, OGPI requested an extension of the FTAA exploration period. A five-year extension of the Exploration Period was approved by the DENR on August 15, 2005. On June 28, 2010, OGPI applied for a further five-year extension on the exploration period of the FTAA. This extension, which impacts only on exploration assets outside of the Didipio Project area, was deferred, along with almost all other similar

applications from mining companies, pending an announcement of an Executive Order relating to mining from the Office of the President. Executive Order 79 was announced in July 2012, and the MGB recommenced receiving new exploration permit applications and other approvals on March 18, 2013. The Company is hopeful that the extension of the FTAA exploration period will be processed in the near future.

The FTAA carries a minimum expenditure commitment of US\$50 million (which the Company has incurred) and sets forth the fiscal regime for development of the Didipio Project.

Pursuant to the FTAA, OGPI notified the DENR that commercial production had commenced in the Didipio Project on April 1, 2013. This was following OGPI's confirmation that there was the production of sufficient quantity of minerals at the Didipio Project to sustain economic viability of mining operations.

10.2.2 Didipio FTAA Requirements

The Didipio FTAA was the first of its kind issued in the Philippines. An FTAA granted today would be operating under a different regime to that dictated to OGPI in relation to the FTAA. However, the level of compliance expected, and the nature of permits and approvals OGPI was required to obtain has been no different.

As a result, many of the permits and approvals required under the FTAA were not, as they would be today, conditions precedent to the successful approval of an FTAA. Instead, these permits and approvals have been successfully acquired as the Didipio Project has moved through its various developmental stages.

There are various ongoing obligations under the FTAA that are required of OGPI to ensure that the Didipio Project is delivered in accordance with the social and environmental policies developed by the Philippine Government and enacted under the Philippine Mining Act of 1995.

Of particular importance are the obligations of OGPI to the community of Didipio. These include:

- preferred employment to local personnel; and
- development of the host and neighbouring communities with self-sustaining income-generating activities.

In addition, other approvals required to be maintained under the FTAA contain conditions relating to community consultation that are required to be satisfied, namely:

- the Environmental Compliance Certificate ("ECC"); and
- the Partial Declaration of Mining Feasibility ("PDMF").

These have been received by OGPI. Please refer to sections 10.3.1 and 10.3.2 for further details.

10.2.3 Third party royalties

The Company has an agreement (known as the "Addendum Agreement") with a Philippine claim owner syndicate (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 will be entitled to an 8% interest in the operating vehicle to be established to undertake the management, development, mining and processing of ores, and the marketing of products from the area of the mining 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% net smelter 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. See “Legal Proceedings” section of this document.

10.2.4 Recovery of expenses

Under the terms of the FTAA, the Company will have a period of up to five years from April 1, 2013 during which it can recover its pre-operating expenses and property expenditures from “net revenues” (as referred to below) from the project area. At the end of that period, the Company is required to pay the Government of the Republic of the Philippines 60% of the net revenue earned from the Didipio Project. 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, as well as the 2% net smelter royalty payments and any distribution made to the holder of the 8% free carried interest referred to above, are also deducted from the 60% of net revenues that are payable to the Government. OGC also holds an income tax holiday certificate for a period of 6 years from April 2013, which is the actual start date of its commercial operations.

10.3 Environmental and Community Development Matters

10.3.1 ECC and PDMF

In August 2004, the Company obtained an ECC for the project. The PDMF was approved under an Order of the DENR issued on October 11, 2005, and OGPI was deemed to have satisfied all conditions required for its approval. The Declaration is defined as only ‘partial’ at this time as it applies specifically to the current development zone around the Didipio deposit. OGPI is currently seeking a five-year extension on the FTAA exploration period. Subject to the successful outcome of the application, OGPI retains the right to seek further partial declarations of mining feasibility in the future over other deposits in the broader Didipio Project FTAA area. This provided, in effect, the permit to operate and develop the Didipio Project.

The PDMF approval allows for, among other matters, open pit and underground workings, a tailings dam and impoundment, waste rock stacks, a mill plant, an explosives magazine and watersheds. The DFS specifies the project mining methods, production rate, processing methods and other aspects of the mining operation. The ECC specifies the environmental management and protection requirements, including the submission of an Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (“EPEP”), an annual EPEP, as well as social development and community assistance programs.

In collaboration with the DENR, the Company agreed to a revised Development Work Programme in October 2009. Following further studies conducted in the last quarter of 2010 and early part of 2011, OGPI has identified certain changes that could be made in the Didipio Project to maximize the returns of the Didipio Project. The changes include revised capacity- from 2.0Mtpa to a 2.5Mtpa up to 3.5Mtpa, and the change in the mining methodology - from a limited open pit operation followed by underground mining operation utilizing sub-level caving and benching, to an open pit for most of the mine life, and an underground sub-level open stoping operation commencing in Year 8 of operations. In light of the modifications to the Didipio Project, OGPI

submitted, on November 23, 2011, the final version of its Environmental Performance Report and Management Plan for the approval of a revised ECC. The DENR approved a revision to the ECC on December 10, 2012. A Utilization Work Program was also submitted to the DENR on March 27, 2013 to cover the first three years of commercial production.

OGPI submitted an EPEP following the revision to the ECC. The EPEP is currently being reviewed by the Mine Rehabilitation Fund Committee. In the meantime, OGPI implemented the Interim Annual EPEP for 2013 and 2014. OGPI likewise submitted a draft Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Plan.

In November 2014, the Company attended the 61st Annual National Mine Safety and Environment Conference in the Philippines which was hosted by the Philippine Mine Safety and Environment Association (“PMSEA”) and the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (“MGB”). At the event, OceanaGold received the top award for the 2014 Presidential Mineral Industry Environment Awards while Didipio received the prestigious Safest Mining Operation award.

Furthermore, on December 17, 2014, the Certification of Didipio Operation Environmental Management System (EMS) to ISO 14001:2004 was issued by the Certification International Philippines, Inc. (CIPI). This certification was awarded after a series of EMS audits undertaken by the CIPI on OGPI’s Didipio operations and was found to be in conformance to the requirements of the ISO standard clauses.

More recently, OGPI received a Best Environmental Excellence Award, as well as a Best Workplace Practices Award at the 7th Annual Global CSR Summit and Awards for 2015, held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on March 19, 2015.

10.3.2 Social Development and Management Program

From a legal and regulatory perspective, OGPI has complied with all its existing obligations under the FTAA and PMA to obtain community support for the Didipio Project. OGPI has obtained the requisite support of the local community to the satisfaction of the DENR. Whilst OGPI is under no further legal or regulatory obligations to seek or obtain further resolutions of the local councils or community, in the spirit of maintaining a cohesive relationship with the local community, OGPI is continuing to seek the full support of the Didipio community and address its concerns through an open negotiation process. In addition, it is committed to assisting the long-term development of the Didipio community beyond the life of the mine through its social development programs.

OGPI continues to hold regular information meetings for community members to raise their concerns and resolve any issues in an open forum. It has established a grievance machinery process to properly address any community issues, complaints and concerns.

Under the PMA, OGPI is required during mining operations to allot annually a minimum of 1.5% of its operating costs whereby 75% of the 1.5% shall be apportioned to the implementation of the Social Development and Management Program (the “SDMP”). The remainder of the amount would be utilized for the development of mining technology and geosciences and for institutionalization of public awareness and education on mining and geosciences. Prior to its mining operations and in February 2005, the DENR approved the first five year SDMP. On September 17, 2013, the MGB approved the second five year SDMP commencing in January 2013, with a total estimated SDMP fund in the amount of PHP215 Million.

The SDMP is intended to provide a sustained improvement in the living standards of the host and neighbouring communities by helping them to define, fund and implement development programs before commercial production at the Didipio Project begins, during the life of the mine and after mine closure.

In this regard, ten barangays comprising of the host barangay, 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 Project and agreeing on the sharing of the SDMP Fund.

On top of the required SDMP, OGPI continued to undertake different community programs and activities to benefit the inhabitants of the communities under the additional Company Commitment and Community Development Program (“CDP”).

In 2014, a total of PHP117.39 Million was spent for community development initiatives funded under the three (3) sources, namely the SDMP, Company Commitment and CDP. While the SDMP covered the 10 barangays, the CDP covered the communities within exploration prospects. On the other hand, the Company Commitment was part of OGPI’s CSR initiatives for the communities within FTAA area on top of SDMP and CDP. Of the total community investment, 56% or PHP66.16 Million was funded from the SDMP; PHP50.49 Million or 43% was funded by Company Commitment, and about 1% or PHP0.74 Million was funded from CDP.

The community programs consisted of several services in the areas of infrastructure, education, health, human resource development or capacity building, sports, socio cultural and enterprise development, and livelihood. Infrastructure programs remained as the highest expenditure, which involved the construction and maintenance of farm-to-market roads, tire paths, water systems, hanging bridges and multi-purpose buildings in the various barangays.

10.4 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

10.4.1 Topography

The project area is bounded on the east by the Sierra Madre Range, on the west by the Luzon Central Cordillera range and on the south by the Caraballo Mountains.

The geomorphology of the project area is diverse. The project can be generally subdivided into at least six geomorphic units: ridges-and-spurs, escarpment zones, hills-and-slopes, valley-and-gully sides, in-filled valley bottom and mass movement zones. In-filled valley bottoms occur as narrow strips of low and flat-lying areas within the project area. These areas occupy the main Didipio Valley. Morphological associations include the floodplain and terraces along the Didipio River. The valley floor near the project centre is at 690-700 metres above sea level with the surrounding ridge-lines rising another 150-200 metres above this.

10.4.2 Access

Access to most parts of the Didipio Operation is from the north, commencing at the national highway at Cordon, and continuing along a concrete paved road to Cabarroguis, and thereafter by a gravel all-weather road passing a concrete bridge over the Debibi River. A 22km unpaved road connects to the project site. This road is being paved under a continuous program over the next 5 years funded by OGC. The current status of this road is all weather, sufficient for two way traffic. OGC is also up-grading a second road access to the site through Kasibu province to the south. OGC has also constructed a helipad site within the secured project area.

Further information on the proximity of the Didipio Operation to population centres can be found in the Didipio Technical Report at section 5.3.

10.4.3 Climate

The mine site area experiences a tropical climate consisting of three main seasons: the south-west monsoon season in June-September; the north-west monsoon in October-January; and a transition period in February-May. Didipio receives most of its rainfall during the monsoon seasons, experiencing a mean annual rainfall of 3,047mm. The wettest months are September and November and the driest month is normally March. The maritime setting of the Philippines results in relatively small temperature ranges being experienced. The mean annual temperature at the project site is 22.8°C, the hottest months being May and July and the coldest month January. The average annual humidity is high at 82%, with a relative humidity in excess of 80% for more than eight months of the year.

The Didipio region is subject to the effects of an average of two tropical typhoons a year, which, together with topographical effects, can greatly influence wind speeds and contribute to the high annual rainfall. In such instances, wind speeds can exceed 50m/s and may reach as much as 75m/s. The average wind speed over such surge periods normally exceeds 38m/s. The effect of typhoons on operations has been minimal. The Company monitors typhoon and tropical storm development and progress, and has developed emergency planning to protect personnel and equipment in the event of a typhoon impacting the site.

Further information on climate at the Didipio operation can be found in the Didipio Technical Report at section 5.4.

10.4.4 Power

Site power is generated on-site using fourteen diesel powered generator sets to supply a maximum of 15 MW of power to site. The generator sets are powered by Mitsubishi S16-PTA2 diesel engines fitted with 1.1MW Stamford generators.

Seven pairs of generator sets feed seven step-up transformers to raise the voltage to the 13.8KV required for distribution around the site. This provides multiple levels of redundancy in generating sets, fuel supply, transformers and cabling to ensure that critical systems will always have access to power. Power from the transformers is routed through a high voltage substation which provides switching and protection. Operator controls for selection and manual control of the sets is provided by one operator station in the Generation Substation. This panel allows for control, alarm and event annunciation.

Each generator set employs an independent management control system for unit protection, emergency shutdown, load sharing, set synchronization, load shedding and calculation of spinning reserve. The station distributed control system automatically controls power management, overall monitoring and alarming. PowerStation and alarm status can also be monitored from the central plant control room.

The peak demand is currently around 11 MW to the entire site.

Construction of a 69kV overhead power line is underway which will supply the operation from the national grid. The connection to the power grid at Didipio continues to advance well and is on schedule for completion in the third quarter of 2015.

10.4.5 Water

The majority of the water used in the processing plant is recycled using the overflow water from thickeners and the decant water from the TSF tailings pond. Any fresh makeup water is sourced from up to five deep bores around the perimeter of the open pit mine. These bores serve to depressurize the pit wall to improve the wall stability as well as provide a source of fresh water. The fresh water requirement is required for certain processes

in the plant where process water cannot be used. These uses include cooling water for heat exchangers, mixing of reagents and pressure filter operations. As there is a positive water balance with the high rainfall in the catchment there is a need to release water from the TSF back into the river catchment. The compliance standard for this is a Total Suspended Solids (TSS) limit of <150PPM although a site target of <70PPM is maintained. In 2014, a Water Treatment Plant (WTP) was built and commissioned with water being released from the TSF passing through the WTP to lower the TSS level to the river. This is now fully operational with average TSS release being well under the 70PPM.

10.4.6 Personnel

During construction, total employment of contractors and employees was 2,200 people. During the commissioning phase, leading to commercial production there were approximately 1,900 employees and contractors employed by the project. This number is expected to reduce to about 1,800 by mid-2015.

10.5 History

The Didipio area was first recognised as a gold province in the 1970s, when alluvial gold deposits were discovered in the region. There had been no large scale mining at the Didipio Project to this date, and there are no records of production by artisanal miners.

In May 1975, Victoria Consolidated Resources Corporation and Fil-Am Resources Inc. entered into an exploration agreement with a syndicate of claim owners who had title to an area covering the Didipio valley and undertook exploration activities, including a stream geochemistry program between 1975 and 1977. Marcopper Mining Corporation investigated the region in 1984, and Benguet Corporation examined the Didipio area in September 1985. In April 1985, the property area was explored (with work including geological mapping, panning of stream-bed sediments and ridge and spur soil sampling) by a consultant geologist engaged by local claim owner Jorge Gonzales. Geophilippines Inc. investigated the Didipio area in September 1987 and made mining lease applications in November 1987. In 1989, Cyprus Philippines Corporation (“Cyprus”) and subsequently Arimco NL (as Arimco Mining Corporation in the Philippines) (“AMC”) entered into an agreement with Geophilippines Inc. and the local claim owner, Jorge Gonzales, to explore the Didipio area. Between April 1989 and December 1991, an exploration program was carried out. Subsequently, Climax acquired control of AMC (renamed Climax-Arimco Mining Corporation (“CAMC”)) and the entire Cyprus-Arimco NL interest in the Didipio Project in 1992. The FTAA was executed in 1994 and was subsequently assigned from CAMC to Australasian Philippines Mining Incorporated (“APMI”) (a subsidiary of Climax and now renamed OceanaGold (Philippines) Inc.). By the time of ownership transfer to APMI, CAMC had drilled 94 drill holes for a total of 35,653 metres into the Didipio gold-copper deposit.

10.6 Geology and Mineralisation

10.6.1 Regional and Local Geology

The regional geology comprises late Miocene volcanic, volcanoclastic, intrusive and sedimentary rocks overlying a basement complex of pre-Tertiary age tonalite and schist, which have been interpreted to represent an island arc depositional and tectonic setting. Regionally, the volcanics and sediments are folded about meridional anticlinal and synclinal axes and are cut by prominent, steeply dipping, north-west and north-trending faults sub-parallel to the major Philippine fault zone. Recent geological mapping in the Didipio region has been interpreted to indicate the Didipio Deposit is hosted within the multiphase Dinkidi Stock, which is in turn part of a larger alkalic intrusive body, the Didipio Igneous Complex.

The local geology comprises north-west trending, steeply (80° to 85°) north-east dipping composite micro-diorite intrusives, in contact with volcanoclastics of the Mamparang Formation. The micro-diorite lies in a circular topographic depression that is coincident with a circular IP anomaly.

The Didipio Deposit is hosted by a series of hydrothermally altered and structurally controlled Miocene intrusives which were emplaced along the regional Tatts Fault structure. Mineralisation is predominantly hosted by the Tunja monzonite, which intrudes the Dark Diorite. A number of different breccia types are evident, of which the most important in terms of mineralisation is the Bugoy breccia. It appears to be rooted in the Leached Zone and extends upwards as a possible hydrothermal breccia containing rounded to sub-rounded pebbles of quartz and occasionally skarn material, up to 50mm in diameter, in a sandy-chlorite-sulphide-gouge matrix. Contact breccias are common on the margins of the deposit where monzodiorite (Tunja) intrudes the Dark Diorite.

10.6.2 Deposit Geology

The primary deposit has been identified as an alkalic gold-copper porphyry system, roughly elliptical in shape at surface (450 metres long by 150 metres wide) and with a vertical pipe-like geometry that extends to at least 800 metres below the surface. The porphyry-style mineralisation is closely associated with a zone of K-feldspar alteration, the extent of which is marked by the Didipio ridge, which is approximately 400 metres long and rising steeply to about 100 metres above an area of river flats and undulating ground.

Chalcopyrite and gold, along with pyrite and magnetite, are the main metallic minerals in the deposit. Higher grade gold and copper mineralisation is closely associated with the Quan Porphyry and Bugoy Breccia, both of which are elongate in plan view along the north-south trending, steeply north-east dipping Tatts Fault Zone.

10.6.3 Mineralisation

Porphyry style gold-copper mineralisation has been recorded over a strike length of approximately 450 metres, a width of up to 150 metres, and to a vertical depth of greater than 800 metres. The tabular composite intrusive and associated alteration and mineralisation strike in a north west –south east direction and dip steeply (80 to 85 degrees) north east. Higher grade gold and copper mineralisation is closely associated with the Quan Porphyry and Bugoy Breccia, both of which are elongate in plan view along the Tatts Fault Zone. This mineralisation is surrounded by stockwork mineralisation that extends as a steeply east-dipping ellipsoidal shaped body, 110 metres to 140 metres wide, from the surface to a depth of 650 metres. Below a depth of 650 metres, the mineralisation is more tightly constrained forming a carapace around the Bufu Syenite, with extensions of higher grade mineralisation continuing southwards along discrete structures. Higher gold-copper grades are also localised within the footwall (west) skarn, which is 5 metres to 15 metres wide, sub-vertical, open at depth and contains vein-type mineralisation over a strike length of 150 metres.

The deposit is oxidised from the surface to a depth of between 15 metres and 60 metres, averaging 30 metres. The oxide zone forms a blanket over the top of the deposit. A transition zone, 5 metres to 15 metres thick, is present between the oxide and sulphide zones over most of the deposit. This zone is imprecisely defined, with sulphides being observed near surface.

Brecciation of the QFC at the top of the Leached Zone (Bugoy Breccia) is characterised by high gold-copper grades. The gold and copper may have been remobilised and concentrated within the breccia matrix. Within the QFC Zone, highest grade mineralisation is generally coincident with an overlap of Mixed Zone alteration. Grades are typically low where the Mixed Zone does not coincide with the QFC Zone at depth. The Mixed Zone is also notable in that it includes significant disseminated chalcopyrite-bornite-pyrite mineralisation, a feature not common in other alteration zones. Very high grade gold-copper mineralisation is also a feature of the Skarn Zone where it occurs typically as coarse (2 mm to 4 mm) disseminations of chalcopyrite-bornite-magnetite overprinting the calc-silicate matrix. Outside the QFC Zone, chalcopyrite and gold mineralisation are generally

lower-grade. Minor disseminated chalcopyrite may also occur with magnetite and chlorite as retrograde alteration of mafic grains. Locally, there is strong development of disseminated mineralisation

10.7 Exploration and Drilling

In 2014, three (approx. 350m) diamond drill holes, totalling 1,053m were drilled using Quest Exploration Drilling (QED). The holes were collared within the open pit to test the extent of the high grade breccia mineralization and metallurgical responses and recoveries.

Exploration in 2014 was still constrained within the Didipio PDMF area. Works included the completion of a deep IP/MT survey using Titan 24 technology over Didipio and diamond drilling at the San Pedro, Luminag and Didipio near-mine targets.

The deep IP/MT survey was conducted over a total line length of 30.4km which encompasses the Didipio Operation, San Pedro prospect to the north and D'Beau prospect to the south. The results characterise the geophysical response of the Didipio ore body and this response was used as a basis for drill targeting. Nine targets were identified for drill-testing from a combination of chargeability and resistivity anomalies.

Drilling was conducted over the San Pedro prospect, Luminag and other targets identified by the IP/MT survey. A total of 1756.6m was completed at San Pedro, 402.4m at Luminag, and 1,589.3m for the rest of the IP/MT targets. The rigs utilised in the programmes are DC-700 and CS1000 from DrillCorp and one CS1000 rig from QED. Drilling was mostly in HQ size cores.

Core samples taken from the programme were sent to Intertek Laboratory in Manila for assaying.

10.8 Future Works

Further infill drilling is required to improve resource predictions and mine design within the high grade breccia mineralisation.

High grade intercepts at depth, along the flanks of the Bufu Syenite, will also be tested from underground development. These targets have the potential to provide high grade / small tonnage mineralisation and are open at depth.

From an exploration perspective, drilling will continue to test the targets identified by the deep IP/MT survey.

10.9 Sampling, Analysis and Sample Security

The 2014 diamond core (DDDH 227 to DDDH 229) was cut in half and crushed at 2 metre intervals at Didipio mine site. All core samples were submitted to the SGS facility on site. Gold was analysed using standard fire assaying with AAS finish while acid digestion was used for silver and copper. QAQC measures employed included standards, quarter core duplicates, coarse and pulp blanks. Inter-lab checks have been done on select exploration pulps to validate original Au and Cu results. This was done by Intertek and Ostrea laboratories in the Philippines.

For exploration drill samples, similar sampling and assaying techniques were implemented. Samples were sent to Intertek Lab in Manila. QAQC includes insertion of CRM (Certified Reference Material) from OREAS and blanks at defined intervals and check assaying using pulps from previous drill holes.

All core samples have been relocated from the Cordon Core Facility to the on-site core shed.

10.10 Mining Operations

Based on the optimisation study conducted in the last quarter of 2014, the Didipio open pit mine is expected to be completed in 2017. Following approximately five years of open pit mining starting at 2012 and twelve years of underground mining commencing production in 2017, mining operations are planned to cease in 2029. The 3.5 Mtpa processing plant is expected to average approximately 100,000 ounces of gold and 14,000 tonnes of copper in concentrate per annum over 16 years of operation. Commercial Production was declared on April 1, 2013 after 3 months of commissioning.

On October 12, 2012, a subsidiary of the Company signed an Offtake Agreement with Trafigura in relation to the sale and purchase of copper concentrate from the Didipio Project. The first concentrate shipment from the site was in January 2013 with the first ship leaving port in February 2013.

10.10.1 Open Pit Mining

Open pit pre-strip operations commenced in January 2012. Ore mining commenced in mid-2012, and first ore was fed to the mill in mid-December 2012. Material mined during the pre-strip phase was used for the run of mine (ROM) stockpile base, haul roads and the first TSF embankment construction.

The open pit delivered ore and waste on schedule during 2014. The open pit mining contractor has sufficient mining equipment on site. The open pit operation has been scheduled to deliver to the mill, ore of sufficient grade to achieve 100,000 gold ounces and 14,000 tonnes of copper per year over the life of the mine. Medium grade ore stockpiled during open pit operations will be milled at the end of the open pit and will be blended with the ore coming out of the underground operation. Waste rock mined during 2014 supplied the TSF embankment and waste rock dam (WRD) construction.

10.10.2 Groundwater Management

Peak groundwater inflows to the pit of up to 13 to 15 million litres per day are expected during the wet season. Most of this should come from the Biak Shear Zone and the broken ground to the north. A much smaller flow is expected through the North West Fault, which runs East-West through the pit.

The pit will be kept free of groundwater by a combination of dewatering bores and in-pit sump pumping. The dewatering bores are drilled at 450 millimetres diameter and lined with 300 millimetre diameter slotted casing to house 100 to 200 millimetres diameter downhole pumps. These boreholes are drilled to depths of between 150 meters to 300 meters. The total installed capacity of the bore field is currently 3.7 million litres per day. An additional bore will be equipped soon and is expected to add an additional 4 million litres per day. In-pit sump pumps remove the balance of the groundwater that seeps into the pit.

Analyses of the groundwater in the pit area show mild salinity and some elevation of arsenic, zinc, iron, manganese and sulphate. These naturally occurring levels are within compliance and can be discharged to the Dinauyan River.

The high annual rainfall that includes intense, sometimes cyclonic, rain events, demands surface water management for the open cut consisting of:

- preventing surface flows from entering the pit using river and creek diversions; and
- pumping of rainwater that falls directly on to the pit area.

Most of the surface water that could enter the pit comes from upstream in the Dinauyan Valley. Some of this water is captured in the tailings storage facility and is then subject to the mines water management system which

includes a water treatment plant. Other stream flows are directed through underflow systems into the Dinauyan river or are intercepted in surface drains and directed around the pit crest to the Didipio River.

Rainfall directly on to the pit area is removed by in-pit sump pumps.

10.10.3 Underground Mining

Based on the current design, an open pit mine will generate cash flow until the underground mine comes into production late in 2017. Access to the underground mine is expected to start in Q1 2015 and will be undertaken concurrently with open pit mining. An optimisation study was completed during the second half of 2014, which raised the crown pillar elevation and increased the production rate of the underground mine from 1.2Mtpa to 1.6Mtpa. The present underground mine plan is based on sub-level open stoping (“SLOS”) with paste backfill. The stopes are generally 20 x 20 metres and have a height of 30 metres. A small portion of the underground mine is expected to have poorer ground conditions and in this area stopes are designed to be 10 x 20 metres with a height of 15m. They are arranged in a “checker board” pattern to extract the broad ore zones. Cemented paste backfill is placed as each stope is completed to allow extraction of the adjacent stopes without creating unstable spans. The stoping sequence occurs in three phases (primary, secondary and tertiary) so that the current production stope is always surrounded on four sides by either unmined rock or filled voids. Production from the underground mine is scheduled to ramp up to approximately 1.6 Mtpa by 2020, with mining scheduled to be completed by 2028.

10.11 Metallurgical Process Plant Design

The plant design for the Didipio Project is a conventionally designed plant for treating gold-copper ores. Commissioning of the process plant started in late 2012 and was completed successfully in Q1 2013 with plant design of 2.5Mtpa being achieved during this period. Since commissioning, a ramp-up project to de-bottleneck the plant with the aim of achieving 40% above plant design to 3.5Mtpa, was achieved during Q4 2014.

The processing plant comprises a primary open circuit crushing plant. Coarsely crushed material from the crusher is fed directly to the SAG mill with an option to bypass to an emergency stockpile so feed is available for the mill when crusher maintenance is required. The SAG Mill operates in open circuit but does have the option of running in closed circuit if required. The Ball Mill operates in closed circuit with both the discharge from the SAG and Ball mills combining and then being pumped to a set of hydro-cyclones for classification. The coarse underflow from the cyclones reports back to the Ball Mill in closed circuit until fine enough to pass to the cyclone overflow for the fine flotation circuit. A portion of the cyclone underflow reports to a flash flotation rougher cell where coarse Cu & Au sulphide particles are collected before going to either the gravity concentrator or the flash Flotation cleaner cell. This provides the benefit of reducing the risk of over-grinding and losing valuable minerals in slimes while recovering free Au in the mill feed. A Falcon type gravity concentrator separates fine free-gold from the flash flotation concentrate to ultimately produce gold doré bars after processing in the Gold Room.

The cyclone overflow reports to a bank of six Rougher cells where the concentrate is upgraded before reporting to a three-stage cleaning circuit where it is further upgraded to achieve the target copper concentrate grade for shipment. The flash flotation and fine floatation final cleaner concentrates are combined and report to a concentrate thickener where the solids are increased to approx. 60% ready for the filtration process.

The filtration circuit consists of one horizontal pressure filter that reduces the moisture content to <10% so that the copper concentrate is ready for transport off site.

The Flotation tailings are combined and report to the tailings thickener where water is recovered to reuse in circuit with solids at approx. 55% being pumped to the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) where the solids are deposited and the water is either returned to the plant for reuse or put through the WTP to reduce the TSS level before discharging back into the river catchment. The WTP reduces the TSS level by approx. 95%.

11. OTHER PROJECTS

Except as set out below, no mineral resources have been defined on any of the following properties.

11.1 El Dorado

At this stage, the El Dorado project is not material to the Company. The El Dorado Property is in the Department of Cabañas, El Salvador, approximately 74 kilometres northeast of San Salvador, the capital city of the nation, and 10 kilometres southwest of the town of Sensuntepeque. The property is comprised of three exploration licenses totalling 14,407 hectares (approximately 144 square kilometres) with nominal expiry dates of September 28, 2013 (one license) and September 29, 2013 (two licenses), and a 1,275 hectare (12.75 square kilometre) area pending conversion to an exploitation concession ("Exploitation Concession"), which underlying exploration license has a nominal expiry date of January 1, 2005. In accordance with Salvadoran Law, Pacific Rim El Salvador S.A. ("PRES"), (a subsidiary of Pacific Rim), presented a request for the conversion of this 12.75 square kilometre portion of the El Dorado exploration licences to an exploitation concession in December 2004.

In 2009, Pacific Rim filed an arbitration claim with the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes in Washington District of Columbia, seeking monetary compensation under the Investment Law of El Salvador. This followed the passive refusal of the Government of El Salvador to issue a decision on Pacific Rim's application for environmental and mining permits for the El Dorado Project. As a result of the on-going arbitration action, the Company has not had the ability to confirm or renew any Salvadoran exploration licences. The arbitration is outlined further in the "Risk Factors" and "Legal Proceedings" sections of this document.

El Dorado is subject to a royalty of 3% of net smelter returns in favour of a previous property owner. Pacific Rim has the right to buy back the royalty for \$1 million for the first 1.5% and \$3 million for the second 1.5%, provided that at least one half of the royalty is acquired within six months of the commencement of commercial production.

In addition to its mineral rights, the Company, through its subsidiaries, owns approximately 765,000 square metres of real estate in the central part of the El Dorado Property.

Since the completion of the acquisition of Pacific Rim, OceanaGold has worked closely with its stakeholders in El Salvador including government officials to develop a roadmap in unlocking the value that exists from the El Dorado Property. The Company is strongly committed to seeking a negotiated outcome to the permitting impasse.

11.2 Other Projects

In addition to the Didipio project, OGC has a portfolio of prospective exploration properties in the Philippines. This portfolio includes interests the Didipio region (outside of the FTAA area); two gold-copper porphyry exploration properties in Northern Luzon; and three exploration properties in the Surigao Peninsula area of northern Mindanao including the Paco tenement where the Company received its exploration renewal in 2014. These interests comprise direct holdings of, and options over, eleven granted tenements, with ten currently being considered for renewal by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau.

OGC also holds an interest in an unincorporated joint venture gold project located near Orange, Australia. The project is currently dormant from an operational perspective.

11.3 Sam's Creek

In New Zealand and outside the Macraes and Reefton goldfields, OGC's main non-core exploration property is Sam's Creek, which consists of exploration on a near surface, mineralised, porphyritic felsic dyke in the northwest region of New Zealand's South Island. Although only a small part of the dyke has been explored to date with diamond drilling, exploration results have been encouraging, with the resource remaining open at depth and along strike. In September 2013 MOD Resources completed a resource update based on infill and extension drilling. This resulted in a significant increase in the resource inventory. The Sam's Creek Measured, Indicated and Inferred resources are detailed in the resource table in section 7.3.

In October 2011, OGC entered into a joint venture agreement with ASX listed MOD Resources ("MOD"). Under the terms of the agreement, a 100% subsidiary of MOD may earn up to 80% interest in the project by solely funding staged exploration programs. Additionally, subject to certain conditions precedent, MOD was to issue either 10 or 17 million ASX listed ordinary shares of MOD to OGC for nil consideration. The conditions were satisfied in September 2012 (by the resource upgrade discussed above) and a New Zealand subsidiary of OGC was issued 17 million MOD shares. As of the date of this document, the Company holds a 40% interest in Sam's Creek.

12. DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

12.1 Dividends Declared in Respect of Previous Three Financial Years

The Board has declared a dividend payment of US\$0.04 per share in respect of its most recently completed financial year ended December 31, 2014 (for an aggregate of approximately US\$12 million). Shareholders of record at the close of business in each jurisdiction on March 2, 2015 will be entitled to receive payment of this dividend on April 30, 2015.

The amount and timing of any dividends is within the discretion of OGC's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors reviews the dividend policy periodically based on, among other things, the Company's current and projected liquidity profile.

The Company did not pay a dividend with respect to its previous two financial years prior to 2014.

12.2 Current Policy

In February 2015, the Company established a dividend policy under which an ordinary dividend of US\$0.02 per share is intended to be paid annually. In addition, the policy allows for a discretionary payment that will be based on the profitability of the business while taking into account capital and investment requirements for growth opportunities.

Any decision to pay cash dividends or distributions on Common Shares in the future will be made by the Board of Directors of the Company on the basis of the earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such time. There is no guarantee that the Company will continue to pay dividends. Prior to this dividend policy, the Company did not have a dividend policy.

13. DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

OGC is authorised to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares, and an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series. As at December 31, 2014 there were 301,520,186 Common Shares and no preferred shares issued and outstanding. All Common Shares are fully paid and have no par value.

13.1 Classes of Shares

13.1.1 Common Shares

Each Common Share entitles the holder to receive notice of any meetings of shareholders of OGC, to attend and to cast one vote per Common Share at all such meetings. Holders of Common Shares do not have cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of directors and, accordingly, holders of a majority of the Common Shares entitled to vote in any election of directors may elect all directors standing for election. Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive on a pro-rata basis such dividends, if any, as and when declared by the Board of Directors at its discretion from funds legally available therefore and, upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of OGC, are entitled to receive on a pro-rata basis the net assets of the Company after payment of debts and other liabilities, in each case subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to any other series or class of shares ranking in priority to, or equally with, the holders of Common Shares with respect to liquidation, dissolution or winding up. The Common Shares do not carry any pre-emptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights, nor do they contain any sinking or purchase fund provisions.

13.1.2 Preferred Shares

The preferred shares may, at any time or from time to time, be issued in one or more series. The Board of Directors shall fix before issuance, the designation, number and consideration per share (in addition to any provisions attaching to the shares of each series). Except as required by law or as otherwise determined by the Board of Directors in respect of a series of shares, the holder of a preferred share shall not be entitled to vote at meetings of shareholders. The preferred shares of each series rank on a priority with the preferred shares of every other series and are entitled to preference over the Common Shares and any other shares ranking subordinate to the preferred shares with respect to priority and payment of dividends and distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of OGC.

13.2 CHES and CDIs in Australia

OGC participates in the Clearing House Electronic Subregister System (“CHES”) in Australia.

13.2.1 CHES

Settlement of trading of quoted securities on the ASX market takes place on CHES, which is the ASX’s electronic transfer and settlement system. CHES allows for, and requires the settlement of transactions in securities quoted on the ASX to be effected electronically. No share or security certificates are issued in respect of shareholdings or security holdings which are quoted on the ASX and settled on CHES, nor is it a requirement for transfer forms to be executed in relation to transfers which occur on CHES.

It is not presently possible for securities issued by OGC to be settled electronically on CHES. Accordingly, OGC CDIs have been created and issued to enable OGC shareholders to trade on ASX.

13.2.2 CDIs

CDIs are units of beneficial ownership in securities registered in the name of CHES Depository Nominees Pty Ltd (“CDN”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the ASX. The main difference between holding CDIs and Common Shares is that the holder of CDIs has beneficial ownership of the underlying Common Shares instead of legal title. Legal title is held by CDN. The Common Shares are registered in the name of CDN for the benefit of holders of the OGC CDIs. Holders of OGC CDIs will have the same economic benefits of holding the underlying

Common Shares. In particular, holders of OGC CDIs will be able to transfer and settle transactions electronically on the ASX.

Holders of OGC CDIs are entitled to all dividends, rights and other entitlements as if they were legal owners of Common Shares and will receive notices of general meetings of OGC shareholders. As holders of OGC CDIs are not the legal owners of the underlying Common Shares, CDN, which holds legal title to the Common Shares underlying the OGC CDIs, is entitled to vote at OGC shareholder meetings at the instruction of the holder of the OGC CDIs. Alternatively, if a holder of an OGC CDI wishes to attend and vote at shareholder meetings, they may instruct CDN to appoint the holder (or a person nominated by the holder) as the holder's proxy for the purposes of attending and voting at an OGC shareholder meeting.

13.3 Employee Equity Incentive Plans

The Company's shareholders have approved the issue of that number of securities equal to up to 6% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares under securities-based employee compensation arrangements.

13.3.1 Share options scheme

The Company had a share option scheme under which options to subscribe for Common Shares in the future had been granted to executives and senior employees. The share options scheme expired in June 2013 and has not been renewed. As at December 31, 2014, 3,733,940 executive options were on issue with exercise prices of between A\$0.00 and A\$3.94 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 2.99 years.

13.3.2 Performance Share Rights

In June 2012, shareholders of the Company approved the Performance Share Rights Plan for designated participants. Eligible participants, including executives and senior employees, are eligible to participate in the Performance Share Rights Plan. Subject to the performance of the Company relative to its peer group, the Performance Rights may or may not vest at the end of the performance period. In circumstances where some or all of the Performance Rights become vested at the end of the performance period, they will be redeemable for Common Shares without any payout by the designated participant. As at December 31, 2014, 4,953,687 Performance Rights were on issue with an average remaining restricted period before exercise of 1.26 years. The Performance Share Rights Plan is due for re-approval by the shareholders at the Company's 2015 annual general meeting.

13.3.3 Pacific Rim Options

In 2013, OGC successfully completed a statutory plan of arrangement under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) for the purpose of acquiring all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Pacific Rim.

Pursuant to this arrangement each Pacific Rim option became exercisable for 0.04006 common shares of OGC. As at December 31, 2014, 3,795,000 Pacific Rim options were outstanding in relation to the offer. The options were originally granted under a Pacific Rim option plan; however following the acquisition of Pacific Rim, the options which were previously exchangeable into Pacific Rim common shares, became exchangeable into OGC common shares.

14. MARKET FOR SECURITIES

14.1 Trading Price and Volume

The following table sets forth the high and low sales price and volume of sales of the Common Shares of OGC on the TSX (including Chi-X) and NZX and of the CDIs of OGC on the ASX (including Chi-X) for the periods indicated.

14.1.1 TSX

| 2014 Month | High | Low | Volume |
|------------|------|------|------------|
| December | 2.25 | 1.70 | 48,508,097 |
| November | 2.59 | 1.75 | 36,258,325 |
| October | 2.64 | 1.76 | 53,146,240 |
| September | 3.04 | 2.07 | 68,542,369 |
| August | 3.23 | 2.85 | 28,538,994 |
| July | 3.74 | 3.05 | 42,137,660 |
| June | 3.59 | 2.51 | 41,648,989 |
| May | 2.93 | 2.37 | 22,419,431 |
| April | 2.87 | 2.24 | 28,018,417 |
| March | 3.06 | 2.31 | 36,700,883 |
| February | 2.88 | 1.96 | 36,853,068 |
| January | 2.16 | 1.55 | 29,025,275 |

14.1.2 ASX

| 2014 Month | High | Low | Volume |
|------------|------|------|------------|
| December | 2.35 | 1.86 | 24,319,502 |
| November | 2.61 | 1.81 | 11,390,546 |
| October | 2.64 | 1.97 | 11,600,392 |
| September | 2.95 | 2.27 | 13,292,514 |
| August | 3.18 | 2.78 | 9,786,450 |
| July | 3.62 | 3.10 | 11,662,797 |
| June | 3.48 | 2.45 | 18,106,386 |
| May | 2.82 | 2.36 | 9,861,040 |
| April | 2.75 | 2.22 | 11,585,695 |
| March | 3.16 | 2.32 | 61,483,901 |
| February | 2.8 | 2.02 | 20,528,942 |
| January | 2.19 | 1.59 | 20,114,871 |

14.1.3 NZX

| 2014 Month | High | Low | Volume |
|------------|------|------|-----------|
| December | 2.62 | 1.99 | 7,022,772 |
| November | 2.86 | 2.03 | 1,938,551 |
| October | 2.88 | 2.25 | 726,860 |
| September | 3.29 | 2.53 | 1,093,169 |
| August | 3.48 | 3.10 | 1,110,176 |
| July | 3.93 | 3.39 | 1,127,171 |
| June | 3.75 | 2.70 | 2,117,181 |
| May | 3.03 | 2.60 | 1,540,014 |
| April | 2.98 | 2.37 | 773,047 |
| March | 3.28 | 2.49 | 2,010,209 |
| February | 3.02 | 2.17 | 2,266,210 |
| January | 2.32 | 1.70 | 1,820,403 |

14.2 Prior Sales

Other than as described below, during the most recently completed financial year, the Company has not issued any Common Shares, nor securities that are convertible into Common Shares.

The following table summarises the grant of securities convertible into common shares by the Company within the 12 months during the Company's most recently completed financial year. All of the securities referred to in the below table were issued under the Company's management and employee incentive schemes.

| <u>Date Granted</u> | <u>Number of Securities</u> | <u>Security</u> | <u>Exercise Price</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| March 4, 2014 | 100,002 | Stock options | AUD\$1.5210 |
| March 4, 2014 | 6,666 | Stock options | AUD\$0.5380 |
| March 4, 2014 | 25,000 | Stock options | AUD\$1.8396 |
| March 4, 2014 | 13,911 | Stock options | AUD\$2.6800 |
| March 19, 2014 | 3,333 | Stock options | AUD\$0.5380 |
| March 21, 2014 | 23,336 | Stock options | AUD\$1.5210 |
| March 21, 2014 | 20,000 | Stock options | AUD\$2.1300 |
| March 21, 2014 | 25,000 | Stock options | AUD\$1.8396 |
| June 16, 2014 | 33,334 | Stock options | AUD\$1.5213 |
| June 18, 2014 | 97,729 | Stock options | AUD\$2.6800 |
| June 18, 2014 | 6,666 | Stock options | AUD\$2.7030 |
| June 18, 2014 | 44,444 | Stock options | AUD\$0.5380 |
| June 23, 2014 | 25,000 | Stock options | AUD\$0.9920 |
| June 25, 2014 | 22,222 | Stock options | AUD\$0.5380 |
| June 25, 2014 | 73,332 | Stock options | AUD\$1.5213 |
| June 25, 2014 | 78,972 | Stock options | AUD\$2.6800 |

| <u>Date Granted</u> | <u>Number of Securities</u> | <u>Security</u> | <u>Exercise Price</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| June 25, 2014 | 11,110 | Stock options | AUD\$2.7030 |
| June 27, 2014 | 75,000 | Stock options | AUD\$2.5000 |
| June 27, 2014 | 76,667 | Stock options | AUD\$1.5213 |
| July 1, 2014 | 33,333 | Stock options | AUD\$1.5200 |
| July 3, 2014 | 200,000 | Stock options | AUD\$1.5213 |
| July 10, 2014 | 75,000 | Stock options | AUD\$2.8500 |
| September 17, 2014 | 100,000 | Stock options | AUD\$1.5213 |

15. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

In accordance with the Articles of the Company, the directors of the Company are elected by the shareholders at each annual meeting and typically hold office until the next annual meeting at which time they may be re-elected or replaced. Casual vacancies on the Board are filled by the remaining directors and the persons filling those vacancies hold office until the next annual general meeting at which time they may be re-elected or replaced.

15.1 Board of Directors

The following table and subsequent biographical information identifies the current directors of the Company and provides additional information on their location of residence, offices held within the Company and principal occupation.

| Name and Province/State of Residence/Principal Occupation⁽¹⁾ | Position Held |
|--|---|
| James E. Askew/ Denver, USA / Director | Chairman of OGL then OceanaGold since November 2006 |
| J. Denham Shale/ Auckland, New Zealand / Director | Director of OGL then OceanaGold since February 2004 |
| Jose P. Leviste Jr. / Manila, Philippines / Director | Director of OceanaGold since December 2007 |
| Jacob Klein / Sydney, Australia / Director | Served as a Director of OceanaGold from December 2009 until his resignation in July 2014. |
| Paul B. Sweeney / Vancouver, Canada / Director | Director of OceanaGold since July 2014 |
| William H. Myckatyn / Horsefly, Canada / Director | Director of OceanaGold since April 2010 |
| Geoffrey W. Raby / Beijing, China / Director | Director of OceanaGold since August 2011 |

| Name and Province/State of Residence/Principal Occupation ⁽¹⁾ | Position Held |
|--|--|
| Michael F. Wilkes / Melbourne, Australia / Executive & Director | CEO of OceanaGold since January 2011 Managing Director of OceanaGold since April 2011 |

(1) In 2013, shareholders of OceanaGold approved an amendment to the Articles of the Company which will now require the Company to hold annual elections for all directors. Accordingly, all directors' term of office will expire at the 2015 AGM unless re-elected.

The following is biographical information relating to each of the directors of OceanaGold Corporation:

Jim Askew is the Chairman of the Board of directors of OceanaGold (appointed November 2006). Mr Askew is a mining engineer with over 35 years of broad international experience as a Director and/or Chief Executive Officer for a wide range of Australian and international publicly listed mining, mining finance and other mining related companies. He holds a Bachelor of Mining Engineering (Honours) and a Masters Degree, Engineering Science. Mr. Askew has served on the board of a number of public companies, currently including Evolution Mining Limited, and as Chairman of both Asian Mineral Resources Ltd and Syrah Resources Ltd.

J. Denham Shale is a director of OceanaGold (appointed February 2004). Mr Shale is a lawyer in practice in Auckland, New Zealand. He was previously Chairman of Kensington Swan, a leading New Zealand law firm, and has been a director of listed companies for over 25 years. Mr. Shale was previously involved with gold mining in Australia and New Zealand as a Director of Otter Gold Limited ("Otter") from 1992, ending his involvement as Chairman when Otter was taken over by Normandy in 2002. Mr. Shale is currently Chairman of The Farmers Trading Company Limited, as well as several private companies. He has a Bachelor of Laws degree and is the Immediate Past President and a Distinguished Fellow of the Institute of Directors in New Zealand (Inc.).

Jose P. Leviste Jr. is the current Chairman of OceanaGold's wholly-owned subsidiary company in the Philippines, Oceana Gold (Philippines), Inc. and has been a Director of the Philippines company since OGC's merger with Climax Mining in 2006. He is also the Philippine Resident Representative of the Australia-Philippine Business Council and, in 2005 was appointed as a Commissioner to the Consultative Commission tasked with advising the Philippines' President on the changes needed to the 1987 Constitution of the Philippines. Mr. Leviste graduated in Economics from the Ateneo University with an MBA degree from Columbia University and a MA Economics degree from Fordham University in the United States.

Paul Sweeney is a director of OceanaGold (appointed July 2014). Mr. Sweeney joined the Board on July 30, 2014, and brings with him substantial international experience across mining and renewable energy industries. An independent business consultant since May 2011, he is currently on the board of a number of Canadian listed public companies including Tahoe Resources, Inc.

Paul is an immensely experienced finance and mining executive, and more lately, company director.

William H. Myckatyn is a director of OceanaGold (appointed April 2010). Mr Myckatyn is a mining engineer with over 40 years of technical and management experience in mine financing, development and operations. He was the CEO, Chairman, and, subsequently Vice Chairman of Quadra FNX Mining Ltd., an intermediate copper and gold producer focused in the Americas, until its takeover in 2012. Prior to founding Quadra Mining in 2002, Mr. Myckatyn held the position of Chief Executive Officer at other mining and metals companies over the period of a decade, including Dayton Mining, Princeton Mining and Gibraltar Mines. For over twenty years prior to that, he worked for various operations controlled by Placer Dome Inc. and its associated and predecessor companies, including four separate mines in Australia and the Philippines. Mr. Myckatyn also sits on the Board of Directors for Canadian based exploration companies: First Point Minerals, San Marco Resources, and Delta Gold Corporation.

Dr Geoff W. Raby is a director of OceanaGold (appointed August 2011). Dr Raby was Australia's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China from 2007 to 2011. Prior to that, he was a Deputy Secretary in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade ("DFAT"). Dr Raby has extensive experience in international affairs and trade, having been Australia's Ambassador to the World Trade Organisation (1998-2001), Australia's APEC Ambassador (2003-05), Head of DFAT's Office of Trade Negotiations, and Head of the Trade Policy Issues Division at the OECD, Paris. Between 1986 and 1991 he was Head of the Economic Section at the Australian Embassy, Beijing. He has been the Chair of DFAT's Audit Committee and served as an ex office member of the Boards of Austrade and EFIC (Export Finance and Insurance Corporation). Dr Raby is also a non-executive director of Fortescue Metals Group Ltd, Yancoal Australia Ltd and is the Chairman of ASX listed company SmartTrans Holdings Limited.

Michael F. Wilkes is Chief Executive Officer of the Company (appointed in January 2011) and Managing Director (appointed in April 2011). Please refer to the section 15.2 below for further details.

15.2 Executive Officers

The following table and subsequent biographical information identifies the executive officers of the Company as at December 31, 2014 and provides additional information on their location of residence, offices held within the Company and principal occupation.

| Name and Province/State of Residence/Principal Occupation | Position Held |
|--|--|
| Michael F. Wilkes / Melbourne, Australia / Executive & Director | CEO of OceanaGold since January 2011 Managing Director of OceanaGold since April 2011 |
| Mark Chamberlain / Melbourne Australia / Executive | Chief Financial Officer since July 2011 |
| Michael H. L. Holmes / Melbourne Australia / Executive | Chief Operating Officer since November 2012 |
| Mark Cadzow / Dunedin, New Zealand / Executive | Chief Development Officer since August 2012 (Joined OGL in April 1991) |
| Yuwen Ma / Melbourne, Australia / Executive | Head of Human Resources since July 2011 |
| Darren Klinck / Melbourne, Australia / Executive | Head of Business Development since May 2011 (joined OGC in April 2007) |
| Liang Tang/ Melbourne, Australia / Executive | Company Secretary since January 2013 (joined OGC in April 2009) |

The following is biographical information relating to each of the executive officers of OceanaGold Corporation:

Michael F. Wilkes is Chief Executive Officer of the Company (appointed in January 2011). Mr Wilkes is a mining engineer with approximately 30 years of broad international experience, predominantly in precious and base metals across Asia and Australia. Most recently, as Executive General Manager of Operations at OZ Minerals, he had responsibility for the evaluation studies, construction and operation of the Prominent Hill copper gold project in South Australia, which is one of the more significant recent resource developments in Australia. Preceding this, he was General Manager of the Sepon gold copper project for Oxiana in Laos. His earlier experience was in Papua New Guinea in senior roles and, at the outset of his career, at Mount Isa Mines in operations and design. In January 2011, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer, and was appointed to the Board of Directors as Managing Director in April 2011.

He has a Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) from the University of Queensland, a Master of Business Administration from Deakin University, and is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Mark Chamberlain is Chief Financial Officer of the Company (appointed August 2011). Mr Chamberlain has over 35 years experience covering a broad range of financial disciplines with a particular focus on finance, treasury, capital markets, risk management and mergers and acquisitions. He has over 20 years experience in the mining industry, primarily in the gold and multi-product mining space gained from senior finance functions at Newcrest Mining Limited, Western Mining Corporation Limited and external consulting. Mr Chamberlain is a qualified lawyer and a Fellow of CPA Australia. Mr Chamberlain holds a Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Commerce degrees from the University of Melbourne.

Michael Holmes is Chief Operating Officer of the Company (appointed November 2012). Mr Holmes is a mining engineer with over 25 years experience working in Australia and Argentina. Michael has broad operational experience in underground and open pit gold, copper, lead, zinc and nickel mines. Most recently, as General Manager of Minera Alumbrera Operations in Argentina (Xstrata Copper), he was responsible for the large open pit, processing, transport and port facilities and for the management of the feasibility study for the Agua Rica Project. Previous to this, Mr Holmes was the General Manager of the Mount Isa Copper Operations (Xstrata Copper), based in Mount Isa, managing the large scale underground mine and concentrator. Prior, he has had various other mine management positions in Australia. Mr Holmes holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) degree from the University of Queensland and is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mark Cadzow is the Chief Development Officer (and initially joined OGL in April 1991). Mr Cadzow is a metallurgist with over 29 years experience in mineral processing, precious metals, sulphide minerals and coal. He spent 8 years with BP Australia in coal and mineral research and development, which resulted in a number of patented processes for the recovery of gold and other minerals. Mr Cadzow joined OGL in 1991 and held the position of Senior Metallurgist and Processing Manager for 10 years, during which time he developed the Macraes processing plant from a 1.5 Mtpa sulphide leach plant into one of Australasia's most complex gold processing plants treating 4.5 Mtpa. In 2002, his appointment to Project Manager saw him bring on the 0.5 Mtpa oxide plant. He was also acting Mining Manager during the commissioning of the Owner Mining Fleet, before being appointed as Environmental and Sustainable Manager in 2003. In October 2005, he was appointed New Zealand Development Manager, and was appointed the Chief Operating Officer of New Zealand operations in July 2009. He was subsequently appointed Chief Operating Officer of OceanaGold in October 2010. He holds a Bachelor of Applied Science (Metallurgy).

Yuwen Ma is Head of Human Resources (appointed July 2011). Mr Ma is responsible for managing the Human Resources function of the organisation and lead talent and organisation development initiatives to support OceanaGold operations and growth. Prior to joining OceanaGold, he served as Human Resources Director of Eldorado Gold China Operations between 2009 and 2011. Mr Ma has over 20 years human resources

management experiences with multinationals building high performance organisations including Sino Gold Mining Ltd., Kimberly-Clark China and Nestle China.

Mr Ma holds a Bachelor degree with a major in English Language Teaching from the University of Heilongjiang and Diploma in International Business Administration at Harbin Institute of Technology in China.

Darren Klinck is Head of Business Development (having initially been appointed to this position with OGL in April 2007). Mr Klinck brings a broad range of international capital markets experience within the mining and metals sector. He was appointed Vice President, Corporate & Investor Relations in 2007 and then in 2011 was appointed Head of Business Development. In his current role, Mr Klinck is responsible for managing the business development function of the organization to identify external as well as internal growth opportunities for the Company. Mr. Klinck is also responsible for overseeing the investor relations and corporate communications for OceanaGold. Prior to joining OceanaGold, Darren Klinck was Vice President, Corporate and Investor Relations at Kimber Resources Inc., a Canadian based, precious metals development and exploration company focused in Mexico and listed on the American (now NYSE Amex) and the Toronto Stock Exchange. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the Haskayne School of Business at the University of Calgary.

Liang Tang is Company Secretary and Corporate Counsel, taking on this role in January 2013 (having initially joined the Company in 2009). Ms Tang is a practising lawyer with a broad range of legal and corporate experiences in the gold mining sector, including capital markets, debt financing, and corporate and commercial law. She joined OceanaGold's legal and company secretariat team in April 2009, and is currently responsible for legal affairs, compliance and corporate governance. Prior to joining OceanaGold, Liang was a commercial lawyer in private practice. She also worked as an accountant and tax consultant at a global accounting firm. Liang holds a Bachelor of Commerce and a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Melbourne. She is fluent in Chinese Mandarin.

As of the date hereof, the directors and executive officers of the Company, as a group, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over 2,787,044 Common Shares, representing approximately 0.918% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares as of the date hereof.

15.3 Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

No director or executive officer of the Company is, or within ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that: (i) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days and that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or (ii) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days and that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, but which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Save as noted below, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to materially affect control of the Company: (i) is, or within ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or

trustee appointed to hold its assets; or (ii) has, within ten years prior to the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to, or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

On January 14, 2010, Eastern Hi Fi Group Limited (“Eastern Hi Fi”) was placed in receivership under New Zealand law by one of its creditors at the request of its directors. In a receivership the assets are realised for the benefit of the secured creditor who appointed the receiver. At the time Eastern Hi Fi was placed in receivership, Mr. Denham Shale was a non-executive director of that company. Eastern Hi Fi has now been deregistered.

On August 31, 2010, South Canterbury Finance Limited (“SCFL”) and a number of its subsidiary and associate companies were placed into receivership. Mr. Denham Shale was a non-executive director of SCFL and some of its subsidiaries and associates.

15.4 Penalties or Sanctions

No director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to: (i) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or (ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

15.5 Conflicts of Interest

To the Company's knowledge, and other than as disclosed in this AIF, there are no known existing or potential conflicts of interest among the Company, its directors and executive officers, or other members of management, or of any proposed director, officer or other member of management as a result of their outside business interests, except that certain of the directors and officers serve as directors and officers of other mineral resource companies, and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties to the Company and their duties as a director or officer of such other companies. See “Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions” and “Risk Factors”.

The directors of the company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith, with a view to the best interests of the company, and to disclose any interests that they may have in any material contract or material transaction. If a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict is required to disclose his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. The directors and officers of the company are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity, and, requiring disclosure by directors of conflicts of interest in respect of the company. The directors and officers are required to comply with such laws in respect of any conflicts of interest, or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers.

16. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BOARD COMMITTEES

Three committees have been established to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities as follows:

- Audit and Financial Risk Management Committee (“Audit Committee”);
- Remuneration and Nomination Committee; and
- Sustainability Committee.

Each Committee contained a majority of independent non-executive directors at all times during the period under review.

Each Committee is governed by a formal charter approved by the Board documenting the committee's composition and responsibilities. Copies of these charters can be viewed under the Governance section of the Company's website.

The **Remuneration and Nomination Committee** is responsible for making recommendations to the Board in relation to the remuneration arrangements for the Chief Executive Officer, for reviewing and approving the Chief Executive Officer's remuneration recommendations for senior executives, and for reviewing and approving the general remuneration framework for other employees. The Committee is also responsible for ensuring that an appropriate mix of skills, experience and expertise is maintained on the Board and for evaluating the performance of the Board, individual directors and the Board committees. The members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee during the period under review were W.H. Myckatyn (Chairman); J. E. Askew; and P.B. Sweeney.

The **Sustainability Committee** is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board in respect of the management of technical risk and the furtherance of the Company's commitments to environmentally sound and responsible resource development and a healthy and safe work environment. During the period under review, members of the Sustainability Committee were J. E. Askew (Chairman); J. D. Shale; J. P. Leviste Jr.; and W.H. Myckatyn.

The **Audit Committee's** primary responsibility is to oversee the Company's financial reporting process, financial risk management systems and internal control structure. It also reviews the scope and quality of the Company's external audits and makes recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment or removal of the external auditor. The members of the Audit Committee during the year under review were J. D. Shale (Chairman); P.B. Sweeney and G. W. Raby.

Each member of the Audit Committee is independent and financially literate within the meaning of National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees. Details of the education and experience of each committee member is set out in the biographical information in the “Directors and Officers” section within the AIF.

A copy of the current Audit Committee Charter is attached in Appendix A.

The aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by the Company's auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, to it for our last two financial years are as follows:

| Remuneration of the Auditor | FY Dec 2014 | FY Dec 2013 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | USD\$(000) | USD\$(000) |
| PwC in Australia | | |
| Audit Fees | 644 | 611 |
| Audit-Related Fees | 0 | 0 |
| Tax Fees | 502 | 562 |
| All Other Fees | 157 | 23 |
| Total Auditor Remuneration | 1,302 | 1,196 |
| PwC outside Australia | | |
| Audit Fees | 305 | 331 |
| Audit-Related Fees | 4 | 0 |
| Tax Fees | 58 | 21 |
| All Other Fees | 14 | 7 |
| Total Auditor Remuneration | 381 | 359 |
| TOTAL | 1,684 | 1,555 |

AUD / USD rate

0.8982

0.9570

"Tax Fees" include fees associated with annual tax compliance, and with tax consulting advices obtained in relation to ad-hoc projects such as funding restructuring. "All other fees" include other consulting fees in relation to the transition to International Financial Reporting Standards.

16.1 Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board of Directors.

16.2 Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Pursuant to the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee is responsible for pre-approving the retention of the external auditor for any permitted non-audit service to be provided to the Company or its subsidiaries, provided that the Audit Committee is not required to approve in advance non-audit services where: (i) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Company constitutes not more than 5% of the total amount of revenues paid by the Company to the external auditor during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided; (ii) such services were not recognised by the Company at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services; and (iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Audit Committee and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Audit Committee, or by one or more members of the Audit Committee to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Audit Committee.

17. RISK FACTORS

Investment in the securities of the Company involves a high degree of risk and should be regarded as speculative due to the nature of the Company's business. Prior to making an investment in the Company's securities, prospective investors should carefully consider the risk factors set out below. Such risk factors could have a material adverse effect on, among other matters, the operating results, earnings, properties, business and condition (financial or otherwise) of the Company.

There is no assurance that the Company will continue to successfully produce gold, that the Company will be able to meet any gold production forecasts, or that it will be able to successfully bring new gold and/or gold-copper mines into production.

The Company's ability to sustain or increase the current level of production is dependent on the continued economic operation of its Didipio, Reefton and Macraes Operations. No assurances can be given that planned development and expansion projects will result in additional mineral reserves, that planned development timetables will be achieved, that gold production forecasts will be achieved, or that the development projects will be successful.

Increased costs, changes in commodity prices, adverse currency fluctuations, availability of construction services and equipment, labour shortages, cost of inputs or other factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, and could impede current gold production or the Company's ability to bring new gold and copper mines into production, or expand existing mines.

There is no assurance that the Company will be able to complete development of its mineral projects on time or to budget due to, amongst other matters, changes in the economics of the mineral projects, the delivery and installation of plant and equipment, cost overruns, and the adequacy of current personnel, systems, procedures and controls to support the Company's operations. Any of these would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The Company's objective of producing 295,000 – 335,000 ounces of gold, as well as 21,000 – 23,000 tonnes of copper for the 2015 calendar year requires that the Company continues to successfully operate its existing producing assets in New Zealand at a similar scale of complexity, and activities, as achieved by the Company in recent operating periods, as well as the continued success of commercial production at Didipio in the Philippines. Achieving such scale of activities requires continuing adequate and appropriate resourcing, staffing and management of the Company's business processes, systems and information technology, and, any diminution of resources and management could adversely affect the Company's performance.

The Company may not achieve its production estimates.

The Company prepares estimates of future gold and copper production for its existing and future mines. The Company cannot give any assurance that it will achieve its production estimates. The failure of the Company to achieve its production estimates could have a material adverse effect on any or all of its future cash flows, profitability, results of operations and financial condition. The realization of production estimates are dependent on, among other matters: the accuracy of mineral reserve and resource estimates; the accuracy of assumptions regarding ore grades and recovery rates; ground conditions (including hydrology and water mitigation measures); physical characteristics of ores; the presence or absence of particular metallurgical characteristics; and the accuracy of estimated rates and costs of mining, ore haulage and processing.

Actual production may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including: the availability of certain types of ores; actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade or tonnage; dilution and metallurgical and other

characteristics (whether based on representative samples of ore or not); short-term operating factors such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies and the processing of new or adjacent ore grades from those planned; mine failures, slope failures or equipment failures; industrial accidents; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, floods, droughts, rock slides and earthquakes; encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions; changes in power costs and potential power shortages; shortages of principal supplies needed for mining operations, including explosives, fuels, chemical reagents, water, equipment parts and lubricants; plant and equipment failure; the inability to process certain types of ores; labour shortages or strikes; lack of required labour; civil disobedience and protests; and restrictions or regulations imposed by government agencies or other changes in the regulatory environment. In addition to adversely affecting mineral production, such occurrences could also result in damage to mineral properties or mines, interruptions in production, injury or death to persons, damage to property of the Company or others, monetary losses and legal liabilities. These factors may cause a mineral deposit that has been mined profitably in the past to become unprofitable, forcing the Company to cease production. Each of these factors also applies to the Company's mines not yet in production, and to operations that are to be expanded. In these cases, the Company does not have the benefit of actual experience in verifying its estimates and there is a greater likelihood that actual production results will vary from the estimates.

The Company may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of its indebtedness.

The Company's ability to make scheduled payments on, or refinance its debt obligations, depends on its financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond its control. The Company may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit it to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on its indebtedness.

If the Company's cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund its debt service obligations, it could face substantial liquidity problems, and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures, or to dispose of material assets, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance its indebtedness. The Company may not be able to effect any such alternative measures, if necessary, on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternatives may not allow it to meet its scheduled debt service obligations.

Capital and operating cost estimates may not be accurate.

Capital and operating cost estimates made in respect of the Company's mines and development projects may not prove accurate. Capital and operating costs are estimates based on the interpretation of geological data, feasibility studies, cost of consumables, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors at the time of making such estimates. Any of the following events, among the other uncertainties described in this document, could affect the ultimate accuracy of such estimates: unanticipated changes in grade and tonnage of ore to be mined and processed; incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made; delays in construction schedules; unanticipated transportation costs; the accuracy of major equipment and construction cost estimates; labour negotiations; changes in government regulation (including regulations regarding prices, cost of consumables, royalties, duties, taxes, permitting, greenhouse gas emissions and restrictions on production quotas for exportation of minerals) and title claims.

Changes in the market price of gold and copper, which in the past have exhibited high volatility, will affect the profitability of the Company's operations and its financial condition.

The Company's revenues, profitability and viability depend on the market price of gold and copper produced from the Company's mines. The market price of these commodities is set in the world market and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including: the demand for precious metals; expectations with

respect to the rate of inflation; interest rates; currency exchange rates; the demand for jewellery and industrial products containing precious metals; gold production; inventories; costs; change in global or regional investment or consumption patterns; sales by central banks and other holders; speculators and producers of gold and other metals in response to any of the above factors; and global and regional political and economic factors.

A decline in the market price of gold or copper below the Company's production costs for any sustained period would have a material adverse impact on the actual and anticipated profit, cash flow and results of the Company's current and anticipated future operations. Such a decline could also have a material adverse impact on the ability of the Company to finance the exploration and development of its existing and future mineral projects. A decline in the market price of gold or copper may also require the Company to write-down its mineral reserves, which would have a material adverse effect on the value of the Company's securities. Further, if revenue from gold or copper concentrate declines, the Company may experience liquidity difficulties. The Company will also have to assess the economic impact of any sustained lower gold or copper price on recoverability and, therefore, on cut-off grades and the level of its mineral reserves and resources.

Canadian investors may have difficulty in the enforcement of statutory civil liability

Although OceanaGold is a company existing under the laws of British Columbia, a majority of its assets are located outside of Canada. As a result, it may be difficult for Canadian investors to realize a judgment obtained in Canada with respect to the enforcement of statutory civil liability under applicable Canadian securities laws against assets of the Company located in the Philippines and other foreign jurisdictions.

Canadian investors may having difficulty effecting service of process on the Company's Directors and Officers

Since certain of the Company's directors or officers live outside of Canada, it may not be possible to effect service of process on them and since all, or a substantial portion of their assets are located outside Canada, there may be difficulties in enforcing judgments against them obtained in Canadian courts. Similarly, essentially all of the Company's assets are located outside Canada and there may be difficulties in enforcing judgments obtained in Canadian courts.

Mining sector enterprises face many operating risks.

In common with other enterprises undertaking business in the mining sector, the Company's mineral exploration, project development, mining and related activities are subject to conditions beyond the Company's control that can reduce, halt or limit production or increase the costs of production.

The success of the Company's mining operations is dependent on many factors including: the discovery and/or acquisition of mineral reserves and mineral resources; successful conclusions to feasibility and other mining studies; access to adequate capital for project development and to sustaining capital; design and construction of efficient mining and processing facilities within capital expenditure budgets; the securing and maintaining of title to tenements; obtaining permits, consents and approvals necessary for the conduct of exploration and mining; compliance with the terms and conditions of all permits, consents and approvals during the course of mining activities; access to competent operational management and prudent financial administration, including the availability and reliability of appropriately qualified employees, contractors and consultants; the ability to procure major equipment items and key consumables in a timely and cost-effective manner; the ability to access full power supply; and the ability to access road and port networks for the shipment of gold and copper concentrate.

Increases in oil prices, and in turn diesel fuel prices, and the cost of equipment would add significantly to operating costs. These are all beyond the control of the Company. The Company has no diesel fuel price protection in place to offset future price rises. An inability to secure ongoing supply of such goods and services

at prices assumed within the short and long term mine plans, and assumed within feasibility studies, could have a material and adverse effect on the results of the Company's costs, results of operations and financial condition. This could render a previously profitable project unprofitable.

Costs can also be affected by factors such as changes in market conditions, government policies and exchange rates, all of which are unpredictable and outside the control of the Company. The operations are also exposed to industrial disruption, which can be beyond the Company's control.

The figures for the Company's mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimates based on interpretation and assumptions and may yield less mineral production under actual conditions than is currently estimated.

The mineral resource and mineral reserve figures presented herein are calculated by Company personnel. These estimates are imprecise and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. There can be no assurance that these estimates will be accurate or that this mineralization could be mined or processed profitably. If the Company encounters mineralization or formations different from those predicted by past drilling, sampling and similar examinations, mineral reserve estimates may have to be adjusted in a way that might adversely affect the Company's operations. The mineral reserve estimates of the Company have been determined based on assumed gold and copper prices, cut-off grades and costs that may prove to be inaccurate.

An extended period of operational underperformance, including increased production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render mineral reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic to recover and may ultimately result in the restatement of mineral reserves and/or mineral resources.

The inclusion of mineral resource estimates should not be regarded as a representation that these amounts can be economically exploited and no assurances can be given that such mineral resource estimates will be converted into mineral reserves.

Mining operations involve a high degree of risk and numerous inherent hazards.

The Company's mining operations are subject to a number of risks and hazards, including: environmental hazards; industrial accidents; labour disputes; catastrophic accidents; fires; blockades or other acts of social activism; changes in the regulatory environment; impact of non-compliance with laws and regulations; natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions (including rainfall), earthquakes, seismicity, natural disasters, open pit and underground floods, pit wall failures, ground movements, tailings dam failures and cave-ins; pipeline failures; encountering unusual or unexpected geological conditions; and technological failure of mining methods. There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in any or all of: damage to, or destruction of, the properties of the Company; personal injury or death; environmental damage; delays in, or interruption of, the development of the projects of the Company; monetary losses; potential legal liability; and adverse governmental action. All of these factors could have a material adverse impact on the Company's cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Fluctuations in metal prices have created uncertainty in relation to the demand for, and cost of, exploration, development and construction services and equipment.

Recent movements in commodity prices have created uncertainty in relation to the costs of exploration, development and construction activities, which have resulted in material fluctuations in the demand for, and cost of, exploration, development and construction services and equipment (including mining fleet equipment). Varying demand for services and equipment could cause project costs to alter materially, resulting in delays if

services or equipment cannot be obtained in a timely manner due to inadequate availability, and could increase potential scheduling difficulties.

There is no assurance that exploration and development activities will be successful.

Mineral resource exploration and the development of mineral projects into mines is a highly speculative business, characterised by a number of significant risks including, among other matters, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits, but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. There is no assurance as to the Company's ability to sustain or increase its mineral reserves and resources. To sustain or increase the current mineral reserves and mineral resources, further mineral reserves and mineral resources must be identified and existing ones brought into production. Any gold and copper exploration program entails risks relating to the location of ore bodies that are economically viable to mine, the development of appropriate metallurgical processes, the receipt of necessary governmental permits, licences and consents and the construction of mining and processing facilities at any site chosen for mining. No assurance can be given that any exploration program will result in the discovery of new mineral reserves or mineral resources or that the expansion of existing mineral reserves or mineral resources will be successful.

There is no guarantee that the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Pac Rim Cayman LLC will obtain a favourable judgment in current international arbitration proceedings.

In November 2013, the Company received final regulatory approval and announced the successful completion of the plan of arrangement whereby Pacific Rim became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. As part of the arrangement, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding common shares of Pacific Rim. In 2009, Pac Rim Cayman LLC, a subsidiary of Pacific Rim, filed an arbitration claim with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), seeking monetary compensation under the Investment Law of El Salvador. This followed the passive refusal of the Government of El Salvador to issue a decision on Pac Rim Cayman LLC's application for environmental and mining permits for El Dorado.

The matter is now in the final phase of arbitration following written submissions and a merits hearing which was held in September 2014. The outcome of these proceedings is pending and the Company makes no guarantees or representations that the outcome will be favourable to Pac Rim Cayman LLC. In the event that the Company is successful in obtaining monetary compensation from the arbitration, there is no guarantee that this outcome would lead to the Company being granted exploitation concessions in El Salvador. Furthermore, an adverse outcome in the proceedings may result in the Company being obliged to pay legal fees in excess of those already contemplated. This may result in a significant cost to the Company. There may not be a positive outcome from the arbitration for the Company.

There is no guarantee that the Company will be successful in converting exploration licenses into exploitation concessions in El Salvador.

Notwithstanding the current arbitration, the Company will continue to seek a negotiated resolution to the El Dorado permitting impasse. If the Company is unsuccessful in its efforts to convert the El Dorado exploration licenses into exploitation concessions, or is impacted by other factors beyond the control of the Company, this would adversely impact operations in El Salvador or result in impairment. This may result in the Company being unable to undertake any mining activities in El Salvador.

Currency fluctuations may affect the Company's costs and margins.

Gold and copper are sold throughout the world based on U.S. dollars. The Company pays for goods and services in U.S. dollars and other currencies. Adverse fluctuations in these other currencies relative to the U.S. dollar could materially and adversely affect the Company's operating results, profitability and financial position.

Global financial conditions have been subject to increased volatility which may impact on the Company's ability to source debt facilities.

The Company, as a borrower of money, is potentially exposed to adverse interest rate movements that may increase the financial risk inherent in its business, and could have a material adverse impact on profitability and cash flow. Project financing may additionally expose the Company to adverse gold and copper price movements (depending on the type and quantity of commodity hedging policies entered into as a requirement of the project financing). Such investments may significantly increase the financial risk inherent in the Company's business and could have a material impact on profitability and cash flow.

The Company, in the ordinary course of its operations and developments, is required to issue financial assurances, particularly bonding/bank guarantee instruments, to secure statutory and environmental performance undertakings and commitments to local communities. The Company's ability to provide such assurances is subject to external financial and credit markets and assessments, and its own financial position.

Regulatory, consenting and permitting risks may delay or adversely affect gold and any future copper production.

The business of mineral exploration, project development, mining and processing is subject to various national and local laws and plans relating to: permitting and maintenance of title; environmental consents; taxation; employee relations; heritage/historic matters; health and safety; royalties; land acquisitions; and other matters. There is a risk that the necessary permits, consents, authorizations and agreements to implement planned exploration, project development or mining, including but not limited to tree cutting permits, mineral ore export permits and mineral ore transportation permits, may not be obtained under conditions or within time frames that make such plans economic. There is also a risk that applicable laws, regulations or governing authorities will change and that such changes will result in additional material expenditures or time delays. The permitting and consent process in the Philippines requires extensive consultation and enables many interested third parties to participate in the process. This imposes additional risk that permits and consents may be delayed or rejected and the Company's operations may be materially impacted as a result.

Under the provisions of the FTAA relating to the Didipio Project in the Philippines, the operating entity has a period of five years to recover its pre-operating expenses. Any residual unrecovered balance of pre-operating expenses is recoverable over the subsequent three years after the recovery period as a depreciation allowance. The claim for pre-operating expenditure is subject to examination by the relevant government department and an independent audit. There is a risk that some items of expenditure may not be deemed eligible for cost recovery.

Tenement applications are uncertain and the Company is subject to consenting and permitting risk.

The Company has been granted mining tenements and has made applications for other mining tenements, and for renewals of granted tenements, over particular exploration properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will be granted all the mining tenements and renewals for which it has applied.

The resource consenting process requires extensive stakeholder consultation, including public notification by the consenting authorities. This enables interested third parties to participate in the consenting process. Nongovernmental organizations are active in the Company's areas of operation and are regarded as key stakeholders with whom communication is critical.

Although the Company has experience with consenting frameworks and maintains a policy of early consultation with key stakeholders to identify and, where possible, address concerns, there is a risk of consents being delayed or rejected, which may adversely impact on the Company's ability to develop its mines and expand its production. In the Philippines, a subsidiary of the Company currently has a pending application for the extension of the exploration permit under the FTAA for areas outside of the permitted mining area.

The Company's principal exploration and mining activities are situated in only two countries.

The Company is conducting its principal exploration, development and mining activities in New Zealand and the Philippines. There is a sovereign risk in investing in foreign countries, including the risk that the mining concessions may be susceptible to revision or cancellation by new laws or changes in direction by the government of the day. These are matters over which the Company has no control. Whilst the Company believes that the governments and populations of these countries support the development of natural resources, there is no assurance that future political and economic conditions in such countries will not result in the adoption of different policies or attitudes affecting the development and ownership of mineral resources. Any such changes in policy or attitudes may result in changes in laws affecting ownership of assets, land tenure and mineral concessions, taxation, royalties, rates of exchange, environmental protection, labour relations, repatriation of income and return of capital. This may affect the Company's ability to undertake exploration, development and mining activities in respect of current and future properties.

Foreign investments and operations are subject to numerous risks associated with operating in foreign jurisdictions.

The Company's foreign mining investments are subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of business in foreign countries. The occurrence of events associated with these risks could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's profitability, or the viability of its affected foreign operations, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. Risks may include, among others: labour disputes; invalidation of governmental orders and permits; corruption; uncertain political and economic environments; sovereign risk; war; civil disturbances and terrorist actions; arbitrary changes in laws or policies of particular countries (including tax laws); the failure of foreign parties to honour contractual relations; delays in obtaining, or the inability to obtain, necessary governmental permits, authorizations and consents such as tree cutting permits, mineral ore export permits, mineral ore transportation permits and the like; opposition to mining from environmental or other non-governmental organizations; limitations on foreign ownership; limitations on the repatriation of earnings; limitations on gold exports; instability due to economic under-development; inadequate infrastructure; and increased financing costs. In addition, the enforcement by the Company of its legal rights to exploit its properties may not be recognised by any foreign government, or by the court system of a foreign country. These risks may limit or disrupt the Company's operations, restrict the movement of funds, or result in the deprivation of mining-related rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation.

The Company's insurance coverage does not cover all of its potential losses, liabilities, and damages related to its business and certain risks are uninsured or uninsurable.

While the Company may obtain insurance against certain risks, the nature of these risks is such that liability could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which the Company cannot insure, or against which it may elect not to insure. The potential costs that could be associated with any liabilities not covered by insurance, or that are in excess of insurance coverage, or associated with compliance with applicable laws and regulations, may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays. This could adversely affect the future earnings and results of operations of the Company and its financial condition.

The Company may become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards against which it has not insured or cannot insure, including those in respect of past mining activities. The Company is also exposed to the liability of the costs of meeting rehabilitation obligations on the cessation of mining operations.

Increased competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

There is a limited supply of mining rights and desirable mining prospects available in the areas where the Company's current projects are situated. Many companies are engaged in the mining and mine development business, including large, established mining companies with substantial financial resources, operational capabilities and long earnings records. The Company may be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring mining, exploration and development rights, as many of its competitors have greater financial resources and larger technical staffs. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully against other companies in acquiring new prospecting, development or mining rights.

The Company may not be profitable.

The Company has a history of operating losses and there can be no assurance that the Company will be profitable. The Company may sustain losses in the near future. There is no guarantee that increased production will reverse the past operating losses, or that the Company will be consistently profitable.

The Company's properties are subject to environmental risks.

Mining operations have inherent risks and liabilities associated with the pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste produced as a result of mineral exploration and production. Open pit and underground mining, and processing copper and gold ores are subject to risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, and discharge of toxic chemicals, breach of tailings dams, fire, flooding, rock falls and subsidence. The occurrence of any of these hazards can delay production, increase production costs or result in liability to the Company. Such incidents may also result in a breach of the conditions of a mining lease or other consent or permit or relevant regulatory regime, with consequent exposure to enforcement procedures, including possible revocation of leases, consents or permits. The Company cannot give any assurance that it will have, or be able to obtain, all necessary environmental approvals, licenses, permits or consents, or be in compliance therewith or that, notwithstanding its precautions, breaches of environmental laws (whether inadvertent or not) or environmental pollution will not materially and adversely affect its financial condition and results from operations. The lack of, or inability to obtain, any such approvals, licenses, permits or consents, or any breaches of environmental laws, may result in penalties including fines or other sanctions, including potentially having to cease mining operations.

There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The Company may incur unanticipated costs associated with the reclamation or restoration of mining properties. In addition, the Company may incur costs from reclamation activities in countries where the Company has mining and exploration operations in excess of any bonds or other financial assurances which the Company may be required to give, which costs may have a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

The Company is subject to litigation risks.

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. Defence and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding to which the Company is or may become subject could have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations, or the Company's mining and project development operations. The Company is currently subject to the material legal proceedings described in the section entitled "Legal Proceedings".

Shareholders' interests may be diluted in the future.

The Company may require additional funding for exploration and development programs and potential acquisitions. If it raises additional funding by issuing additional equity securities (including upon conversion of its outstanding convertible notes) or hybrid securities that are convertible into equity securities, such financing may substantially dilute the interest of existing shareholders. Sales of substantial amounts of the Company's Common Shares, or the availability of Common Shares for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for the Company's Common Shares. A decline in the market prices of the Company's Common Shares could impair the Company's ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should it desire to do so.

The market price for the Company's Common Shares cannot be assured.

Securities markets have experienced volatility in prices and volumes and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that such fluctuation will not adversely affect the price of the Company's securities, and, the market price of the Company's Common Shares may decline below the price paid by shareholders for their securities. As a result of this volatility, investors may not be able to sell their Common Shares at or above the price they paid. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, shareholders have often instituted class action securities litigation against those companies. Such litigation, if instituted, could result in substantial cost and diversion of management attention and resources, which could significantly harm the Company's profitability and reputation.

Dividend Policy.

In February 2015, the Company established a dividend policy under which an ordinary dividend of US\$0.02 per share is intended to be paid annually. In addition, the policy allows for a discretionary payment that will be based on the profitability of the business while taking into account capital and investment requirements for growth opportunities. The Company's dividend policy is comparable to those of its peers and is reviewed on a periodic basis. Any decision to pay cash dividends or distributions on Common Shares in the future will be made by the Board of Directors of the Company on the basis of the earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such time. There is no guarantee that the Company will continue to pay dividends.

The Company conducts its major operations through subsidiaries. The Company's ability to obtain dividends or other distributions from subsidiaries may be subject to restrictions on dividends or repatriation of earnings under applicable local law, monetary transfer restrictions and credit facilities. There can be no assurance that there will be no future restrictions on repatriation, the payment of dividends or other distributions from subsidiaries which are necessary to enable the Company to pay dividends in the future.

The Company is dependent on key personnel, including employees, contractors and consultants, who have been employed in the development and operation of mining assets owned by the Company.

There is intense competition for qualified personnel in the worldwide mining industry and there can be no assurances that the Company will be able to attract and retain personnel. While the Company has, where possible, either contracts for services for a term of years or, in the case of any employee, employment agreements with its personnel, it cannot ultimately prevent any of these parties from terminating their respective contracts in accordance with agreed conditions. Any future loss of key personnel or the inability to recruit and retain high calibre staff to manage future operations and exploration and development activities could materially impact on the profit and cash flow of the Company.

Conflicts of interest may arise between directors and officers of the Company.

Certain directors and officers of the Company are directors, officers or shareholders of other natural resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures with the Company, the directors and officers may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation.

18. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and its subsidiaries are, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company cannot predict with reasonable certainty, the likelihood or outcome of these matters. Legal proceedings that are pending against the Company and/or its subsidiaries, as well as claims that may have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or future results of operations, are outlined below.

18.1 Gonzales and Liggayu

A subsidiary of the Company is party to an addendum agreement with a syndicate of original claim owners, led by Mr J. Gonzales, in respect of a portion of the FTAA area ("Addendum Agreement"). Certain disputed claims for payment and other obligations under the Addendum Agreement made by Gonzales are subject to arbitration proceedings, which are presently suspended due to the irrevocable resignation of the arbitrator. Mr. Gonzales passed away in late 2014 and the Company expects to be informed of the substitute party in the arbitration proceedings in due course.

A third party (Liggayu) is also disputing the terms of the Addendum Agreement and the rights of Gonzales to claim an interest in the project.

18.2 FTAA Constitutional Challenge

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines ("DENR"), along with a number of mining companies (including OceanaGold Philippines, Inc.), are parties to a case that began in 2008 whereby a group of Non-Governmental Organisations ("NGOs") and individuals challenged the constitutionality of the Philippines Mining Act ("Mining Act") and the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreements ("FTAAs") in the Philippines Supreme Court. The petitioners initiated the challenge despite the fact that the Supreme Court had upheld the constitutional validity of both the Mining Act and the FTAAs in an earlier landmark case in 2005. The parties made various written submissions in 2009 and 2010, and there were no significant developments in the case between 2011 and 2012. In early 2013, the Supreme Court requested the parties to participate in oral debates on the issue. The oral debates have now concluded and all parties have filed further written submissions. The case is now with the Supreme Court for a decision.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Court has previously upheld the constitutionality of the Mining Act and FTAAs, the Company is mindful that litigation is an inherently uncertain process and the outcome of the case may adversely affect the operation and financial position of the Company.

18.3 ICSID Arbitration between Pac Rim Cayman LLC and El Salvador

Following the passive refusal of the Government of El Salvador to issue a decision on Pac Rim's application for environmental and mining permits for the El Dorado Project, Pacific Rim filed an arbitration claim being heard at the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID") in Washington District of Columbia. Initiated in 2009 by a subsidiary of Pacific Rim, the claim was originally filed under the Dominican Republic-United States-Central America Free Trade Agreement ("CAFTA") and the Investment Law of El Salvador.

The parties filed written memorials with the Tribunal on the merits of the Investment Law claim, and the hearing of the substantive issues took place during a merits hearing which took place in September 2014.

The parties submitted final memorandums in late 2014, and the matter is currently with the Tribunal for determination.

19. REGULATORY ACTIONS

There are no: (a) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during its most recently completed financial year; (b) other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision in the Company; and (c) settlement agreements the Company entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during its most recently completed financial year.

20. INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

None of the directors or officers of OGC, nor any associate or affiliate thereof, has had a direct or indirect material interest in any transaction within the three years prior to the date hereof, or proposed transaction which has materially affected or will materially affect OGC.

21. AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The auditors of OGC as at December 31, 2014 were PricewaterhouseCoopers, located at Freshwater Place, 2 Southbank Blvd, Southbank, Victoria, 3006, Australia.

OGC has retained Computershare Investor Services Inc. as its Transfer Agent and Registrar at its principal offices in the cities of Vancouver and Toronto in Canada and in the city of Melbourne in Australia. Common Shares will be issued in registered form.

22. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, there are no material contracts that we have entered into within the most recently completed financial year, or before the most recently completed financial year (but after January 1, 2002), and still in effect other than described in this document.

23. NAMES AND INTEREST OF EXPERTS

Our auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, report that they are independent of the Company in accordance with applicable professional conduct rules. The following is a list of persons or companies whose profession or

business gives authority to a statement made by the person or company named as having prepared or certified a report, valuation, statement or opinion described in this AIF, or in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made by us under National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations:

- (1) J.G. Moore, Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Ltd.
- (2) K. Madambi, Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Ltd.
- (3) S. Doyle, Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Ltd.
- (4) R. Redden, Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Ltd.
- (5) S. Griffiths, Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Ltd.
- (6) M. Holmes, OceanaGold Corporation
- (7) S. Ristorcelli, Mine Development Associates
- (8) P. Ronning, Mine Development Associates

To the knowledge of the Company, none of the persons referred to above owns in excess of 1% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company.

24. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities, options to purchase securities and a statement of interests of insiders in material transactions will be contained in our Management Information Circular for our annual meeting that involves the election of directors and will be made in respect of the year ended December 31, 2013. Further additional financial information is provided in our audited comparative financial statements and related management discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2013. Additional information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com under the Company's name. We will also provide this information upon request to our Company Secretary.

25. TECHNICAL GLOSSARY

"ad valorem" in relation to a royalty payable under the Mining Act or the Crown Minerals Act, means a royalty calculated as a percentage of the net sales revenue earned on the relevant minerals.

"As" means Arsenic.

"Au" means gold.

"bcm" means bank cubic metres.

"CIM" means the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.

"cm" means centimetre.

"Cu" means copper.

"EP" means an exploration permit granted under the Crown Minerals Act.

"Au equiv." means gold equivalent.

“g” means grams.

“g/t” means grams per metric tonne.

“ha” means hectares.

“**indicated mineral resource**” as defined by JORC 2012 is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape, and physical characteristics, can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of Modifying Factors in sufficient confidence to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to assume geological grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered.

An indicated mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a measured mineral resource and may only be converted to a probable mineral reserve.

“**inferred mineral resource**” as defined by JORC 2012 is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to an Ore Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

“**JORC 2012**” means Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves which became effective 20th December 2012 and mandatory from 1st December 2013. All companies reporting Exploration results, Resource Estimates or Ore Reserves to the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX). See www.jorc.org/docs/jorc_code2012.pdf

“kg” means kilogram.

“km” means kilometre.

“km²” means square kilometres.

“lb” means one pound and is equal to 454 g.

“m” means metre.

“m³” means cubic metres.

“m³/h” means cubic metres per hour.

“**measured mineral resource**” as defined by JORC 2012 is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade continuity between point of observation where the data and samples are gathered.

A measured mineral resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an indicated mineral resource or an inferred mineral resource. It may be converted to a proven mineral reserve or under certain circumstances to a probable mineral reserve.

“mineral resource” as defined by JORC 2012 is a concentration or solid material of economic interest in the earth’s crust in such form, grade (or quality) and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade (or quality), continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are sub-divided in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated, and Measured categories.

“mineral reserve” as defined by JORC 2012 is the economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or feasibility level as appropriate that include application of modifying factors. Such studies demonstrate that at the time of reporting, extraction could be reasonably justified.

The reference point at which Reserves are defined, usually the point at which the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported.

“mineralisation” means the concentration of minerals in a body of rock.

“MP” means Mining Permit.

“mm” means millimetre.

“Moz” means million ounces.

“Modifying Factors” as defined by JORC 2012 are considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. These include, but are not limited to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.

“Mt” means million tonnes.

“Mtpa” means million tonnes per annum.

“multiple indicator kriging” is a grade estimation technique.

“NMV” means Net Metal Value.

“NZPAM” means New Zealand Petroleum and Minerals. The government organisation charged with managing the New Zealand mineral permits regime.

“ordinary kriging” is a grade estimation technique.

“oz” means ounce.

“**polygonal method**” is a grade estimation technique.

“**PP**” means prospecting permit granted under the Crown Minerals Act.

“**ppm**” means parts per million.

“**probable mineral reserve**” as defined by JORC 2013 is the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some circumstances a measured mineral resource. The confidence in the modifying factors applying to a probable ore reserve is lower than that applying to a proved ore reserve.

“**proven mineral reserve**” as defined by JORC 2012 is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource. A proved ore reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the modifying factors.

“**QA/QC**” means quality assurance / quality control.

“**RC**” means reverse circulation.

“**RL**” means relative level.

“**scheelite**” is a calcium tungstate mineral.

“**SDMP**” means social development and management program.

“**t**” or “**tonne**” is a measure of weight equal to 1,000 kg or 2,204 lbs.

“**tpa**” means tonnes per annum.

“**tpd**” means tonnes per day.

“**tpm**” means tonnes per month.

“**TSF**” means tailing storage facility.

“**TSP**” means the Total Suspended Particulate.

“**XRF**” means x-ray fluorescence

26. APPENDIX A – AUDIT AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. INTRODUCTION

The Audit and Financial Risk Management Committee (the “**Committee**”) is established by the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) primarily for the purpose of overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of OceanaGold Corporation (the “**Corporation**”) and the reviews and audits of the financial statements of the Corporation. The Committee will also prepare and include in each annual information form (“**AIF**”) and management proxy circular required under National Instrument 51-102 such disclosure as is required by Multilateral Instrument 52-110 - Audit Committees (the “**Instrument**”).

The Committee shall assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to the shareholders, securities regulatory authorities and stock exchanges, the investment community and others by reviewing, overseeing, assessing and monitoring (as the case may be), among other things:

- (a) the quality and integrity of the internal controls and accounting procedures of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, including reviewing the Corporation’s procedures for internal control with the Corporation’s auditor and chief financial officer;
- (b) the quality and integrity of the Corporation’s annual and quarterly financial statements, related management discussion and analysis, as well as all other material continuous disclosure documents such as the Corporation’s AIF;
- (c) compliance by the Corporation with legal and regulatory requirements related to financial reporting;
- (d) the engagement of the auditor of the Corporation and the auditor’s fees;
- (e) the qualifications, performance and independence of the auditor of the Corporation, considering the auditor’s recommendations and managing the relationship with the auditor, including meeting with the auditor as required in connection with the audit services provided by the Corporation;
- (f) the Corporation’s financial and accounting personnel;
- (g) the Corporation’s risk management procedures;
- (h) any significant transactions outside the Corporation’s ordinary course of business and any pending litigation involving the Corporation; and
- (i) improprieties or suspected improprieties with respect to accounting and other matters that affect financial reporting or the integrity of the business.

The Committee’s role is to review, monitor and oversee the preparation of financial statements, but it is not the duty of the Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“**GAAP**”), to conduct investigations, or to assure compliance with laws and regulations or the Corporation’s internal policies, procedures and controls, as these are the responsibility of management and in certain cases the external auditor.

2. AUDIT COMMITTEE

2.1 Composition of Committee

The Committee shall consist of such number of directors as the Board may from time to time determine, but in no event shall the Committee consist of less than three directors. All of the members of the Committee must be "independent" and "financially literate" as such terms are defined in the Instrument, subject to the exemptions that may be available under the Instrument, as determined by the Board from time to time.

2.2 Committee Members

The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of one year or such other period as the Board may decide or until they cease to be directors of the Corporation.

Where a vacancy occurs at any time in the membership of the Committee, it may be filled by the Board on the recommendation of the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. The Board also may remove and replace any member of the Committee. If and whenever a vacancy shall exist on the Audit Committee, the remaining members may exercise all its powers so long as quorum remains.

2.3 Chair

The Board shall appoint a Chair for the Committee. The Chair may be removed and replaced by the Board. If the Chair is not present at any meeting of the Committee, a Chair shall be chosen by the members among themselves.

2.4 Secretary of Committee

The Company Secretary acts as Secretary for the Committee. In the absence of the Company Secretary, the Chair shall appoint a Secretary.

2.5 Meetings

The Chair, in consultation with the Committee members, shall determine the schedule and frequency of the Committee meetings, provided that the Committee shall meet at least four times annually. The Committee should meet within forty-five (45) days following the end of the first three financial quarters to review and discuss the unaudited financial results for the preceding quarter and the related management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") and shall meet within ninety (90) days following the end of the financial year end to review and discuss the audited financial results for the preceding quarter and year and the related MD&A, or in both cases, by such earlier times as may be required in order to comply with applicable law or any stock exchange regulation.

The Committee may ask members of management or others to attend meetings and provide pertinent information as necessary. For purposes of performing their duties, members of the Committee shall have full access to all corporate information and any other information deemed appropriate by them, and shall be permitted to discuss such information and any other matters relating to the financial position of the Corporation with senior employees, officers and the external auditor of the Corporation, and others as they consider appropriate.

In order to foster open communication, the Committee should meet at least annually with management and the external auditor in separate sessions to discuss any matters that the Committee or each of these groups believes should be discussed privately. In addition, the Committee or its Chair should meet with management quarterly in connection with the Corporation's interim financial statements.

If necessary, meetings may be held by telephone or other telecommunication device. Each of the Chairman and lead independent director of the Board of Directors, the external auditor, the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer shall be entitled to call a meeting.

2.6 Quorum

A majority of the members of the Committee, whether present in person or by telephone or other telecommunication device that permits all persons participating in the meeting to speak to each other, shall constitute a quorum.

2.7 Notice of Meetings

Notice of the time and place of every meeting shall be given in writing or by e-mail or facsimile communication to each member of the Committee at least five days prior to the time fixed for such meeting; provided, however, that a member may in any manner waive notice of a meeting and attendance of a member at a meeting is a waiver of notice of the meeting, except where a member attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

2.8 Agenda

The Chair shall develop and set the Committee's agenda, in consultation with other members of the Committee, the Board and management. The agenda and information concerning the business to be conducted at each Committee meeting shall, to the extent practical, be communicated to the members of the Committee sufficiently in advance of each meeting to permit meaningful review.

2.9 Delegation

The Committee shall have the power to delegate its authority and duties to subcommittees or individual members of the Committee as it deems appropriate.

2.10 Access

In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee shall have full access to all books, records, facilities and personnel of the Corporation.

2.11 Outside Consultants or Advisors

The Committee when it considers it necessary or advisable, may retain, at the Corporation's expense, outside counsel, consultants or advisors to assist or advise the Committee independently on any matter within its mandate and to communicate directly with the internal and external auditors. The Committee shall have the sole authority to retain or terminate such counsel, consultants or advisors, including the sole authority to approve the fees and other retention terms for such persons.

2.12 Funding for Audit and Oversight Functions

The Committee shall have the sole authority to recommend for the Board's approval (a) appropriate compensation to the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review, or attest services; (b) appropriate compensation to any counsel, consultants and advisors to the Committee; and (c) administrative expenses necessary or appropriate to carrying out the Committee's duties.

2.13 Annual Evaluation

The Committee's performance shall be evaluated annually, in accordance with a process developed by the Remuneration & Nomination Committee and approved by the Board, and the results of that evaluation shall be reported to the Remuneration & Nomination Committee and to the Board.

2.14 Oversight in Respect of Financial Disclosure and Accounting Practices

In fulfilling its role and purpose, the Committee shall:

- (a) Review and recommend to the Board of Directors changes to this Charter, as considered appropriate from time to time;
- (b) Report to the Board any issues that arise with respect to the quality or integrity of the Corporation's financial statements, the Corporation's financial systems and processes, the Corporation's compliance with legal or regulatory requirements within the Committee's purview, the performance and independence of the Corporation's external auditors, and the adequacy and appropriateness of the Corporation's internal controls;

- (c) Provide disclosure regarding the activities of the Committee to the Board of Directors as required by applicable securities laws;
- (d) Perform any other activities that the Committee deems necessary or appropriate;
- (e) Meet with management and the external auditor to review and discuss, and to recommend to the Board for approval prior to public disclosure, the audited annual financial statements, including reviewing the specific disclosures in the MD&A and results of operations and the annual earnings press release;
- (f) Meet with management and the external auditor to review and discuss, and to recommend to the Board for approval prior to public disclosure, the unaudited quarterly financial statements, including reviewing the specific disclosures in the MD&A and results of operations and any related press release, and any other financial statements that the Corporation may be required to prepare by law or under the rules of any stock exchange;
- (g) Review, discuss with management and the external auditor, and recommend to the Board for approval prior to public disclosure:
 - (i) the annual report and AIF;
 - (ii) the portions of the management proxy circular, for any annual or special meeting of shareholders, containing significant information within the Committee's mandate;
 - (iii) all financial statements included in prospectuses or other offering documents;
 - (iv) all prospectuses and all documents which may be incorporated by reference in a prospectus, other than any pricing supplement issued pursuant to a shelf prospectus; and
 - (v) any significant financial information respecting the Corporation contained in a material change report;
- (h) Review and discuss with management and approve for provision to the external auditors for information prior to public disclosure:
 - (i) each press release that contains significant financial information respecting the Corporation or contains estimates or information regarding the Corporation's future financial performance or prospects;
 - (ii) the type and presentation of information to be included in such press releases (in particular, the use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" non-GAAP information); and
 - (iii) financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies; provided, however, that such discussion may be done generally (consisting of discussing the types of information to be disclosed and the types of presentations to be made) and that the Committee need not discuss in advance each instance in which the Corporation may provide earnings guidance or presentations to analysts or rating agencies;
- (i) Review with management and the external auditor major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes in the Corporation's selection or application of accounting principles, and major issues as to the adequacy of the Corporation's internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies;¹

¹ The Committee is not responsible to determine if the Corporation's financial statements are complete, accurate and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The Committee, after having conducted the necessary due diligence under the circumstances and satisfied itself that appropriate internal controls were implemented, relies on the accounting and financial

- (j) Based on its review with management and the external auditor, satisfy itself as to the adequacy of the Corporation's procedures that are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information that is extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures;
- (k) Review with management and the external auditor (including those of the following that are contained in any report of the external auditor): (1) any analyses prepared by management or the external auditor setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgements made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements, including analyses of the effects of alternative GAAP methods on the financial statements; (2) all critical accounting policies and practices to be used by the Corporation in preparing its financial statements; (3) all material alternative treatments of financial information within GAAP that have been discussed with management, ramifications of the use of these alternative treatments, and the treatment preferred by the external auditor; and (4) other material communications between the external auditor and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences;
- (l) Review with management and the external auditor the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well as off-balance sheet structures and transactions on the Corporation's financial statements;
- (m) Review the plans of management and the external auditor regarding any significant changes in accounting practices or policies and the financial and accounting impact thereof;
- (n) Review with management, the external auditor and, if necessary, legal counsel, any litigation, potential breach of contract, claim or contingency, including tax assessments, that could have a material effect upon the financial position of the Corporation, and the manner in which these matters have been disclosed in the financial statements;
- (o) Review disclosures by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer during their certification process about any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein and any fraud involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Corporation's internal controls;
- (p) Discuss with management the Corporation's material financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the Corporation's financial risk assessment and financial risk management policies; and
- (q) Periodically meet with management separately from the Chief Financial Officer or the external auditor to discuss matters within the Committee's purview.
- (r) From time to time review the responsibilities set out in A and B of section 3 of the Financial Risk Management Policy of the Company and make any recommendations felt necessary regarding the policies, controls and procedures with respect to the matters referred to therein and make appropriate recommendations to the Board with respect to any matters arising.

2.15 Oversight in Respect of the External Auditor

Subject to confirmation by the external auditor of its compliance with Canadian regulatory requirements, the Committee shall be directly responsible for recommending to the Board the appointment of, and for the oversight of the services of, the external auditor (including resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing any audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, such appointment to be confirmed by the Corporation's shareholders at each annual meeting.

expertise of the Chief Financial Officer and of the Chief Executive Officer who are responsible for the integrity of the information presented to the Committee.

The Committee shall also be directly responsible (subject to Board confirmation) for:

- (a) Recommending to the board of directors the selection of the external auditor, considering independence and effectiveness;
- (b) Considering whether, in order to assure continuing auditor independence, there should be regular rotation of the auditing firm itself;
- (c) Ensuring the rotation of the lead (or coordinating) audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit and the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit as required by law;
- (d) Reviewing and recommending the fees and other compensation to be paid to the external auditor for audit services;
- (e) Pre-approving the retention of the external auditor for any permitted non-audit service to be provided to the Corporation or its subsidiaries;
- (f) Reviewing and approving requests for any material management consulting or other engagement to be performed by the external auditors and be advised of any other material study undertaken by the external auditor at the request of management that is beyond the scope of the audit engagement letter and related fees;
- (g) Reviewing at least annually the external auditor's written report on its own internal quality control procedures; any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality control review, or peer review, of the external auditor, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the external auditor, and any steps taken to deal with such issues;
- (h) Reviewing and evaluating the experience, qualifications and performance of the senior members of the audit team of the external auditor;
- (i) Evaluating annually the performance of the external auditor, including the lead partner, taking into account the opinions of management and report to the Board on its conclusions regarding the external auditor and its recommendation for the continued appointment of the external auditor for the purpose of preparing or issuing any report or performing other audit, review, or attest services for the Corporation;
- (j) Meeting with the external auditor prior to the annual audit to review the planning and staffing of the audit;
- (k) Periodically meeting separately with the external auditor to review any problems or difficulties that the external auditor may have encountered and management's response, specifically:
 - (i) any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, including any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management;
 - (ii) any changes required in the planned scope of the audit; and
 - (iii) the responsibilities, budget, and staffing of the internal audit function;and reporting to the Board on such meetings;
- (l) Overseeing the resolution of disagreements between management of the Corporation and the external auditor regarding financial reporting;
- (m) When applicable, reviewing the annual post-audit or management letter from the external auditor and management's response and follow-up in respect of any identified weakness;

- (n) Inquiring regularly of management and the external auditor whether there have been any significant issues between them regarding financial reporting or other matters and how they have been resolved, and intervene in the resolution if required;
- (o) Receiving and reviewing annually the external auditor's report on management's evaluation of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting;
- (p) Reviewing the engagement reports of the external auditor on unaudited financial statements of the Corporation; and
- (q) Reviewing and approving the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners and employees and former partners and former employees of the present and former external auditor, including those hiring policies that may have a material impact on the financial statements, pre-approving the hiring of any partner or employee or former partner or former employee of the external auditor who was a member of the Corporation's audit team during the preceding three fiscal years and, in addition, pre-approving the hiring of any partner or employee or former partner or former employee of the external auditor (within the preceding three fiscal years) for senior positions within the Corporation, regardless of whether that person was a member of the Corporation's audit team.

2.16 Oversight in Respect of Audit and Non-Audit Services

The Committee, to the extent required by the Instrument or other applicable laws or rules, or otherwise considered by the Committee to be necessary or appropriate, shall:

- (a) have the sole authority to pre-approve all audit services (which may entail providing comfort letters in connection with securities underwritings) and all permitted non-audit services, provided that the Committee need not approve in advance non-audit services where:
 - (i) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Corporation constitutes not more than 5% of the total amount of revenues paid by the Corporation to the external auditor during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided;
 - (ii) such services were not recognized by the Corporation at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services; and
 - (iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Committee or by one or more members of the Committee to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee;
- (b) disclose, through the Corporation's periodic reports filed with applicable regulatory agencies, the approval by the Committee of a non-audit service to be performed by the external auditor; and
- (c) if the Committee so chooses, delegate to one or more designated members of the Committee the authority to grant pre-approvals required by this section, provided that the decision of any member to whom authority is delegated to pre-approve a service shall be presented to the Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

If the Committee approves an audit service within the scope of the engagement of the external auditor, such audit service shall be deemed to have been pre-approved for purposes of this section.

2.17 Oversight in Respect of the Internal Audit Function

The Committee, to the extent required by applicable laws or rules, or otherwise considered by the Committee to be necessary or appropriate, shall:

- (a) approve management's appointment of any internal auditor and the terms of such appointment;

- (b) review the annual audit plans of the internal auditor;
- (c) review the significant findings prepared by the internal auditor and recommendations issued by an external auditor relating to internal audit issues, together with management's response thereto;
- (d) monitor compliance with the Corporation's conflicts-of-interest policies that may have a material impact on the financial statements, including the approval of the financial terms of agreements with affiliates, directors or management to ensure that the terms are at least as advantageous for the Corporation as if such agreements had been negotiated at arms' length;
- (e) review the adequacy of the resources of the internal auditor to ensure the objectivity and independence of the internal audit function;
- (f) approve management's replacement, reassignment or dismissal of the internal auditor; and
- (g) ensure that the internal auditor has access to the Chair of the Committee, the Chair and any lead independent director of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer, and periodically meet separately with the internal auditor to review any problems or difficulties he or she may have encountered and specifically:
 - (i) any difficulties that were encountered in the course of the audit work, including restrictions on the scope of activities or access to required information, and any disagreements with management;
 - (ii) any changes required in the planned scope of the internal audit; and
 - (iii) the internal audit function's responsibilities, budget and staffing; and report to the Board on such meetings.

2.18 Oversight in Respect of Legal and Regulatory Compliance

The Committee, to the extent required by applicable laws or rules, or otherwise considered by the Committee to be necessary or appropriate, shall:

- (a) review with the Company Secretary the Corporation's compliance policies, legal matters, and any reports or inquiries received from regulators or governmental agencies that could have a material effect upon the financial position of the Corporation and that are not subject to the oversight of another committee of the Board (including, but not limited to, the Sustainability Committee);
- (b) establish procedures for (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and (ii) the confidential, anonymous submissions by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and
- (c) periodically review the Corporation's public disclosure policy.

2.19 Oversight in Respect of Financial Risk Management

The Committee shall report, and where appropriate provide recommendations to the Board on:

- (a) the Corporation's processes for identifying, assessing and managing financial risk; and
- (b) the Corporation's major financial risk exposures and the steps the Corporation has taken to monitor and control such exposures.

2.20 Audit Committee Complaint Procedures

The Committee shall establish, monitor, oversee and keep under review the Corporation's procedures for receiving, retaining and addressing protected disclosures ("**whistleblower**")

procedures) in accordance with the Corporation's Protected Disclosures ("Whistleblower") Policy document (Annexure 1 to this Charter).

The Committee shall be responsible for assuring compliance of the Corporation's whistleblower procedures with the requirements of Section 2.3 (7) of the Instrument for:

- (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and
- (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Except in the limited circumstances expressly set forth in Annexure 1, it is not the duty of the Committee or any of its members directly to receive, conduct investigations into or act on any disclosures received pursuant to the whistleblower procedures.

2.21 Non-Exhaustive List

The foregoing list of duties is not exhaustive, and the Committee may, in addition, perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate for the performance of its oversight responsibilities.

27. APPENDIX B

The following chart outlines all subsidiaries of OceanaGold Corporation:

| <i>NAME</i> | <i>COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION</i> | <i>% EQUITY INTEREST</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Name of Ultimate parent: | | |
| OceanaGold Corporation | Canada | |
| Oceana Gold Limited | Australia | 100 |
| - Oceana Gold ESAP Pty Ltd | Australia | 100 |
| - Oceana Gold Management Pty Ltd | Australia | 100 |
| - Oceana Gold Finance (NZ) Ltd | New Zealand | 100 |
| - Oceana Gold Finance No.2 (NZ) Ltd | New Zealand | 100 |
| - Oceana Gold No.3 (NZ) Ltd | New Zealand | 100 |
| - Oceana Gold Holdings (New Zealand) Limited | New Zealand | 100 |
| - Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Ltd | New Zealand | 100 |
| - Stanleys Hotel Limited | New Zealand | 100 |
| - Climax Mining Pty Ltd | Australia | 100 |
| - Climax Australia Pty Ltd | Australia | 100 |
| - Climax Mining Share Plan Pty Ltd | Australia | 100 |
| - Truehall Pty L:td | Australia | 100 |
| - Prolink Pty Ltd | Australia | 100 |
| - Argentina Mineral Development S.A. Inc. | Argentina | 50.97 |
| - Trimdean Pty Ltd | Australia | 100 |
| - Climax Management Pty Ltd | Australia | 100 |
| - S.E.A. Holdings Pty Ltd | Australia | 100 |
| - OceanaGold (Philippines) Exploration Corporation. | Philippines | 100 |
| - OceanaGold (Philippines) Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Climax Mining (Fiji) Pty Ltd | Fiji | 100 |
| - (Philippine Mining Resource Companies): | | |
| - Red Earth Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Red Earth Mining Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Surigao Gold Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Surigao Gold Mining Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Copper Fields Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Copper Fields Mining Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Lasseter Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Lasseter Mining Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Connaught Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Connaught Mining Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Occidental Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Occidental Mining Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Coolbah Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Coolbah Mining Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Junction Reef Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Junction Reef Mining Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Royal Northern Resource Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| - Royal Northern Mining Corporation | Philippines | 100 |
| 1015776 B.C. Ltd. | Canada | 100 |
| - 0981436 B.C. Ltd. | Canada | 100 |
| - Pacific Rim Mining Corp | Canada | 100 |
| - Dayton Mining (U.S.) Inc. | USA | 100 |
| - Pac Rim Cayman LLC | USA | 100 |
| - Pacific Rim Exploration Inc. | USA | 100 |
| - Pac Rim Caribe | Cayman Islands | 100 |

| | | |
|---|----------------|------|
| - Pac Rim Caribe III | Cayman Islands | 100 |
| - Pacific Rim El Salvador S.A. | El Salvador | 99.9 |
| - Dorado Exploraciones S.A. de C.V. | El Salvador | 99.9 |
| - Pacrimco, S.A. | Costa Rica | |
| - Minera Pacific Rim SA | Mexico | 99.9 |
| - Exploradora Pacific Rim S.A.C. | Peru | 99 |
| - Pacific Rim Chile Ltda. | Chile | |
| OceanaGold (Singapore) Pte Ltd | Singapore | 100 |
| - Australasian Netherlands Investments | Netherlands | 100 |
| - OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc. | Philippines | 100 |
| - OceanaGold (Philippines) Inc. | Philippines | 100 |
| - OceanaGold Sustainable Agroforestry, Inc. | Philippines | 100 |