MEDIA RELEASE

29 February 2016

OCEANAGOLD PROVIDES UPDATE ON THE HAILE PROJECT AND EXPLORATION PROGRAMS AT HAILE AND WAIHI

(All financial figures in US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(MELBOURNE) OceanaGold Corporation (**TSX/ASX/NZX: OGC**) (the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on the construction of the top-tier Haile Gold Mine ("Haile" or "Haile Project") in the United States and continued encouraging exploration results at Haile and at the Waihi Mine ("Waihi") located in New Zealand.

Key Highlights

- Enhanced the design of the Haile Project to deliver a more robust operation.
- Haile Project capital cost estimated at $380 million with $160 million spent to date.
- Construction activities at Haile on schedule for first ore through the mill by the end of 2016.
- Drill results from the Horseshoe deposit at Haile confirm high-grade mineralisation and include; (DDH-519) 21.3 metres @ 21.66 g/t and 23.5 meters @ 6.55 g/t; (DDH-518) 13.3 meters @ 10.57 g/t and 13.0 meters @ 5.47 g/t; (DDH-517) 40.9 meters @ 4.71 g/t; (DDH-516) 3.6 meters @ 5.95 g/t and (DDH-514) 9.3 meters @ 5.22 g/t.
- Drill results at Waihi continue to demonstrate significant resource expansion opportunities from high-grade underground targets including Correnso Deeps, Empire and Daybreak.
- Recent significant intersections at Waihi include 3.5 metres @ 9.83 g/t and 7.8 metres @ 6.25 g/t from Correnso Deeps, 7.1 metres @ 9.44 g/t and 3.5 metres @ 12.65 g/t from Daybreak, 2.5 metres @ 41.63 g/t and 4.3 metres @ 11.76 g/t from Empire and 6.0 metres @ 6.17 g/t including 1.2 metres @ 25.42 g/t from unmined extensions to the Royal vein.

Mick Wilkes, President and CEO said, "We are very pleased with the progress we have made on our growth initiatives across the Company. Our team's extensive development and operations experience has resulted in design enhancements for the Haile Project which, based on our past experience, will ensure a robust and efficient project that is on track for first ore through the mill by the end of 2016. " He added, "We are also pleased to see the early success from our exploration programs which continue to ramp up across the business. We expect to invest $30 million on exploration this year which demonstrates the quality of the assets in the portfolio and the financial strength of the Company as we continue to position ourselves as a leading, low-cost, mid-tier gold producer."

Haile Gold Mine

Construction Update

Over the past few months, the Company initiated a comprehensive review of the Haile development and optimised the plant design to deliver a more robust operation. As a result of this review, which drew upon OceanaGold's extensive operational and development experience from New Zealand and more recently in the Philippines, the Company has made enhancements to the project, which are designed to drive operational efficiencies and ensure the project is delivered on schedule.

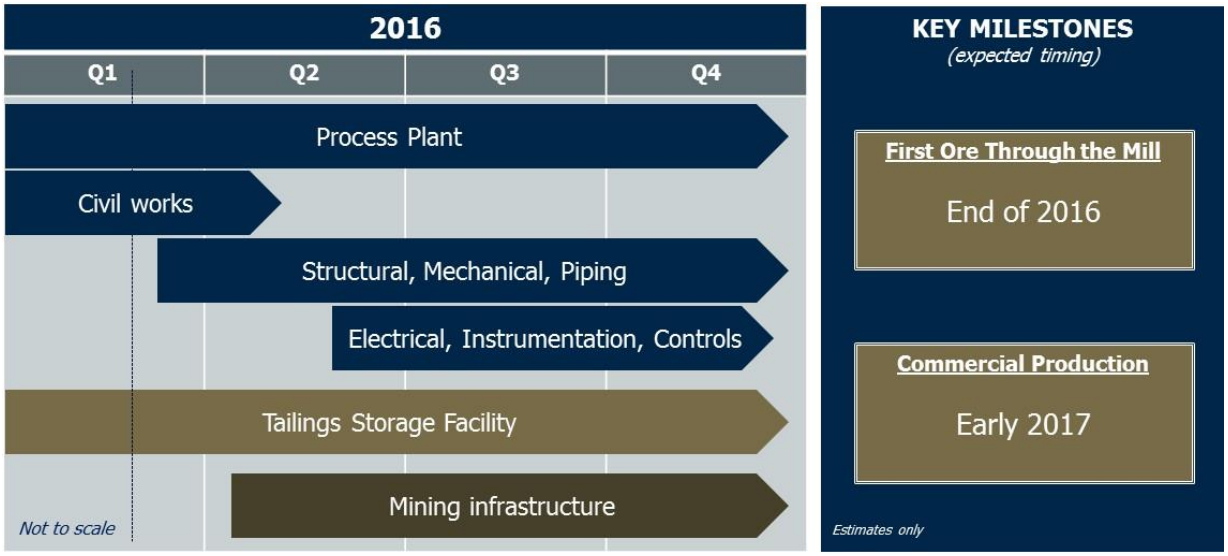
Under the enhanced design and subject to the necessary approvals, the Company intends to purchase additional loading equipment to reduce the potential for ore dilution during mining, add a run-of-the-mine (ROM) pad to allow for more effective ore blending to the mill, install a crushed ore bin to minimise dust from the crushing circuit, and install a larger flash flotation cell to improve metallurgical recoveries. Additionally, the Company will enhance control systems for the process plant and make significant upgrades to IT systems to allow for a more effective operation. The Company will also invest additional capital to de-risk the overall project execution phase to ensure that the major milestones including commissioning and construction close-out are achieved on time and within the updated budget.

As a result of these design changes, and a marginal increase in the pre-production mining costs, the total capital cost for construction will be $380 million at Haile, which is a 14% increase to the original Romarco December 2014 technical report estimate of $333 million. As at the end of February 2016, the total spend on the development of the Haile Project was approximately $160 million including those expenditures prior to OceanaGold acquiring the asset in October 2015.

Construction activities at Haile are going well. All but two major construction contracts have been issued to local contractors and $240 million of the total capital has been committed as at the end of January 2016. Engineering is 98% complete while procurement is 82% complete. The project is scheduled to commence the commissioning phase and have first ore through the mill by the end of 2016. See Figure 2 for the Haile development schedule.

Figure 1 – Aerial Photo of Haile Gold Mine Construction (Feb 15 2016)

Figure 2 – Haile Gold Mine Development Schedule



Exploration Update

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company commenced infill drilling of the Horseshoe deposit with 16 drill holes for 4,214 metres completed. Initial results have returned high-grade intercepts in line with the current resource model. Significant results are outlined in Table 1 and illustrated by Figures 3 and 4. The Company will continue drilling Horseshoe to test both strike and depth extensions and to better define the underground resource. A scoping study on a potential underground operation at Haile has commenced with completion expected in the second half of 2016.

Also in the fourth quarter, the Company conducted drilling of regional targets including Cypress and Loblolly. In total, 24 holes for 6,379 metres have been drilled at these targets with encouraging results. Exploration continues in order to determine the full potential of mineralisation in these areas.

Table 1 – Significant Intersections at Horseshoe

Drill Hole ID	From *(m)*	To *(m)*	Width *(m)*	Gold Grade *(g/t)*
DDH-519	173.7	195.0	21.3	21.66
	198.1	221.6	23.5	6.55
	234.7	253.0	18.3	1.32
DDH-517	176.1	217.0	40.9	4.71
DDH-518	169.5	181.1	11.6	2.43
	183.5	196.5	13.0	5.47
	201.9	215.2	13.3	10.57
including	209.7	214.2	4.5	28.43
DDH-513	172.2	176.2	4.0	1.80
including	181.1	202.7	21.6	3.81
	189.5	197.3	7.8	7.09
DDH-514	178.3	185.9	7.6	3.30
including	179.0	181.3	2.3	5.54
	195.1	204.4	9.3	5.22
including	201.2	204.4	3.2	10.56
	213.4	221.0	7.6	0.86
DDH-515	171.0	235.1	64.1	1.84
including	182.9	185.9	3.0	7.70
DDH-516	170.7	176.8	6.1	1.05
	189.0	193.6	4.6	4.06
including	190.5	193.5	3.0	5.71
	203.0	206.6	3.6	5.95
including	203.0	205.3	2.3	8.91
DDH-520	164.4	175.3	10.9	1.36
	184.2	198.0	13.9	1.15
	202.7	216.9	14.2	1.53

Figure 3 – Horseshoe Cross Section

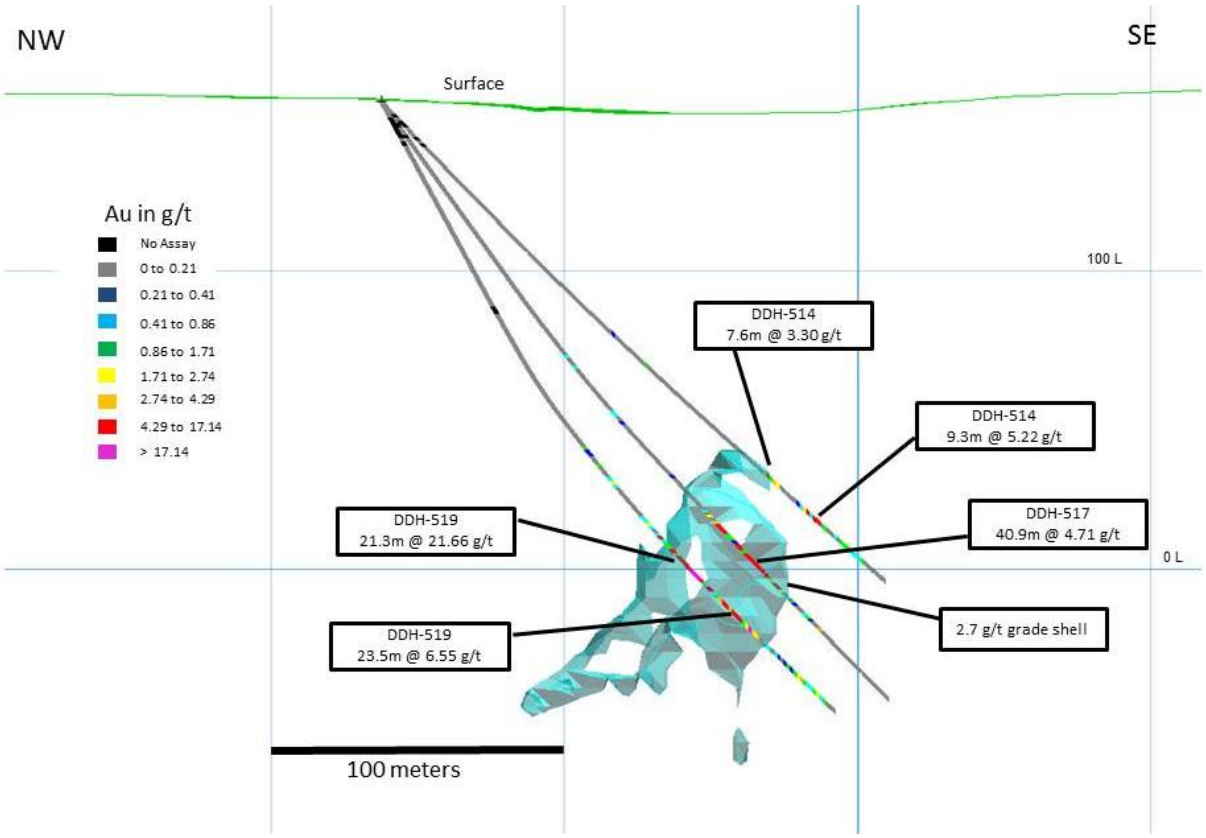
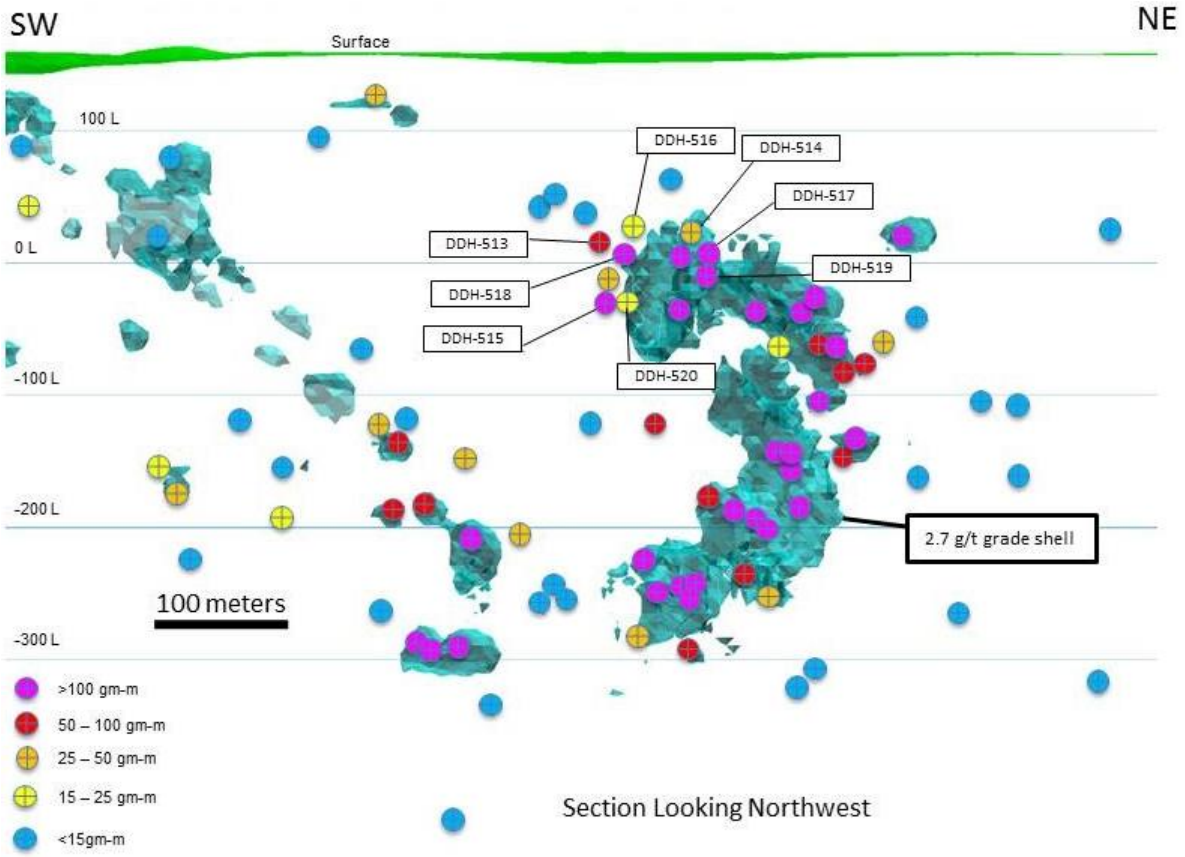


Figure 4 – Horseshoe Long-Section



Waihi

At Waihi, an extensive exploration program commenced in the third quarter of 2015 with a primary focus on targeting resource extensions proximal to the Correnso underground mine and drilling untested areas of the Waihi vein system. The Company drilled a total of 13,031 metres in the second half of 2015 utilising four underground and two surface drill rigs and a further 3,907 metres year-to-date 2016. Underground diamond drilling over the last three months has focused on reserve and resource drilling on Correnso Deeps, Daybreak and Empire (Figures 5-7). Geological and resource models have been updated on Daybreak and Empire in preparation for mine design and planning. Significant results are listed in Table 2 with additional assays pending. Exploration drilling of untested targets within the Waihi Epithermal camp initiated in 2015 has continued into 2016 with significant results listed in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 8.

Four surface drill rigs are now operating with three dedicated to testing the resource potential around the open pit. In 2016, the Waihi exploration program encompasses over 34,000 metres of planned drilling, including further drilling on the WKP prospect in the Hauraki region where previous drill campaigns returned high grade intercepts of 9.7 metres (7.5 metres true width) @ 17.2 g/t Au and 7.9 metres @ 5.1 g/t Au.

The Company expects to spend approximately US$10 million on exploration at Waihi in 2016.

Figure 5 – Correnso Long Section

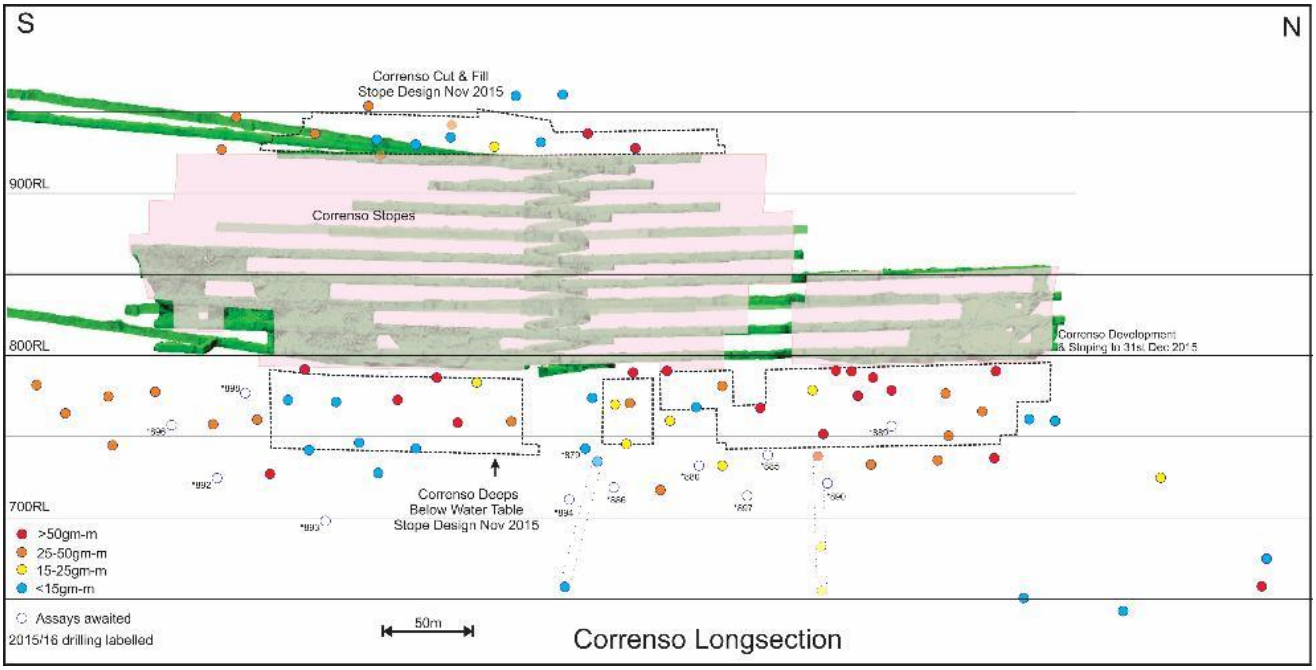


Figure 6 – Daybreak Long Section

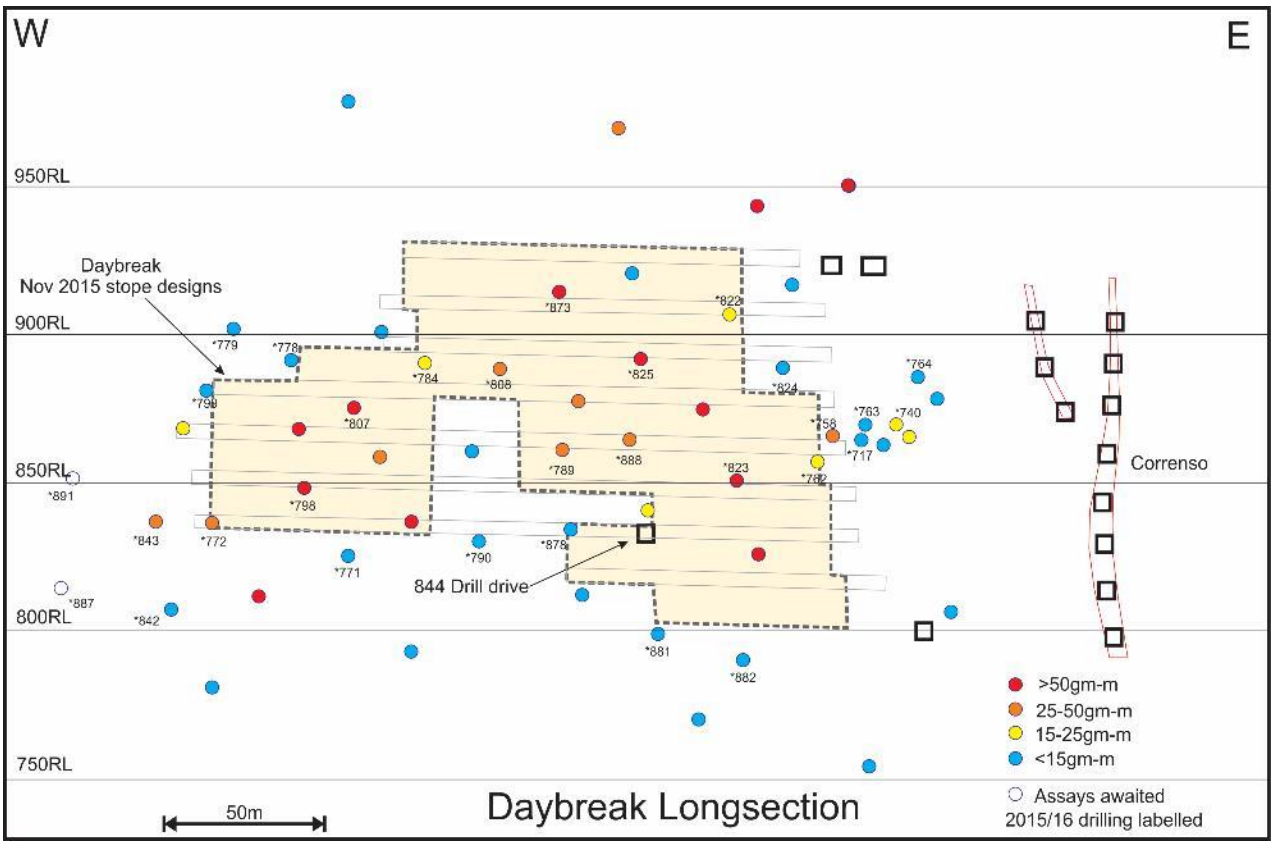


Figure 7 – Empire Long Section

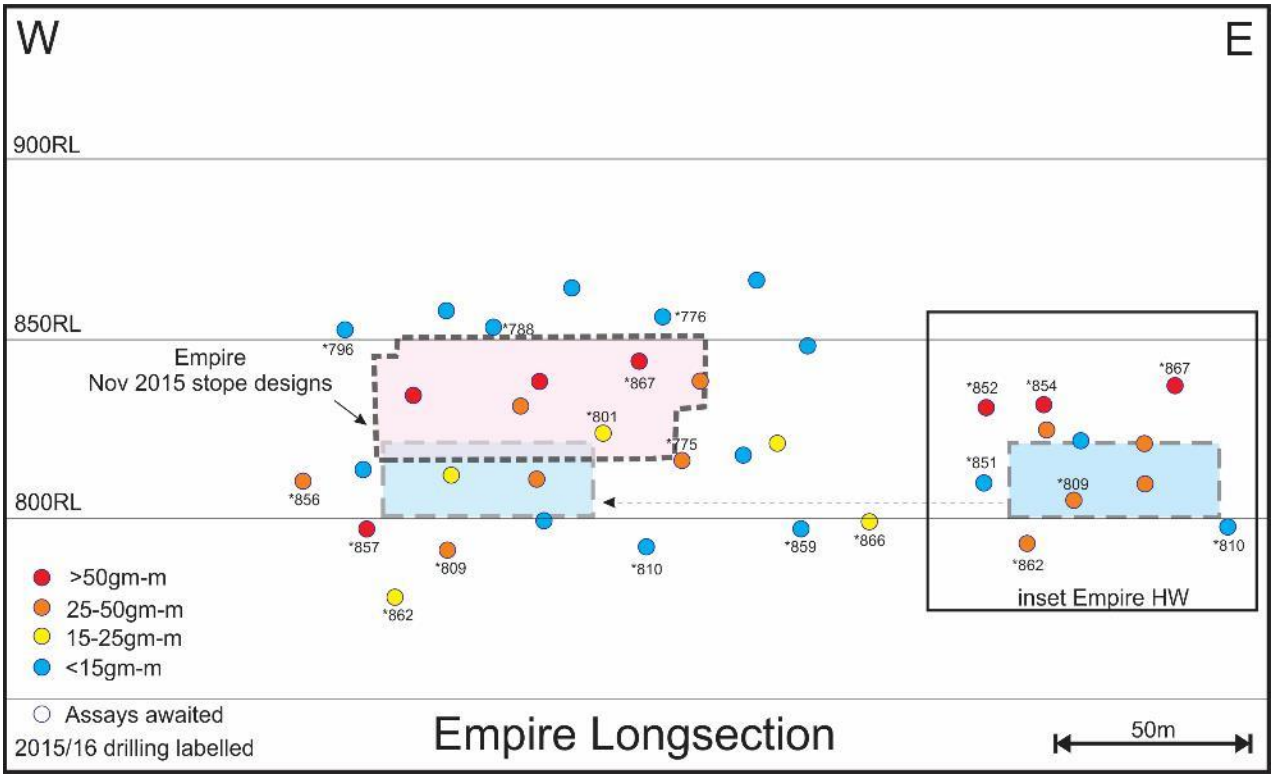


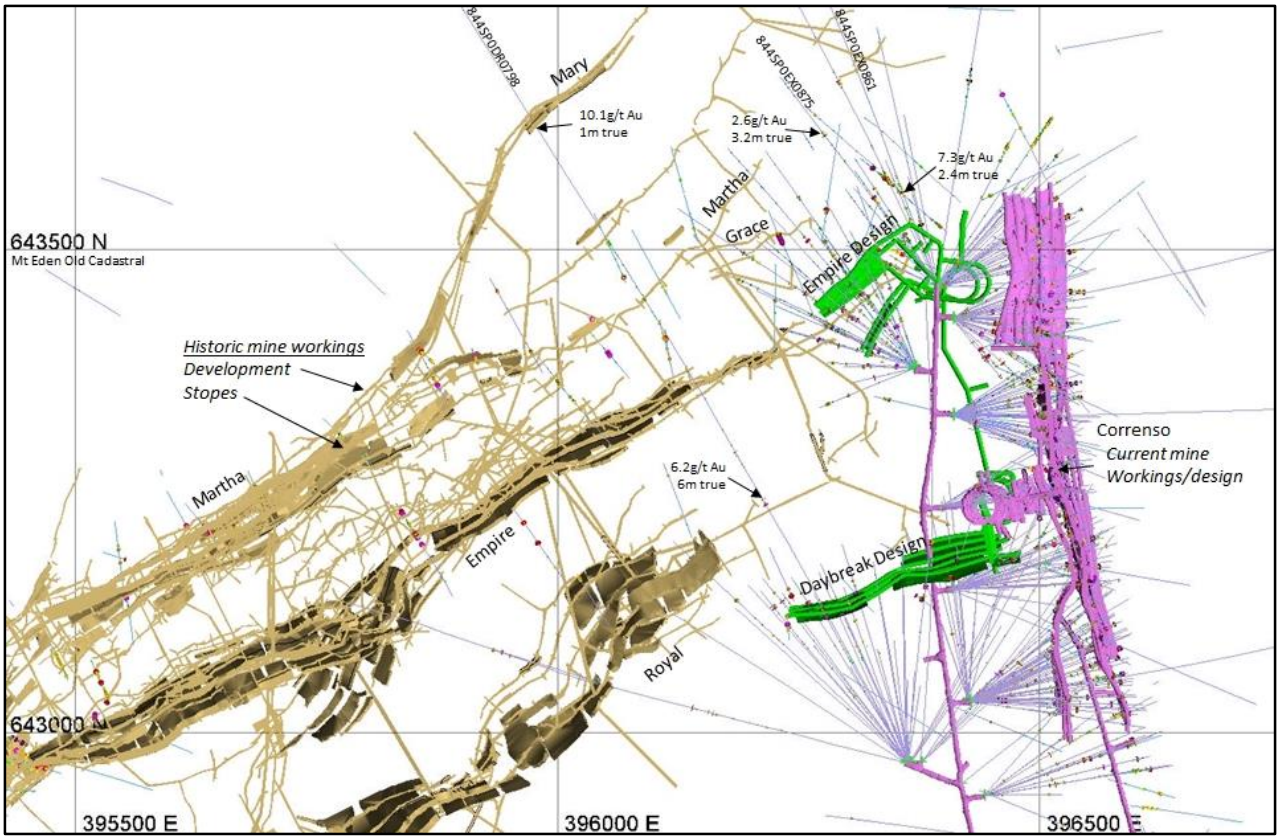
Table 2 – Significant Intersections from Waihi Reserve-Resource Drilling

Hole ID	From *(m)*	To *(m)*	True width *(m)*	Gold Grade *(g/t)*	Silver Grade *(g/t)*	Vein
844SP1CR0833	168.00	175.10	5.8	4.33	9.6	Correnso Deeps
844SP1CR0838	169.60	173.65	3.5	9.83	12.2	Correnso Deeps
844SP1CR0840	167.00	181.40	11.4	2.41	7.8	Correnso Deeps
844SP1CR0845	169.60	177.80	7.8	6.25	8.2	Correnso Deeps
844SP2CR0846	184.60	186.20	1.30	5.35	13.7	Correnso Deeps
844SP5CR0812	158.00	165.80	3.9	4.03	12.1	Correnso Deeps
844SP2CG0865	187.30	190.00	2.1	11.87	13.8	Correnso Upper
844SP0DG0873	166.10	173.85	7.1	9.44	25.0	Daybreak
844SP0DR0842	209.30	210.40	0.9	13.86	13.4	Daybreak
844SP0DR0843	207.20	211.50	3.5	12.65	15.0	Daybreak
844SP0DR0888	181.60	185.90	3.7	10.23	13.6	Daybreak
844SP6EN0851	56.50	58.50	1.5	5.32	5.3	Empire HW
844SP6EN0852	41.90	43.90	1.5	28.09	27.7	Empire HW
844SP6EN0854	38.75	41.50	2.5	41.63	40.8	Empire HW
844SP6EN0856	141.50	143.50	0.8	8.32	9.0	Empire FW
844SP6EN0856	105.00	107.20	1.7	22.46	553.7	Empire West
844SP6EN0862	91.80	99.10	7.3	2.58	5.9	Empire
844SP6EN0862	66.30	69.60	2.1	12.85	28.5	Empire HW
844SP6EN0867	120.10	125.20	4.3	11.76	19.6	Empire
844SP6EN0867	133.90	136.30	1.7	10.15	8.6	Empire FW
844SP8EN0859	67.35	69.10	1.5	8.94	15.0	Empire FW
844SP8EN0866	69.10	70.90	1.1	14.86	12.0	Empire FW

Table 3 – Significant Intersections from Waihi Exploration Drilling

Hole ID	From *(m)*	To *(m)*	True width *(m)*	Gold Grade *(g/t)*	Silver Grade *(g/t)*	Vein
844SP0DR0798	301.55	308.85	6.0	6.17	8.7	Royal
including	301.55	303.00	1.2	25.42	22.7	Royal
844SP0DR0798	765.40	766.60	1.0	10.07	17.6	Mary HW
844SP8EX0861	98.00	101.70	2.4	7.31	6.8	Grace extensions
844SP8EX0875	190.00	194.50	3.2	2.58	5.6	Martha HW

Figure 8 – Level Plan Illustrating Table 3 Exploration Drill Results



Maps and tables showing drilling results for Waihi and Haile can be accessed with the following link: http://www.oceanagold.com/investors-and-media/filings/. In line with ASX listing requirements, JORC Code Table 1 for the Waihi and Haile exploration results are appended to this release and available on OceanaGold's website at www.oceanagold.com

2016 Capital Expenditure Guidance

For the full year of 2016 and including the project enhancements made to the Haile Gold Mine, the Company's capital and exploration expenditures are expected to range from $365 million to $405 million across the operations as illustrated by Table 4.

Table 4 – 2016 Capital Expenditure Program [(1)]

USDm	Didipio	Macraes*	Waihi	Haile	Total
Development[(2)]	40 – 45	–	–	250	**290 – 295**
Sustaining	5 – 10	10 – 15	10 – 15	–	**25 – 40**
Pre-stripping/capitalised mining	10 – 15	10 – 15	5 – 10	–	**25 – 40**
Exploration[(2)]	2 – 3	2 – 3	10 – 12	10 – 15	**25 – 30**
Total	**55 – 70**	**25 – 35**	**25 – 35**	**260 – 265**	**365 – 405**

Notes:

1. *Table 4 does not include $2-3m budgeted for rehabilitation work at Reefton.*
2. *Approximately $15 million of this is included in the 2016 All-In Sustaining Costs guidance*

Mr. Wilkes went on to say, “We are very pleased with the Company’s position as we consolidate the asset portfolio this year with a key focus on delivering low-cost growth and mine life extensions. The Company is financially strong with operating margins amongst the best in our peer group, with ample liquidity to execute on all of our objectives. Since assuming control of the Haile Gold Mine in October, we have sharpened the focus there and, combined with the aggressive exploration program planned this year, believe we will be in a strong position to unlock additional value for our stakeholders and the local communities in South Carolina. Despite the recent positive increase in our margins on account of the higher gold price, we continue to focus on building a low-cost business with a diversified production base that we believe is well-positioned to deliver industry leading returns in any commodity price environment.”

- ENDS -

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About OceanaGold

OceanaGold Corporation is a mid-tier, low-cost, multinational gold producer with assets located in the Philippines, New Zealand and the United States. The Company’s assets encompass its flagship operation, the Didipio Gold-Copper Mine located on the island of Luzon in the Philippines. On the north island of New Zealand, the Company operates the high-grade Waihi Gold Mine while on the south island of New Zealand, the Company operates the largest gold mine in the country at the Macraes Goldfield which is made up of a series of open pit mines and the Frasers underground mine. In the United States, the Company is currently constructing the Haile Gold Mine, a top-tier asset located in South Carolina along the Carolina Slate Belt. The Company expects the Haile Gold Mine to commence commercial production in early 2017. OceanaGold also has a significant pipeline of organic growth and exploration opportunities in the Australasia and Americas regions.

OceanaGold has operated sustainably over the past 25 years with a proven track record for environmental management and community and social engagement. The Company has a strong social license to operate and works collaboratively with its valued stakeholders to identify and invest in social programs that are designed to build capacity and not dependency.

In 2016, the Company expects to produce 385,000 to 425,000 ounces of gold from the combined New Zealand and Didipio operations and 19,000 to 21,000 tonnes of copper from the Didipio operation at All-In Sustaining Costs of $700 to $750 per ounce.

Competent/Qualified Person's Statement

The exploration results were prepared in accordance with the standards set out in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code") and in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101"). The JORC Code is the accepted reporting standard for the Australian Stock Exchange Limited ("ASX") and the New Zealand Stock Exchange Limited ("NZX").

Information relating to Haile exploration results in this document has been verified by, is based and fairly represents information compiled by or prepared under the supervision of James Berry, a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration and an employee of OceanaGold. Information relating to Waihi exploration results in this document has been verified by, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by or prepared under the supervision of Lorrance Torckler, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of OceanaGold. Both J. Berry and L. Torckler have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code and both are Qualified Persons for the purposes of the NI 43-101. Messrs Berry and Torckler consent to the inclusion in this public report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement for Public Release

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

information. The Company expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements and information, whether as a result of new information, events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws. The information contained in this release is not investment or financial product advice.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report of Exploration Results for Horseshoe Infill Drilling, Haile Operation

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond core drill samples were used for this release. • The diamond core drilling and sampling procedures have been in place since 2008 and the assay protocol has been used by Kershaw Mineral Labs since June, 2011. • Diamond drill core is photographed, logged, sawn (or split if soft) to half core and sampled by OceanaGold personnel at the onsite core processing facility. • Sample lengths are generally 1.52 meter lengths, or less, as determined by lithological contacts. • Fire assay for Au is undertaken by Kershaw Mineral Labs (KML). KML is a subsidiary of OceanaGold Corp. • A certified reference sample (CRM) is randomly inserted at least every 20 samples prior to delivery to the lab. • A blank is randomly inserted at least every 20 samples prior to delivery to the lab. • Sample batches are re-assayed if one of the controls are outside of defined limits. • The sample is dried and jaw crushed to 70% passing 2mm. • 450 grams of sample are pulverized to produce a 30g charge and assayed for Au by fire assay at KML. • The remaining half cut core and assay pulps are stored onsite at Haile for future reference.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube,*	• The Horseshoe diamond drill core was obtained using standard tube HQ in the upper part of the hole and triple tube NQ3 diameter drilling in the lower part of the hole. The hole is reduced

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	in bedrock after drilling HQ through the soft saprolite. • Diamond drill core is transferred from the core barrels to plastic core boxes at the drill rig. • Hole depth, drilled intervals, and core recovered are labelled with marker blocks and placed in the core box by the driller. • All drill core was routinely oriented below the saprolite with a Reflex core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recovery is measured for every run by a geotechnician under the supervision of the logging geologist. Core recoveries average 97% and there is no observed relationship between core recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond drill core is logged on site by staff geologists at Haile Gold Mine according to procedures and logging codes that have been in place since 2008. Whole core is washed and photographed. Rock quality designation (RQD) and core recovery are recorded from whole core as part of the geotechnical suite of data. Density measurements are taken every 6 to 10 meters from the whole core. • All diamond drill core intervals are logged and sampled for gold. • Geological logging is qualitative and documents lithologies, alteration, and structure. Geological logging is completed on paper logs and relevant information is entered into Excel files for uploading to a geological database. Paper copies of the logged information are stored at site. Digital copies of the logs, the Excel files and the geology database are backed up periodically.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Half core samples are taken either by saw, or if too soft, cut by knife. • Fresh water is used during cutting and cleaning the saw blade with non-mineralized material between each sample is used to minimize contamination between samples. • Sub-sampling size is considered appropriate and the method representative for the style and thickness of mineralization.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assays are performed by Kershaw Mineral Labs (KML). KML is a subsidiary of OceanaGold Corp. KML is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited lab for gold assays through the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation. • QAQC procedures involve the use of certified reference material, blanks, and duplicates. Sample batches are re-assayed if 1 of KML's controls are outside of defined limits. <u>Sample preparation</u> 1. Samples checked off against submission sheet. 2. Samples are dried at 93 degrees Celsius until visibly dry. 3. The entire sample is crushed to 70% passing 2mm. 4. Clean the crusher between samples with barren rock and compressed air. 5. Split sample with a riffle splitter to 450 g for pulverizing. 6. Pulverize sample to 85% passing 0.106mm. 7. Clean the pulverizer between samples with sand and compressed air. 8. Approximately 225g of pulp sample is sent to fire assay. 9. Coarse rejects and reserve pulps are returned to Haile. <u>Assay</u> 1. Insert QAQC samples of 1 duplicate, 1 CRM, and 1 blank randomly within each batch of 24 samples. 2. Fire assay 30g of pulp sample for Au with atomic absorption finish. 3. If the Au assay is greater than or equal to 3 g/t, an additional 30g of pulp sample is fire assayed for Au using a gravimetric finish.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		4. QAQC is checked and the results are released.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Geological logging is compiled into Excel files and entered into Vulcan database. • Drilling data is periodically validated with Vulcan database tools. • No adjustments are made to the assay data received from KML.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars are surveyed using a differential GPS with centimetre accuracy by OceanaGold personnel. • Check surveys are periodically performed on drill hole locations. • All drill holes are down hole surveyed every 6.1m using a digital down hole camera. • The drill hole locations and the project coordinate system are South Carolina State Plane Coordinates NAD 27 North. • Topographic control is by detailed aerial surveys of the mine and surrounding areas.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drill spacing required to support different levels of classification varies. Drill hole spacing to support an inferred resource category is approximately 60 by 60 metres in the plane of the mineralisation while and indicated category is approximately 20 by 20 metres. • Sample compositing has not been applied at this stage of the program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is*	• The drill holes are drilled at an angle to the southeast to intersect the moderately northwest dipping upper orebody. • The Haile gold mineralisation is not a vein deposit. The orientation of the mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	known, considering the deposit type. • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	generally parallels the bedding of the folded meta-sediments and is variable across the deposit. • There is no evidence of orientation-related sample bias at Haile.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Access to the drill site and logging/sampling facility is limited and controlled. Drill core is transferred to the logging facility and to KML by OceanaGold personnel. • Guards are at site at all times to provide security for the drill site, logging facility and KML.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• John Marek of Independent Mining Consultants visited the site in June, 2012 in order to review the drill core, core handling procedures, sample preparation, core logging and site conditions prior to preparation of a NI-43-101 resource and reserve for the project. Mr. Marek noted no deficiencies in the drilling and sampling protocol for the project.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All drilling was carried out on property owned by Haile Gold Mine a subsidiary of OceanaGold Corporation. • The property is owned fee simple which includes surface, mineral and water rights. No royalties are attached with the project. • The Haile property site is located 4.8km northeast of the town of Kershaw in southern Lancaster County, South Carolina. The Haile Gold Mine is approximately 27km southeast of Lancaster, the county seat, which is approximately 50km south of Charlotte, North Carolina. The approximate geographic centre of the property is at 34° 34' 46" N latitude and 80° 32' 37" W longitude. • Haile Gold Mine received permits from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control to construct and operate the mine.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All exploration at Horseshoe has been done by Haile Gold Mine and OceanaGold. Prior exploration was done at other deposits at Haile.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*.	The Haile epithermal gold deposit is located within the Neoproterozoic Richtex Formation near the contact with the slightly older Persimmon Fork Formation. These units are within the Carolina terrane, a Neoproterozoic to Cambrian aged, greenschist-facies volcanic arc of peri-Gondwanan affinity. The Carolina, the Charlotte, and the Kings Mountain terranes have been sutured to the Laurentian craton (North America) prior to, or during the formation of Pangea. The Richtex Formation consists of well bedded shales and siltstones, wackes, and conglomerates. The Persimmon Fork consists of andesitic to rhyodacitic flows and volcaniclastics. Alleghenian-aged, lamprophyric dikes have intruded these units and are related to nearby intrusives. North-westerly striking, diabasic dikes intrude the units above. Extensive weathering has left a deep zone of saprolite in all of the units that is capped by Cretaceous Coastal Plain sediments. A penetrative foliation strikes south-west to northeast and dips moderately to the northwest. Southeast verging folding has occurred in the Neoproterozoic units and an antiform is the major structural feature in the mine area. This antiform plunges shallowly to the northeast. Gold mineralisation is associated with silicification and brecciation of the Richtex Formation. Gold is associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite and tellurides. The pyrite is generally disseminated, typically is 3 to 10% in abundance but can locally be semi-massive or in stringer veins. The molybdenite mineralisation can be disseminated, veined or concentrated along foliation surfaces. Visible gold is rare but can be present as very small particles in high-grade zones or in veins. The gold grades trail off gradually away from the main deposits.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception*	• Figures 3 and 4 and Table 1 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Horseshoe drill holes to the 14th of January in 3 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay and which is accessible using the link in the press release.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	depth ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Figures 3 and 4 and Table 1 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Horseshoe drill holes to the 14th of January in 3 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay and which is accessible using the link in the press release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The drill holes are drilled at an angle to the southeast to intersect the moderately northwest dipping upper orebody. • The Haile gold mineralisation is not a vein deposit. The orientation of the mineralisation generally parallels the bedding of the folded meta-sediments and is variable across the deposit.

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Figures 3 and 4 and Table 1 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Horseshoe drill holes to the 14th of January in 3 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay and which is accessible using the link in the press release.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Figures 3 and 4 and Table 1 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Horseshoe drill holes to the 14th of January in 3 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay and which is accessible using the link in the press release.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Haile deposit has been periodically mined since 1827 by various methods. • As far as the Competent Person is aware there is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional infill drilling is planned for the upper Horseshoe deposit in order to achieve a 20 x 20 m hole spacing. Diamond drilling for geological control and geotechnical studies is ongoing. • A scoping study on a potential underground operation at Haile has commenced with completion expected in the second half of 2016.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All exploration at Waihi is by diamond core drilling from surface or underground platforms. There have been many years of exploration at Waihi which demonstrates the value of core drilling methods over percussion sampling as an exploration tool. Drilling conditions are well understood. Triple tube coring is routinely used to ensure that core recovery is acceptable. • Core samples are processed using industry standard practices of drying, crushing, splitting and pulverisation at the SGS Waihi Laboratory. SGS are an internationally accredited global analytical services provider with strong internal governance standards and a reputation to uphold.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• All diamond drill holes were drilled by triple tube wireline methods. Surface holes are collared using large-diameter PQ core, both as a means of improving core recovery and to provide an opportunity to case off and reduce diameter when drilling through broken ground and historic stopes. Drill hole diameter is usually reduced to HQ at the base of the post-mineral stratigraphy. Underground drill holes were collared in HQ. All drill core was routinely oriented below the base of the post-mineral stratigraphy, either by plasticine imprint or using the Ezimark or Reflex core orientation tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core recoveries were measured after each drill run, comparing length of core recovered vs. drill depth. Core recoveries were generally better than 95%. There is no relationship between core recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The core samples are all geologically and geotechnically logged, using a logging scheme that has been in place for many years. The level of detail captured in logging is sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. • Logged intervals are based on geological boundaries or assigned a nominal length of one or two metres. The geological log incorporates geotechnical parameters, lithology, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geological logging is based on both qualitative identification of geological characteristics, and semi-quantitative estimates of mineral abundance. Geotechnical logging uses standard semi-quantitative definitions for estimating rock strength and fracture density. • A digital photographic record is maintained for all drill core. All core photographs are stored on the Waihi server. Electronic Geological logs are created using a Microsoft Excel logging template on laptop computers. Previous logging by Newmont used proprietary Visual Logger software. Logging is validated using inbuilt validation tables for all recent drilling and has been checked for consistency throughout the history of the project. • All geological logging data is stored in an acQuire database.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
		• Diamond sawn half core splits. For exploration samples these range in weight between 3.5 and 4kg. Split line in consistent orientation with respect to orientation marks.
		• Sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising) is carried out by SGS using industry standard protocols:
		  ○ Kiln dried at 105 deg C
		  ○ Crushed to sub 2mm
		  ○ Riffle split 800g sub-sample
		  ○ 800 g pulverised to 90% passing 75um, monitored by sieving.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	○ Aliquot selection from pulp packet

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• All exploration samples are assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish.
		• Multi-element ICP data is obtained routinely from the Waihi SGS Laboratory for all exploration assay samples for the elements silver, copper, arsenic, lead, zinc and antimony, which are potential pathfinders for epithermal mineralisation. For samples with over-range silver and lead, these elements are found to be extracted more efficiently by using a more dilute Aqua Regia digest (1 gram sample weight rather than the standard 10 gram per 50 ml).
		• Quality of exploration assay results has been monitored in the following areas:
		  • Sample preparation at the SGS Waihi lab through sieving of jaw crush and pulp products,
		  • Monitoring of assay precision through routine generation of duplicate samples from a second split of the jaw crush and calculation of the fundamental error.
		  • Monitoring of accuracy of the primary SGS assay results through insertion Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and blanks into sample batches.
		• Blank and CRM results are reviewed on a weekly basis. The Waihi protocol requires Certified Reference Material (CRMs) to be reported to within 2 Standard Deviations of the Certified Value. The criterion for preparation duplicates is that they have a relative difference (R-R1/mean RR1) of no greater than 10%. The criterion for blanks is that they do not exceed more than 4 times the lower detection method of the assay method. Failure of any of these thresholds triggers investigation.
		• In addition to routine quality control procedures, a program of umpire assaying has been carried out. Recently, 248 samples from the Correnso Project were re-assayed at Ultratrace Laboratories in Perth. Ultratrace gold assays were consistent with original SGS assay results and showed no material bias in the primary SGS analytical process.

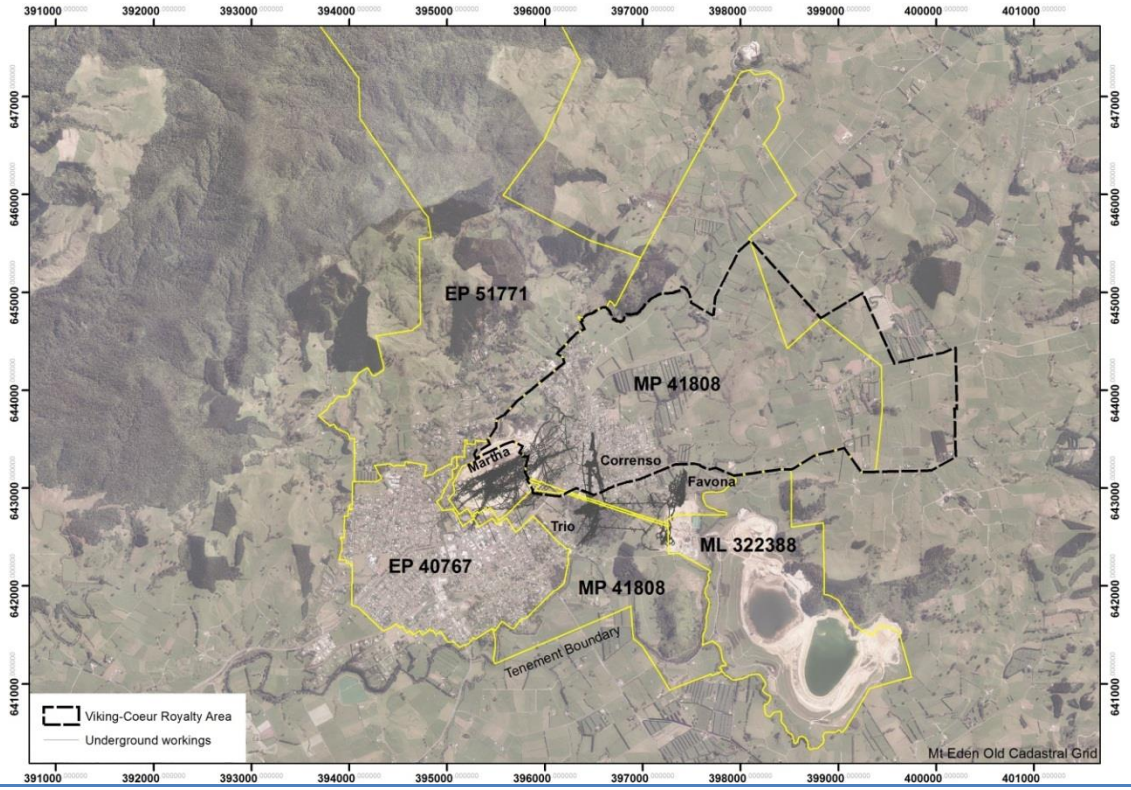
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• A limited number of twinned holes were completed during the initial investigations of the Correnso project. These indicate that there is short range variability present in gold mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	• *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• There are strong visual indicators for high grade mineralisation observed both in drill core and in underground development. • All assay data is stored in the database in an as received basis with no adjustment made to the returned data
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All historic mine data was recorded in terms of Mt Eden Old Cadastral grid. This is the grid utilised for all underground and exploration activity. • A local mine grid –Martha Mine Grid, oriented perpendicular to the main veins and derived from Mt Eden Old Cadastral is used within the Open pit operations. The Mine Grid origin is based at No.7 Shaft (1700mE, 1600mN). The grid is rotated 23.98 west of Mt Eden Old Cadastral North. Relative level (RL) calculated as Sea Level + 1000m. • The origin for topographic control is provided by Old Cadastral Mt Eden Coordinates available from cadastral survey marks in Seddon Street near the entrance to the old underground mine. The original underground Martha mine was mapped in terms of these coordinates. All mine reference survey points are established by a Registered Professional Land Surveyor from Government Trig Stations or geodetic marks. • For the underground mine, a transformation is used to convert all data to NZGD2000 as per the regulations for the purpose of all statutory underground plans. Checks show that all underground coordinates are within the allowed 1:5000.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drill spacing required to support different levels of classification is different for each project area. Geological knowledge of the Martha system has increased over time allowing more confident interpretation of vein continuity. • The decision about appropriate drill spacing differs for each deposit/vein, and takes into account geological complexity, vein geometry and thickness as well as grade continuity. Reconciliation from correlative veins with a reconciliation history is used to guide the decision balancing drill spacing with classification for new vein deposits. • No compositing of samples is applied prior to assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation*	• Drill holes are designed to intersect known mineralised features in a nominally perpendicular orientation as much as is practicable given the availability of underground drilling platforms. All drill core is oriented to assist with interpretation of mineralisation and structure. • Samples intervals are selected based upon observed geological features.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Access to site is controlled; Drill core is stored with secure facilities on site. Site employees transport samples to the analytical lab. The laboratory compound is secured.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The mineralisation occurs on granted permits Mining Permit 41808 and Exploration Permits 40767 & 51771. • The Favona Mining Permit 41 808 (MP 41 808) was granted in March 2004, under the provisions of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, for a duration of 25 years. An Extension of Land to Favona MP 41 808 was granted in March 2006. The permit covers an area of approximately 121.4 hectares and covers the Correnso Underground Mine. • On ML 32238 a 0.5% ad valorem royalty is payable on gold and silver to the Crown. • On MP 41808 the higher of a 1.0% royalty on net sales revenue from gold and silver or 5% accounting profits is payable to the Crown. • EP 51771 is subject to a 1% Net Smelter Return royalty payable to Newmont Mining Corporation to a cap of 300,000oz gold. • EP 40598, EP 40813 and EP 40767 are subject to a 2% royalty payable to BCKP Ltd (acquired from Geoinformatics) with respect to certain “target” areas.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Waihi Gold Company has held exploration and mining licences and permits over the Open Pit portion of the Martha deposit and the Favona and Trio deposits since the early 1980’s. The Waihi East area covering the Correnso deposit and easterly extensions of the Martha system was historically held and explored by Amoco Minerals, Cyprus Minerals and a Coeur Gold-Viking Mining JV from whom Waihi Gold Company purchased the permit area, EP40428, in 1998 for a cash settlement and a 2.5% royalty on the value of any mineral or metal produced from the property as outlined on the following map. These companies drilled approximately 18km in 60 holes in the Waihi East area by which they identified some remnant resources on the eastern end of the Martha vein system on which they undertook scoping studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Figure 1: Waihi Tenement Map 
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*.	• The Waihi deposits display features that are typical of epithermal gold deposits which include: • Host lithologies for veins are andesite flows and volcaniclastics. • Gold-silver mineralisation is hosted in localized bands within multiphase quartz veins. There is an association of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite with gold-silver mineralisation throughout the deposit. Parts of the deposit towards the base are base metal rich with galena (up to +3% Pb) and sphalerite (up to +1% Zn); • Host andesitic volcanics have undergone pervasive hydrothermal alteration, often with complete replacement of primary mineralogy. Characteristic alteration assemblages include quartz, albite, adularia, carbonate, pyrite, illite, chlorite, interlayered illite-smectite and chlorite-smectite clays

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		extending over tens of metres laterally from major veins. There is also an association of quartz + interlayered chlorite-smectite (corrensite) + chlorite, producing a distinctive pale green colouration. Mineralization is structurally controlled.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See Tables 3 & 4 in the announcement, which lists for each hole with a significant intercept, the hole ID, interception depth, downhole length and estimated true width of the intercept.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are reported within distinct geological boundaries, typically within veins. The grades are compiled using length weighting with no top cutting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill intercepts are reported as down hole length along with an estimated true width based on intercept angle to the mineralised veins. As much as practicable holes are designed to intersect veins at more than 60 degrees to the vein.

Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures and tables in the body of the release and using the link in this press release to OGC's website.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The Waihi drill hole information is available from www.oceanagold.com.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Exploration drilling is continuing throughout the Waihi Epithermal Vein camp on ML 322388, MP 41808, EP 51771 and EP 40767. EP 40767 has been subject to a 60:40 JV arrangement with Glass Earth (New Zealand) Limited whose 40% interest in this permit and 35% interest in the Hauraki JV permits to the north are the subject of the exercise by OceanaGold of pre-emptive rights under the JV Agreements to acquire a 100% interest in the permits. Regulatory consent to the transaction has been received and the transfer of interests is expected to proceed within Q1 2016.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Current drill programmes are planned to complete 34km's of diamond drilling for the calendar year 2016. This drilling is comprised of infill on known veins (~50%), step out on known veins (~30%) and exploration in areas adjacent to known mineralisation (~20%). Exploration drilling proposed for Q1/2 2016 is designed to test extensions of known mineralisation and untested margins of the gravity high associated with the Waihi Vein Deposits where there is potential for the discovery of significant new mineralised vein deposits. Drilling at WKP is also schedule to commence in Q1 to test the resource potential of major vein structures identified by previous explorers.