



MEDIA RELEASE

7 June 2016

OCEANAGOLD PROVIDES AN UPDATE ON ITS 2016 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

(MELBOURNE) OceanaGold Corporation (**TSX/ASX/NZX: OGC**) (the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on its exploration program across its operations in the United States, New Zealand and the Philippines. This update follows the update the Company provided to the market on February 29, 2016 and results herein reflect drilling after this date.

Key Highlights

- Drill results at Haile continue to demonstrate a high-grade resource.
- Recent intersections at Horseshoe have increased the confidence in the upper zone and include 58 metres @ 17.5 g/t, 50 metres @ 18.7 g/t, 61 metres @ 13 g/t, 17.1 metres @ 11.4 g/t and 31.7 metres @ 9.5 g/t.
- Drill results at Waihi continue to demonstrate resource expansion opportunities from numerous high-grade targets including Correnso Deeps, Empire and Daybreak.
- Recent significant gold intersections at Waihi include 4.8 metres @ 17.5 g/t and 5.1 metres @ 8.2 g/t from Correnso Deeps, 2.9 metres @ 21.3 g/t and 3.1 metres @ 20.6 g/t from Daybreak, 3.0 metres @ 35.7 g/t, 3.0 metres @ 9.9 g/t and 6.0 metres @ 14.7 g/t, 2.4 metres @ 10.9 g/t and 2.6 metres @ 5.6 g/t at other nearby veins.
- Drill results at Macraes demonstrate an extension of known mineralisation both to the north and southeast of the previously reported Coronation North resource.
- Recent significant gold intersections at Coronation North include 40 metres @ 3.6 g/t¹, 15 metres @ 1.7 g/t, 21 metres @ 2.9 g/t, 18.7 metres @ 1.7 g/t and 4 metres @ 8.9 g/t¹ and at Frasers Underground 15.3 metres @ 4.0 g/t¹ and 78.5 metres @ 2.4 g/t¹.
- Exploration activities have commenced in the broader FTAA area in the Philippines with drilling scheduled to commence in the third quarter of 2016.

Mick Wilkes, President and CEO stated, “In 2016, we initiated an extensive exploration program with over 100 kilometres of drilling planned for the year and an investment of over US\$30 million. In the first quarter, we were greatly encouraged from the initial drilling from this program. I am pleased to report strong ongoing results which further demonstrate the significant resource potential that exists in our assets.” He added, “In

¹ Some assays cut to 15 g/t Au

addition to expanding our resource base, our exploration program will provide important inputs to the technical studies at Haile and Waihi already underway. I am confident these studies will demonstrate considerable additional value given the success of the exploration program to date.”

Haile Exploration

At Haile, drilling has focused on expanding the resource at the Horseshoe deposit through diamond drilling of 42 holes utilising four surface drill rigs and completing over 12 kilometres of drilling since the start of the year. Drilling to date supports the current resource estimate and will feed into an updated resource estimate scheduled for the second half of 2016. Further work has been directed towards target definition and the planning of extensional and infill drilling of open pit resources and additional underground targets. In support of this work, the Company has commenced a geophysical survey which is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2016.

Additionally, the Company continues to advance the Haile underground technical study on the potential of Horseshoe as an underground mine, and investigating the development of an exploration tunnel to further define underground reserves. Furthermore, an optimisation study which will incorporate an updated resource estimate for the open pit and the Horseshoe deposit is advancing well. The primary focus of this study is to optimise the open pit design and the interface with a potential underground operation.

Figure 1 – Upper Horseshoe 2.7 g/t Au grade shell and recent drilling (plan view)

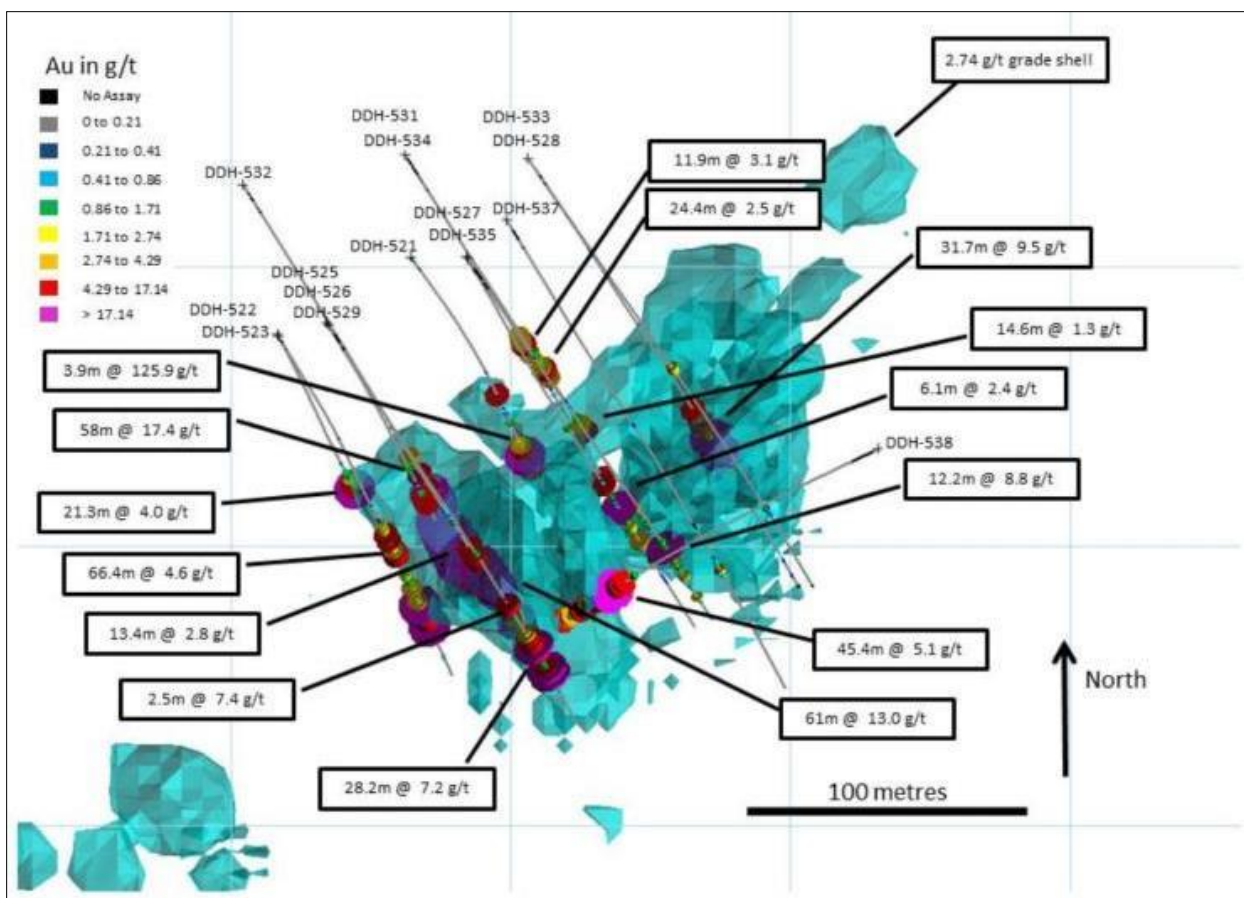


Figure 2 – Horseshoe Long Section

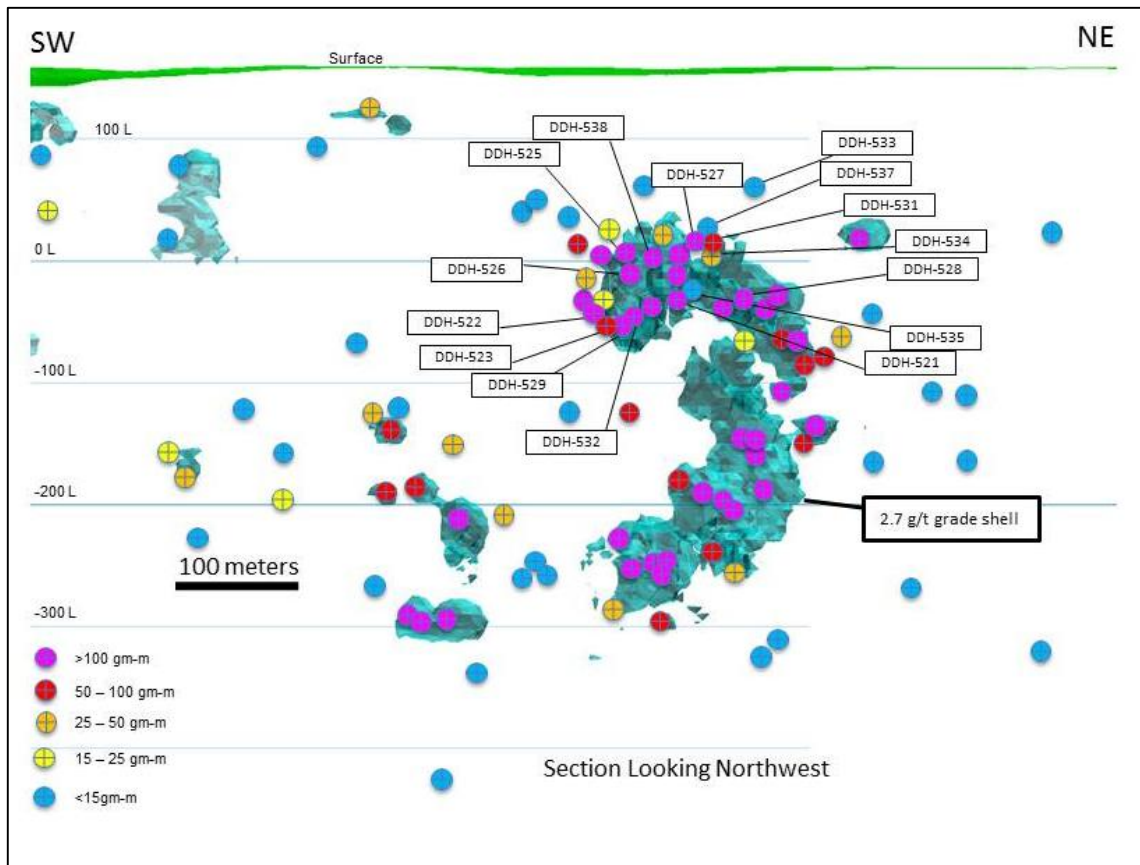


Table 1 – Significant Intersections from Upper Horseshoe Drilling

Drill Hole ID	East# (metres)	North# (metres)	Collar RL (metres)	Az#	Dip	From (metres)	To (metres)	Length (metres)	Au Grade (g/t)
DDH-521	667926.2	179748.9	161.0	150	-66	193.5	199.2	5.6	6.1
						202.7	206.6	3.9	125.9
DDH-522	667877.5	179720.2	158.1	152	-59	164.4	230.8	66.4	4.6
Including						181.1	186.2	5.2	6.0
Including						213.8	230.8	17.1	11.4
DDH-523	667877.2	179720.8	158.1	153	-74	203.5	224.8	21.3	4.0
Including						218	222.4	4.3	13.0
DDH-525	667896	179724.3	159.0	148	-46	171.8	174.2	2.5	7.4
						188.2	216.4	28.2	7.5
DDH-526	667895.5	179725.1	158.4	148	-55	172.8	233.8	61.0	13.0
DDH-527	667947	179748.4	161.6	146	-49	187.5	199.7	12.2	8.8
DDH-528	667968.8	179785.2	162.7	147	-57	212.1	243.8	31.7	9.5
						247.5	253	5.5	9.2
DDH-529	667895.1	179725.3	158.3	152	-65	169.2	182.5	13.4	2.8
						194.1	244.1	50.0	18.7

						247.8	252.6	4.8	8.7
DDH-531	667924.4	179786.1	162.7	147	-57	155.4	179.8	24.4	2.5
						203.9	218.5	14.6	1.3
DDH-532	667864.7	179775.6	160.2	149	-54	218.9	276.8	58.0	17.5
Including						223.3	265.2	41.9	22.3
DDH-533	667969.5	179784.1	163.1	146	-45	No Significant Intercepts			
DDH-534	667923.9	179786.5	162.1	148	-62	160.3	172.2	11.9	3.1
DDH-535	667946.3	179749.4	161.6	149	-57	216.4	222.5	6.1	2.4
DDH-537	667961.1	179762.6	162.5	149	-43	No Significant Intercepts			
DDH-538	668096.9	179678.9	160.5	242	-53	169.6	215	45.4	5.1

Waihi

At Waihi, the Company has completed approximately 16 kilometres of drilling in 2016 with three underground and four surface drill rigs. Underground diamond drilling has focused on reserve and resource drilling of Correnso Deeps and Daybreak (Figures 3-4). Geological and resource models have been updated on these veins. Mine design and planning in preparation for development, which is expected to commence in the third quarter of 2016 has been completed. Significant results are listed in Table 2 with additional assays pending.

Surface diamond drilling has focused on testing the resource potential of the major lodes, linking veins and stockwork zones beneath the current open pit. Significant results from this drilling are listed in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 5.

Exploration drilling of other untested targets within the Waihi epithermal continued from both surface and underground platforms with significant results listed in Table 4 and illustrated on Figure 6.

A further 20 kilometres of drilling is currently scheduled for the remainder of 2016 at Waihi, 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.

Figure 3 – Correnso Long Section

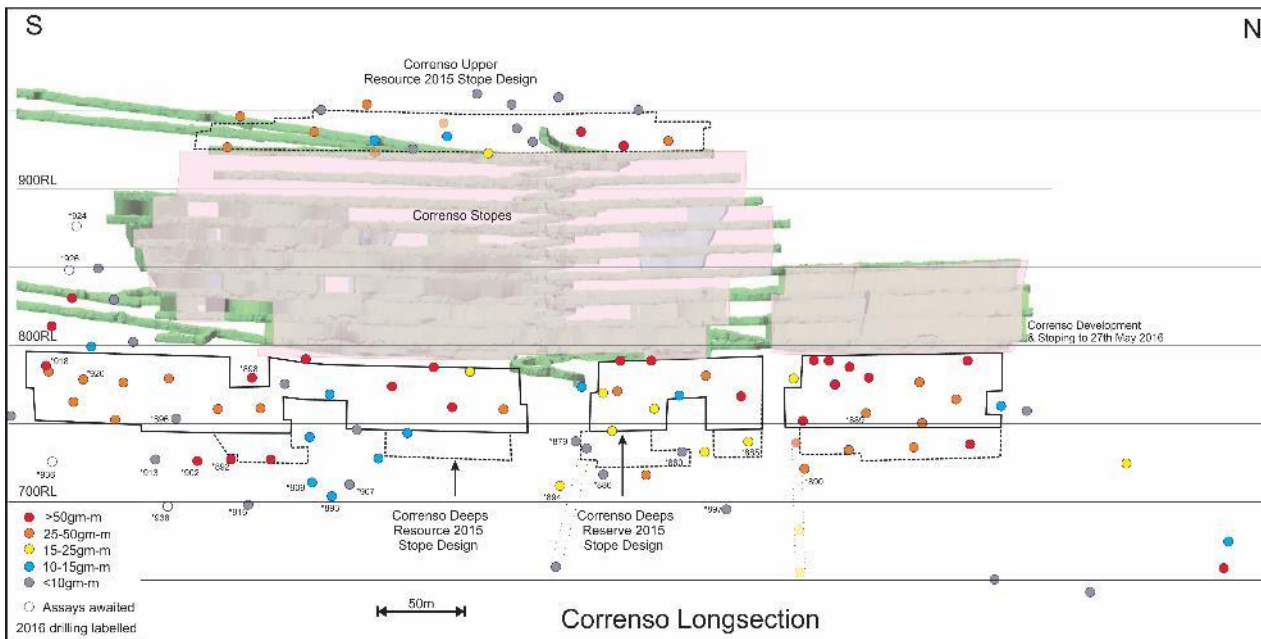


Figure 4 – Daybreak Long Section

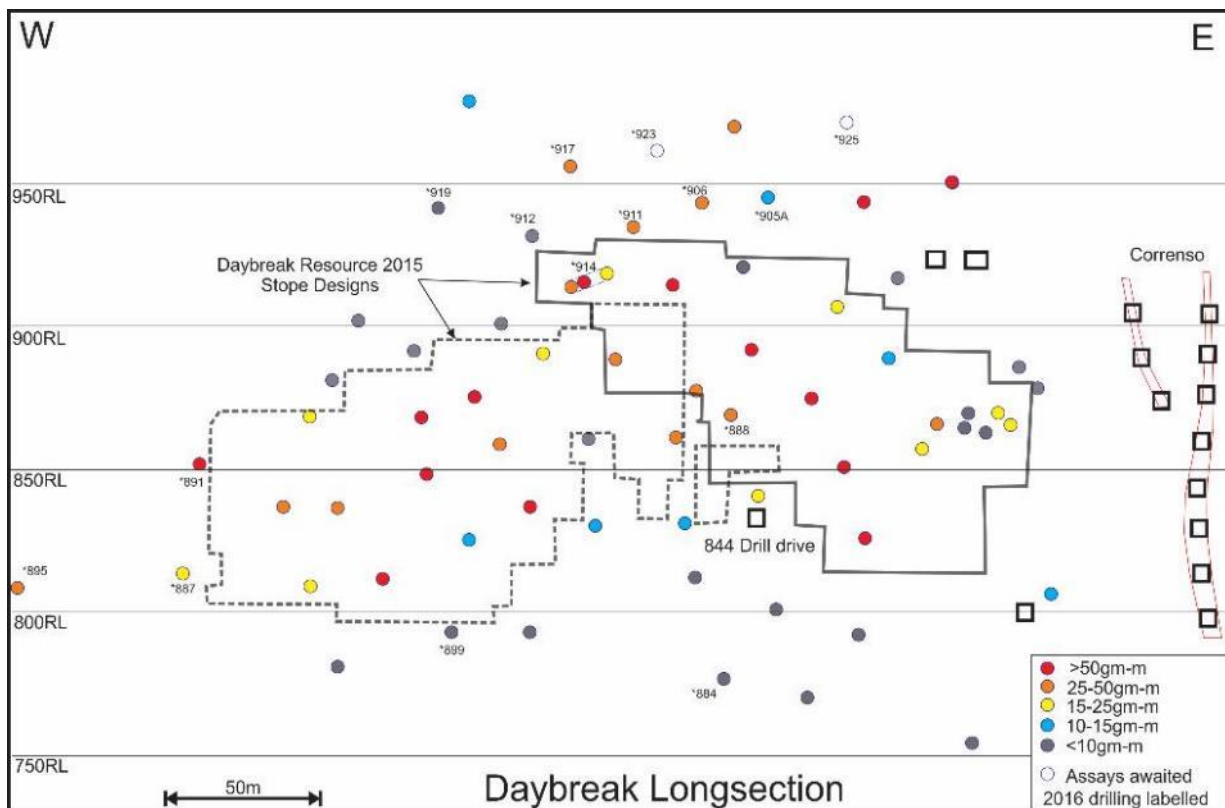


Table 2 – Significant Intersections from Waihi Underground Reserve-Resource Drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	True width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Vein
844SP1CG0920	163.05	171.20	7.2	6.67	7.9	Correnso Deeps
844SP2CN0892	185.60	190.30	3.6	16.42	13.3	Correnso Deeps
844SP2CN0896	175.50	177.60	1.8	5.39	12.2	Correnso Deeps
844SP2CN0898	160.00	165.50	4.8	17.48	20.1	Correnso Deeps
844SP2CR0909	199.40	202.70	2.3	5.62	17.6	Correnso Deeps
844SP2CR0913	184.00	186.60	2.2	8.56	9.2	Correnso Deeps
844SP5CR0894	206.00	213.10	4.4	4.59	20.9	Correnso Deeps
844SP7CR0889	137.30	147.80	5.1	8.21	26.9	Correnso Deeps
844SP7CR0890	173.00	180.40	3.0	8.86	21.7	Correnso Deeps
844SP0DN0887	240.40	243.30	2.2	5.37	6.7	Daybreak
844SP0DN0891	218.20	221.60	2.9	21.30	14.8	Daybreak
844SP0DN0895	273.00	277.00	3.6	9.89	12.1	Daybreak
844SP0DN0899	196.20	198.00	1.2	4.12	8.5	Daybreak
953SP2DN0905A	96.90	98.10	1.1	11.50	50.1	Daybreak
953SP2DN0906	101.90	106.00	3.8	8.99	16.1	Daybreak
953SP2DN0911	106.30	111.90	4.8	10.12	19.4	Daybreak
953SP2DG0914	116.40	119.30	2.3	7.16	12.7	Daybreak
953SP2DG0914	130.50	134.40	3.1	20.60	19.3	Daybreak
953SP2DG0914	139.20	143.80	4.2	8.80	9.3	Daybreak
953SP2DR0917	111.60	116.80	4.4	8.70	30.2	Daybreak

Table 3 – Significant Intersections from Waihi Surface Resource Drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	True width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Vein
UW469	1.90	8.70	N/A*	5.48	15.4	Welcome
UW469	69.00	76.20	N/A*	4.75	14.0	Linking Vein
UW469	241.90	248.00	4.7	8.95	52.4	Edward HW
UW470	121.80	123.00	0.8	17.00	112.0	Edward
UW471	119.00	124.00	3.5	6.82	69.8	Edward/Royal
UW471	182.00	184.60	1.5	7.25	18.3	Edward FW
UW472	122.40	130.00	2.3	2.53	150.6	Royal
UW473	2.00	31.10	N/A*	3.05	17.1	Welcome
UW473	80.50	89.50	N/A*	2.50	5.0	Welcome FW
UW473	218.70	222.20	3.0	35.66	76.4	Edward splay
UW474	0.00	13.30	N/A*	2.38	14.5	Welcome
UW474	62.40	63.70	1.3	19.72	28.1	Welcome FW
UW474	242.00	247.20	3.0	9.87	37	Edward/Royal
UW474	259.00	265.40	6.0	14.65	29.1	Edward/Royal

*Note: Unable to estimate true width

Table 4 – Significant Intersections from Waihi Exploration Drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	True width (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Vein
844SP0DN0899	223.3	233.9	6.1	3.53	5.5	Daybreak HW
including	230.4	233	2.4	10.93	7.5	Daybreak HW
844SP0DN0899	301.25	304	2.6	5.75	8.3	Royal

Figure 5 – Plan Illustrating Table 2 Resource Drill Results

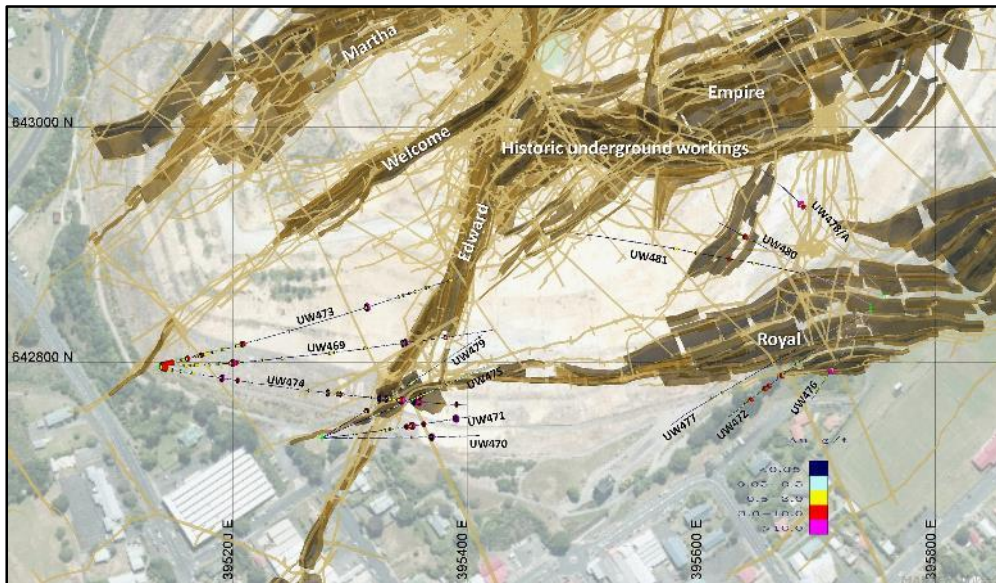
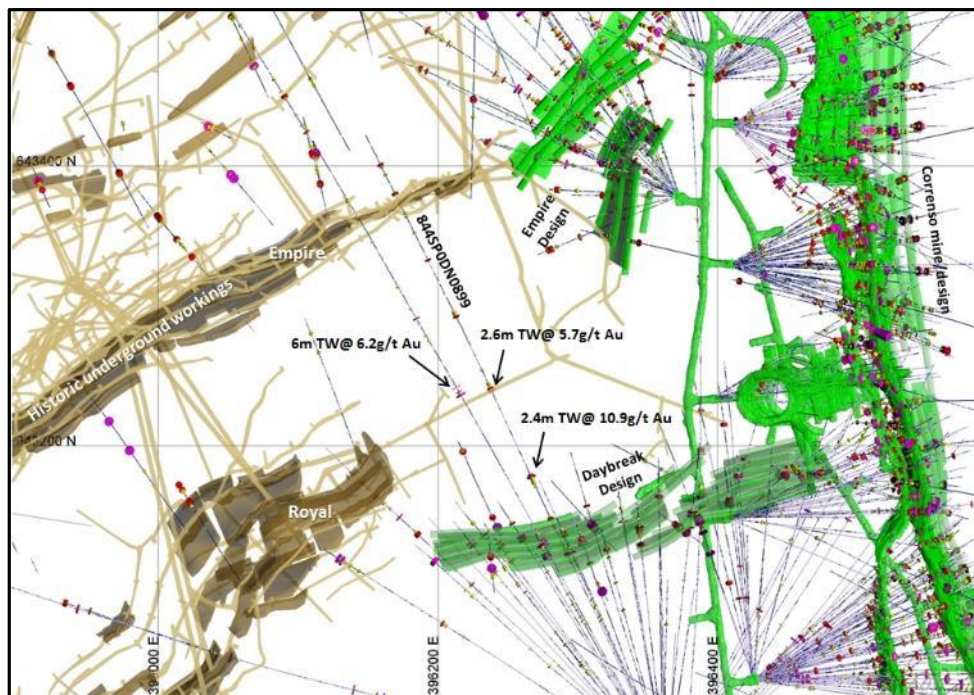


Figure 6 – Level Plan Illustrating Table 3 Exploration Drill Results



Macraes Exploration

At Macraes, the Company has drilled over 14 kilometres in 2016 with a focus on resource development drilling at Coronation North, Coronation open pit, Coronation South, Horse Flat and Frasers Underground targets as shown on Figure 7.

- **Coronation North:** 91 holes for 10,247 metres completed with a 50 metre x 50 metre drilling pattern and investigating potential extensions to the gold mineralisation to the north and southeast;
- **Coronation open pit:** six holes for 814 metres to follow-up on previous intersections;
- **Coronation South:** seven holes for 847 metres to investigate the potential for ore shoot repetition between Deepdell North and Coronation;
- **Horse Flat:** five holes for 386 metres targeting the Horse Flat Fault for a repetition of fault drag mineralisation seen elsewhere in the Macraes Goldfield; and,
- **Frasers Underground:** 13 holes for 1,850 metres testing down plunge extensions and a sheeted vein target.

Resource development drilling within the Hydes-Macraes Shear Zone continues to deliver encouraging results as tabulated in Table 5 and on Figure 8. Drilling completed at Coronation North since the start of the year has extended known mineralisation a further 100 metres to both the southeast and north and further drilling is planned for the remainder of the year.

Resource development drilling at the Frasers Underground, as shown on Figure 9, has continued to extend Panel 2 down plunge and exploration in the 3A Panel area has discovered a sheeted vein system that in the future may be amenable to bulk underground mining. Significant intersections are listed in Table 6.

Figure 7 – Location of Macraes Exploration Drilling

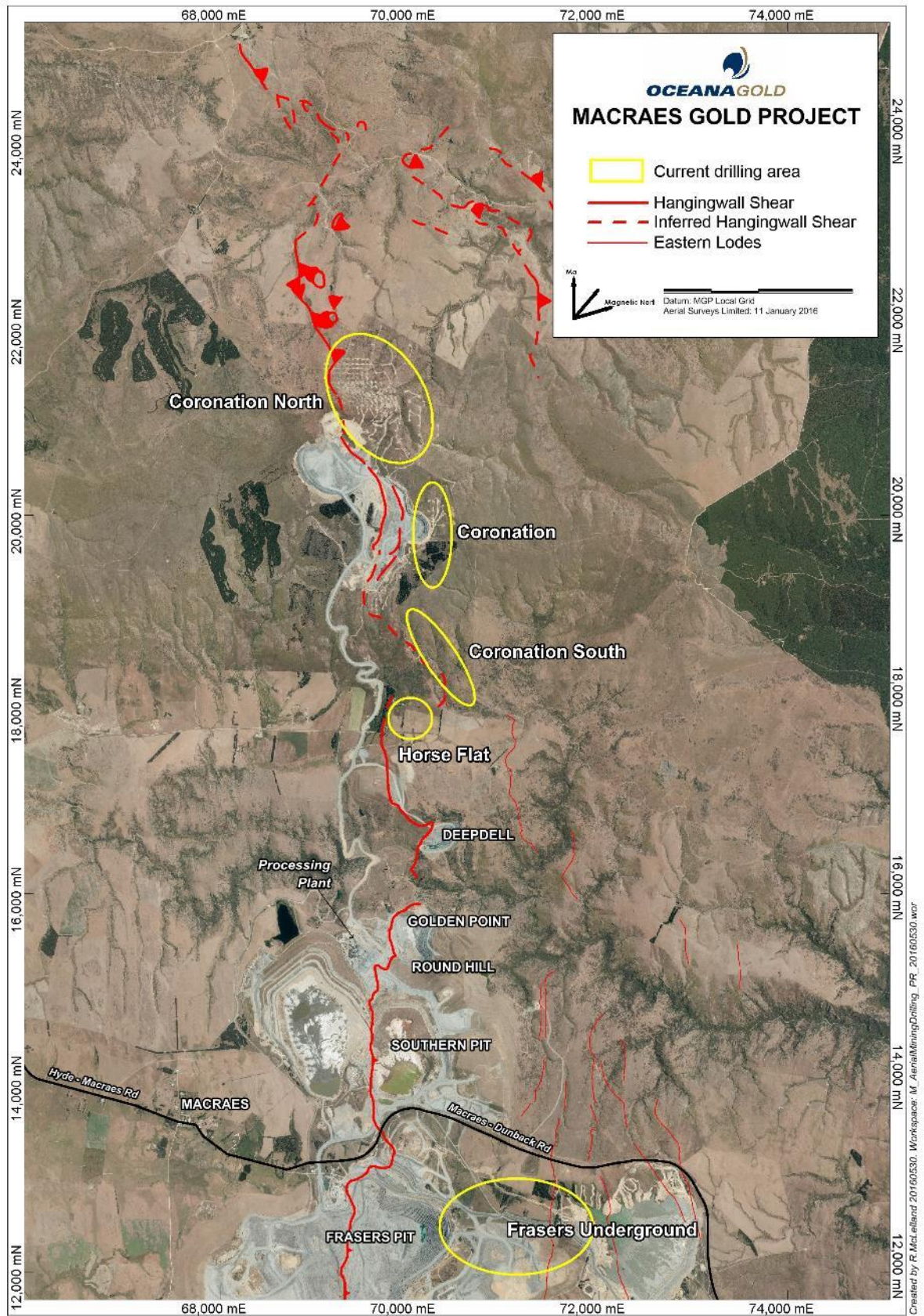


Table 5 – Significant Intersections from Coronation North

Drill Hole ID	East# (metres)	North# (metres)	Collar RL (metres)	Az#	Dip	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Au Grade (g/t)
DDH6091	69,874.9	21,020.3	596.1	325	-60	100.0	109.0	15.0	1.67
DDH6180	69,849.7	21,108.6	597.1	88	-65	134.0	151.0	17.0	1.33
RCD6132	69,996.4	21,047.3	594.5	355	-85	149.0	170.0	21.0	2.92
RCD6134	70,091.1	20,997.7	607.3	325	-80	155.0	173.7	18.7	1.67
						213.7	221.0	7.3	1.49
RCH6103	69,393.5	21,549.2	616.7	0	-90	56.0	67.0	11.0	1.16
RCH6107	69,397.6	21,645.6	601.3	0	-90	48.0	57.0	9.0	1.47
RCH6136	70,046.6	20,949.5	637.1	270	-60	139.0	148.0	9.0	1.93
RCH6164	69,590.6	20,939.2	615.0	0	-90	40.0	44.0	4.0	8.87*
RCH6178##	69,100.0	21,400.0	612.0	0	-90	66.0	73.0	7.0	2.34*
RCH6179	69,166.6	21,351.1	653.8	0	-90	33.0	39.0	6.0	1.89
RCH6181	69,802.3	21,159.4	601.0	0	-90	84.0	124.0	40.0	3.60*
RCH6199##	69800.0	21125.0	608.0	0	-90	57	80.0	23.0	2.18*

Macraes Gold Project Grid ## Nominal hole co-ordinates

*Note some assays cut to 15 g/t

Table 6 – Significant Intersections from Frasers Underground

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	True Width (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
UDH7525	137	155	15.3^	4.04*
UDH8266	5.0	83.5	78.5^	2.44*

Macraes Gold Project Grid

* Note some assays cut to 15 g/t

^ True width

Figure 8 – Coronation North drill holes (plan view)

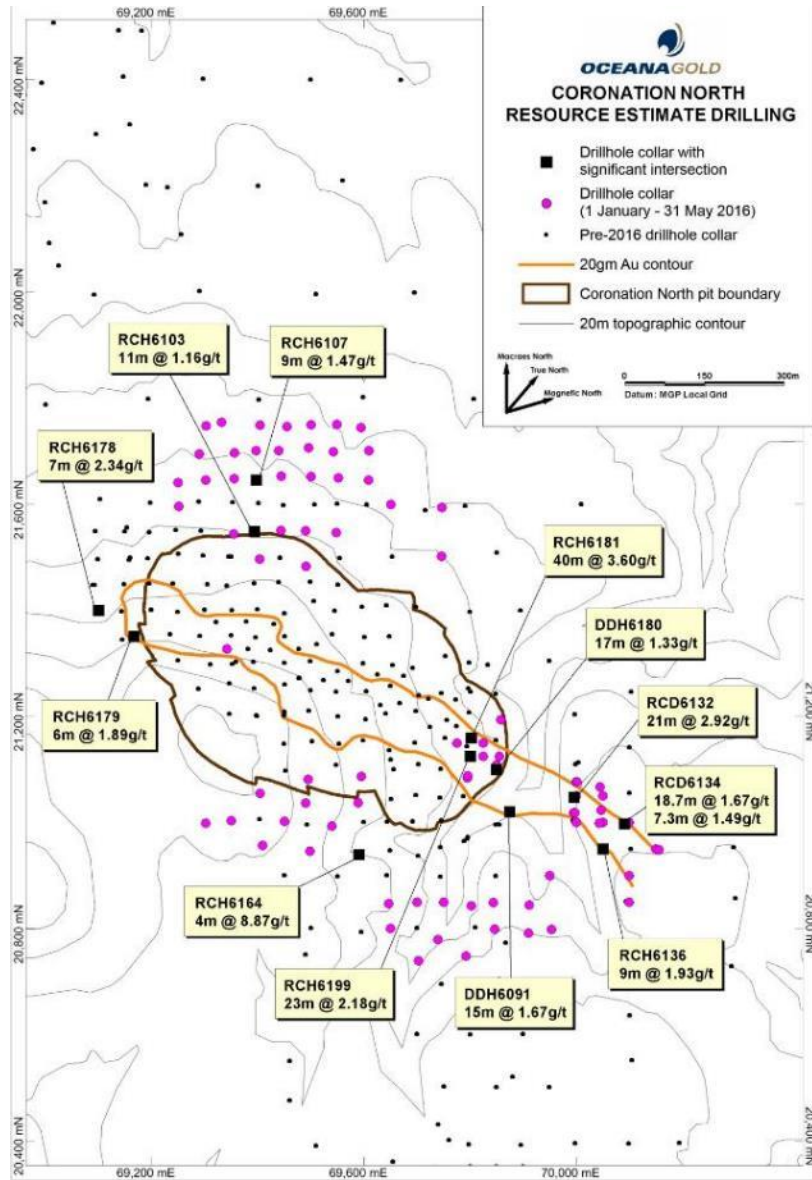
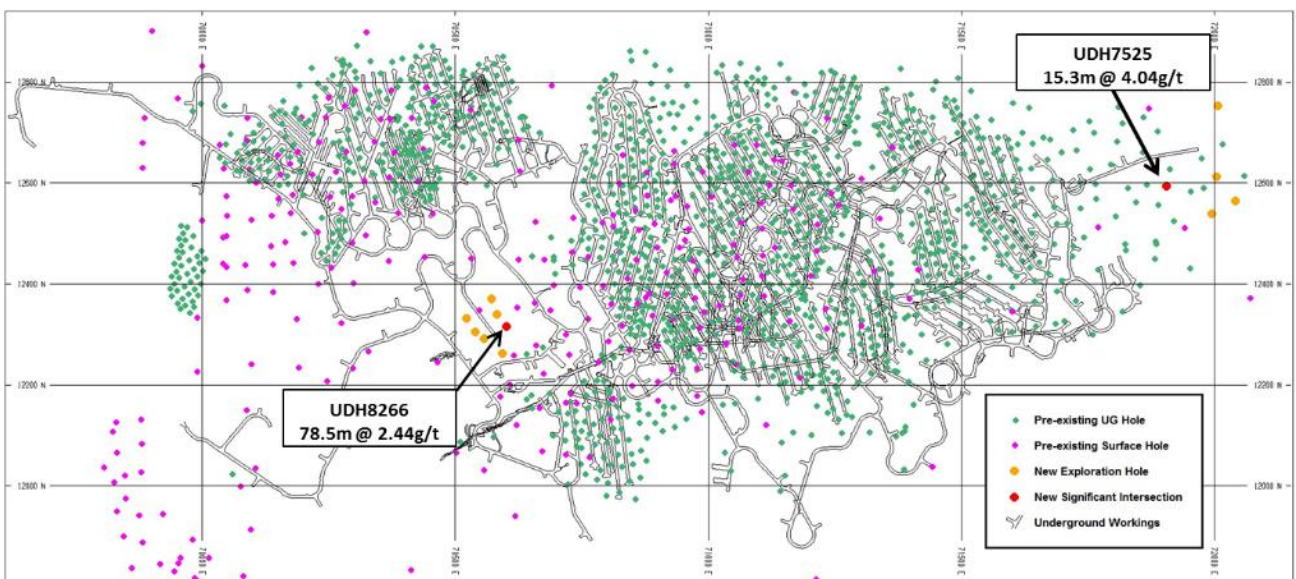


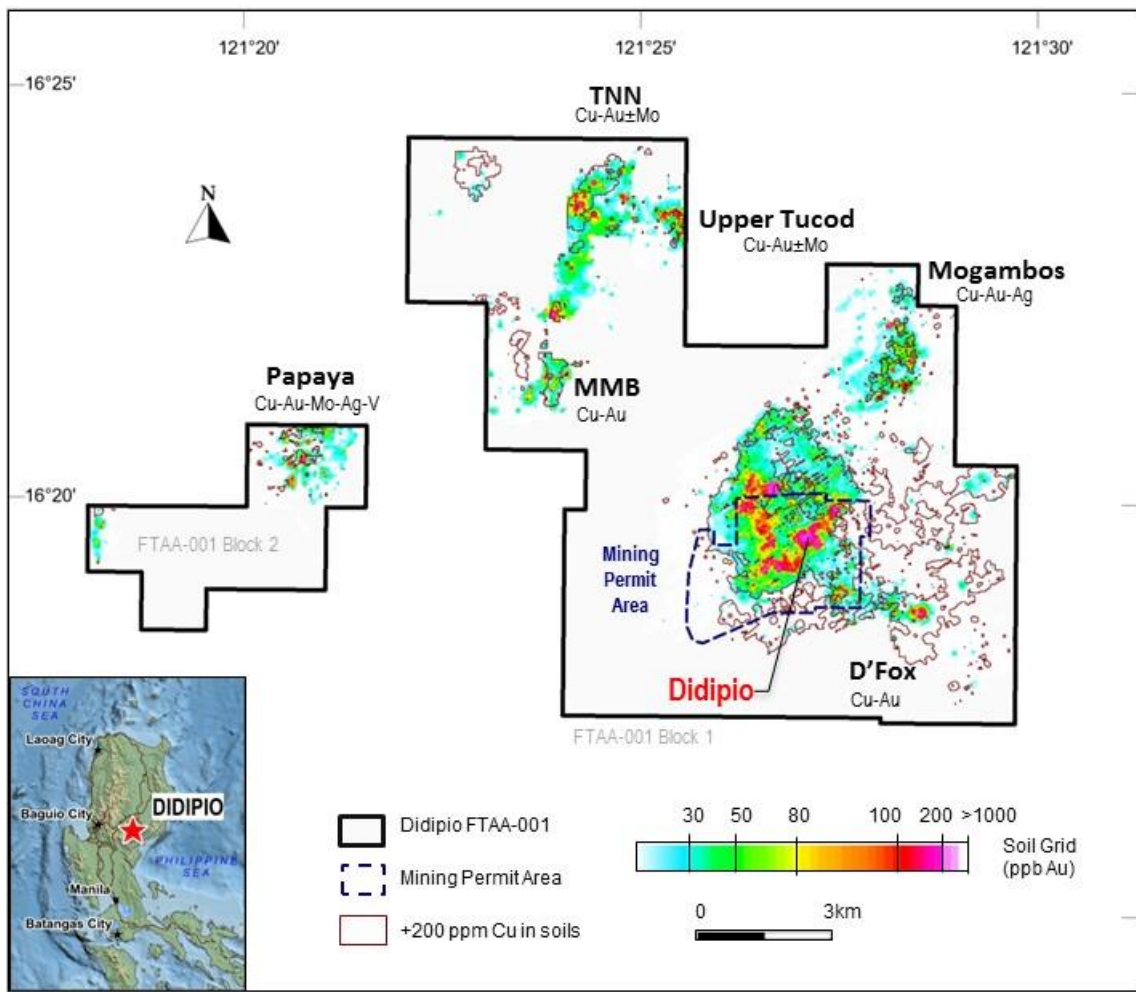
Figure 9 – Frasers Underground drill holes (plan view)



Philippines Exploration

In the Philippines, the Company has commenced exploration activities within the broader Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) area including six kilometers of drilling (see Figure 10). Within the FTAA, six large copper-gold soil geochemistry anomalies, the largest measuring over two kilometres by one kilometre, have been defined with supporting rock chip and channel sampling indicative of both porphyry copper-gold and intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold mineralization (Figure 10). Target definition work across six priority targets consisting of further geologic mapping, soil sampling and ground geophysics has commenced with drilling anticipated to commence in the third quarter of 2016. The Company also continues to drill test its highest ranked targets within the Didipio Mine Permit Area and has completed approximately two kilometres of a three kilometre program.

Figure 10 – Didipio greater FTAA exploration targets



Maps and tables showing drilling results can be accessed with the following link: <http://www.oceanagold.com/investors-and-media/filings/>. In line with ASX listing requirements, OceanaGold has provided the information required by JORC Code Table 1 for the Haile, Waihi and Macraes exploration results in its ASX announcement. JORC Code Table 1 is not required under National Instrument 43-101.

Readers are referred to the ASX website at www.asx.com.au or the OceanaGold website at www.oceanagold.com to view JORC Code Table 1.

- 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 Terrane. 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 Asia-Pacific and Americas regions.

OceanaGold has operated sustainably over the past 26 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 US\$700 to US\$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 Romarco Minerals Inc. Information relating to Waihi exploration results in this document has been verified by, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by or prepared under the supervision of Lorraine Torckler, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited. Information relating to Macraes exploration results in this document has been verified by, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by or prepared under the supervision of Sean Doyle, a Chartered Professional with the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited.

Messrs Berry, Torckler and Doyle consent to the inclusion in this public release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. The information contained in this public release is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by the named qualified and competent persons in the form and context in which it appears. 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.

For further scientific and technical information (including disclosure regarding Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves) relating to the Haile Gold Mine Project, the Reefton Project, the Macraes Project and the Didipio Project please refer to the NI 43-101 compliant technical reports available at sedar.com under the Company's name.

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, Haile Gold Mine Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p><u>Diamond Drilling</u></p> <p>Diamond core drilling is by wireline methods and generally utilizes HQ and NQ size core 6.35cm and 4.8cm core. Core is transferred from the core barrels to plastic core boxes at the drill rig by the driller. Core orientation is not utilized other than for specific geotechnical programs. Core is broken as required to completely fill the boxes. Drill intervals are marked on the core boxes and interval marker blocks are labelled and placed in the core box. Whole core is transported to the sample preparation area by OceanaGold personnel.</p> <p>On Site Sample Preparation</p> <p><u>Core Samples</u></p> <p>At the core logging facility, the core is cleaned, measured and photographed. Geotechnical and geologic logging is completed on the whole core. Rock Quality Data (RQD) and core recovery are recorded as part of the geotechnical suite of data.</p> <p>The logging geologist assigns the sample intervals and sample numbers prior to core sawing. Core is either sawed or split with a putty knife if soft. The saw or knife is cleaned between each sample. A brick or barren rock sample is sawed with the diamond saw between intervals to minimize cross-contamination. The cooling water for the saw is not recycled.</p> <p>Split core is delivered to the sample preparation facilities. Core is prepared at the either the Kershaw Mineral Lab (KML) facility in Kershaw, South Carolina.</p> <p>Off Site Sample Preparation</p> <p>KML sample preparation is done according to the procedures outlined below. KML is wholly owned by OceanaGold Corp.</p> <p><u>Kershaw Mineral Laboratory (KML)</u></p> <p>Once the samples arrived at KML, the following procedures are applied:</p> <p>Sample Preparation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inventory and log samples into the laboratory LIMS tracking system 2) Print worksheets and envelope labels 3) Dry samples at 93 degrees C

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>4) Jaw crush samples to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm) 5) Clean the crusher between samples with barren rock and compressed air 6) Split sample with a riffle splitter to prepare the sample for pulverizing 7) Pulverize a 450 gm sample (+/- 50 gm) to 85% passing 140 mesh (0.106 mm) 8) Clean the pulveriser between samples with sand and compressed air 9) Approximately 225 gm of pulp sample is sent for fire assay 10) Coarse rejects and reserve pulps are returned to Haile for storage.</p> <p>Sample pulps from KML were analysed at KML. Check assays in for mineralized intervals were sent to ALS Minerals in Reno for third party check assays.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<p>Drilling at the Haile property commenced in the 1970's and has continued intermittently to the present by several different companies.</p> <p>Diamond core drilling is by wireline methods and generally utilizes HQ and NQ size core 6.35cm and 4.8cm core.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Core recoveries were measured at the core shed by the logging geologist. Core recoveries average 97%. There is no observed relationship between core recovery and grade.</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or</i> 	<p>Core logging is completed on site by staff geologists at Haile Gold Mine. Geotechnical and geologic logging is completed on the whole core. Rock Quality Data (RQD) and core recovery are recorded as part of the geotechnical suite of data.</p> <p>All core intervals are photographed.</p> <p>All logging, which is qualitative, is recorded in Excel files with a separate file for each drill hole. The logged information is stored on site and backed up periodically.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>All drilled intervals are logged.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to sampling techniques section or the Quality of Assay data section for more detail. Half core samples are taken, either by saw, or if too soft, cut by knife. It is believed that preparation for both the diamond core and RC samples is appropriate. OceanaGold has consistently been sending pulps and duplicates to an outside third party laboratory. <p>It is believed that the sample sizes are adequate. Although coarse gold has been observed in drill core, it is not common and not representative of the mineralization that will be processed. John Marek is of the opinion that the sample sizes and procedures are standard methods for deposits of this type.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors</i> 	<p>The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at Haile are based on fire assay of a 30 gm aliquot for gold with Atomic Absorption finish. For additional detail refer to the sample preparation section. Blanks and standards, are inserted by Haile, and check assays are submitted to a second lab on a regular basis.</p>

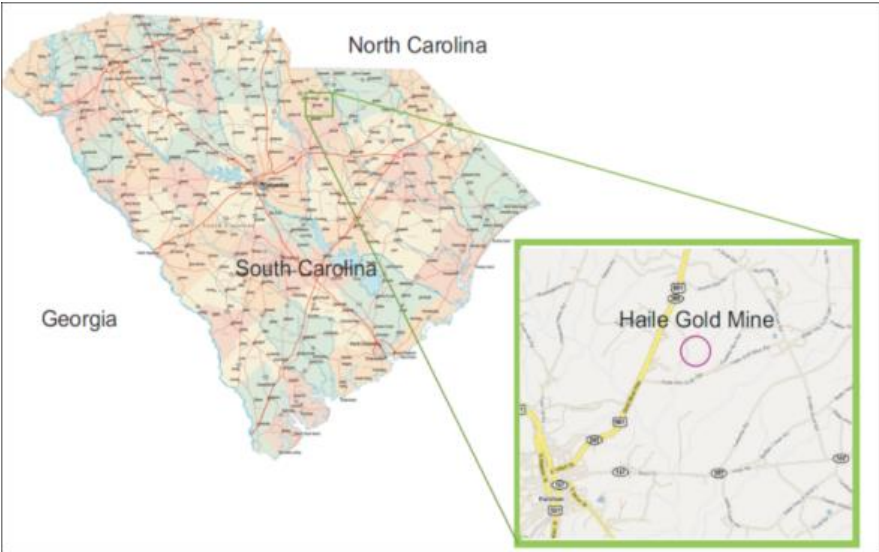
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>There are strong visual indicators for mineralisation observed in drill core.</p> <p>All assay data is stored in the database in an as received basis with no adjustment made to the returned data.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Drill hole collars are currently surveyed with differential GPS with sub-centimetre accuracy. The historic Amax and early Romarco holes were surveyed by a South Carolina licensed surveyor using conventional ground methods. Frequent check surveys have been completed during the project.</p> <p>The drill hole locations and the project coordinate system are South Carolina State Plane Coordinates NAD 27 North.</p> <p>Topographic control has been established to a high level of precision. Resource estimation and mine planning relied on contour maps with 0.6m contour intervals.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<p>Drill hole spacing is not a simple calculation at Haile because many holes are angle holes and down hole deflections occur during the drilling process. Several angle holes were often drilled from a single position.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>The Haile gold mineralisation is not a vein deposit. The orientation of the mineralisation generally parallels the foliation of the host metasediments. The metasediments have variable dip that ranges between 20 degrees to the north-northwest and vertical. The majority of mineralisation dips 30 degrees to the north-northwest. Drilling orientation ranges from vertical to SE bearing angles to intercept mineralisation.</p> <p>All drill holes deviate and self-align perpendicular to the north-northwest dipping foliation and mineralisation. There is no evidence of orientation-related sample bias at Haile.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>All drill hole samples are transported from the drill rigs to the OGC sample prep facility by OGC personnel. Access to the property is limited and controlled. When samples are shipped, to the lab, the sample manifests are checked by the lab and the receipt of all samples are confirmed. During off-shift hours, a Deputy Sherriff is on site providing security for the site and sample storage facility.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>Audits and reviews have been performed by independent consultants prior to previous resource estimations.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<p>Property Location</p> <p>The Haile property site is located 4.8km (3mi) northeast of the town of Kershaw in southern Lancaster County, South Carolina, Lancaster County lies in the north-central part of the state. The Haile Gold Mine is approximately 27.4 km (17 mi) southeast of the city of Lancaster, the county seat, which is approximately 48.3 km (30 mi) 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. The</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>mineralized zones at Haile lie within an area extending from South Carolina state plane coordinates 2136300 E to 2142300 E, and from 573700 N to 576300 N, (1927 North Datum).</p>  <p>(Source: State-Maps.org and Google Maps, 2014)</p> <p>Figure 1: General Location Map of the Haile Gold Mine</p> <p>Ownership</p> <p>Following a Plan of Arrangement completed on October 1st, 2015 between Romarco Minerals Inc and OceanaGold Corporation, Haile Gold Mine Inc. (HGM) is a wholly owned subsidiary of OceanaGold Corporation. References in this document to OceanaGold refer to the parent company together with its subsidiaries, including HGM and Romarco Minerals Inc. HGM provided an inventory of property that is owned both within the project boundary and as buffer land outside the project boundary. After transferring approximately 4,388 acres of land into mitigation and conservancy projects, HGM owns approximately 5,719 acres of land in total. HGM owns additional land that is not associated with the project.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Historic exploration was completed prior to acquisition of the Haile Gold Mine by Romarco. That work has been superseded by the drilling completed at Haile.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>This section was originally written by James Berry, Chief Geologist at the Haile Gold Mine. John Marek of IMC has reviewed this text and has sufficient comfort with the information to act as the Competent Person.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Several gold deposits are located along a northeasterly trend that extends from eastern Georgia to Virginia. Many of these deposits are located at or near the contact between felsic volcanics and sedimentary dominated sequences. Various metal associations and mineralisation styles indicate that this is a complex metalogenic province. Brewer has many features of an acid-sulfate mineralisation system such as the presence of aluminosilicates, topaz, and enargite. Gold mineralisation at Barite Hill contains the assemblage of pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite and is characteristic of a submarine, high-sulphidation volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit. Haile and Ridgeway are similar in that the mineralisation is hosted within silicified siltstones. Both deposits contain molybdenite and the mineralisation correlates with anomalous silver, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, and tellurium.</p> <p>The genesis of Haile and Ridgeway are quite controversial and both deposits have been proposed to have been formed by conflicting models. This controversy has been exacerbated by poor exposures, overprinting deformation, metamorphism, and intense weathering. Submarine hot springs have been suggested for the gold mineralisation by several geologists (Worthington and Kiff, 1970; Spence et al., 1980; and Kiff and Spence, 1987). Foley et al. (2001) and Ayuso et al. (2005) have presented additional evidence in support of this model which include geochemistry of sulfide phases and geochronology. The exhalative model stipulates that gold deposition occurred when “black smokers” on the sea floor fumed out silica, gold, and sulfide bearing fluids and the minerals precipitated in a wide area over a uniform seafloor. The precipitated minerals were buried by later sedimentation. The resulting mineral deposits are typically classified as being stratiform and lenticular in shape, and the concentration of mineralisation dissipates away from the source.</p> <p>Alternatively, several workers have proposed the mineralisation is structurally controlled and was caused by deformation. Tomkinson (1990) proposed that shearing was responsible for the mineralisation at Haile and Ridgeway. This model invokes shears as the conduit for focusing gold bearing fluids into the metasiltstones. Drops in pressure during faulting are speculated to be responsible for gold precipitation. Nick Hayward (1992) proposed that folding of the phyllites controlled the gold mineralisation. This genetic model proposes that gold was emplaced within the dilational zones of fold hinges during deformation.</p> <p>Gillon et al. (1995) proposed a model which invoked both early mineralisation and remobilization during deformation. O'Brien et al. (1998) proposed that the deposits were generated during the Neoproterozoic by the arc related volcanic activity in a hydrothermal system. This is supported by the close spatial associations between Haile and the felsic volcanic rocks. Pressure shadows around pyrite grains within the mineralized zones, folded mineralized zones, and flattened hydrothermal breccias indicate that the mineralisation is pre-tectonic and rules out that the mineralisation is related to deformation as proposed by Tomkinson and Hayward. Hydrothermal breccias containing well bedded clasts, silicification fronts cross-cutting bedding, and multiple phases of silicification indicate that the mineralisation is post depositional and invalidate the submarine hot springs or exhalative model.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	See Tables 3 & 4 in the announcement, which lists for each hole with a significant intercept, the hole ID, easting, northing, collar RL, azimuth, dip, interception depth and downhole length.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	Exploration results are reported within distinct geological boundaries. The grades are compiled using length weighting with no top cutting.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	Drill intercepts are typically reported in down hole length from the drill collar. Most are 1.5m long assay intervals. The intercept lengths may not correspond to the true widths due to the disseminated nature of the mineralisation.

Diagrams

- *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*

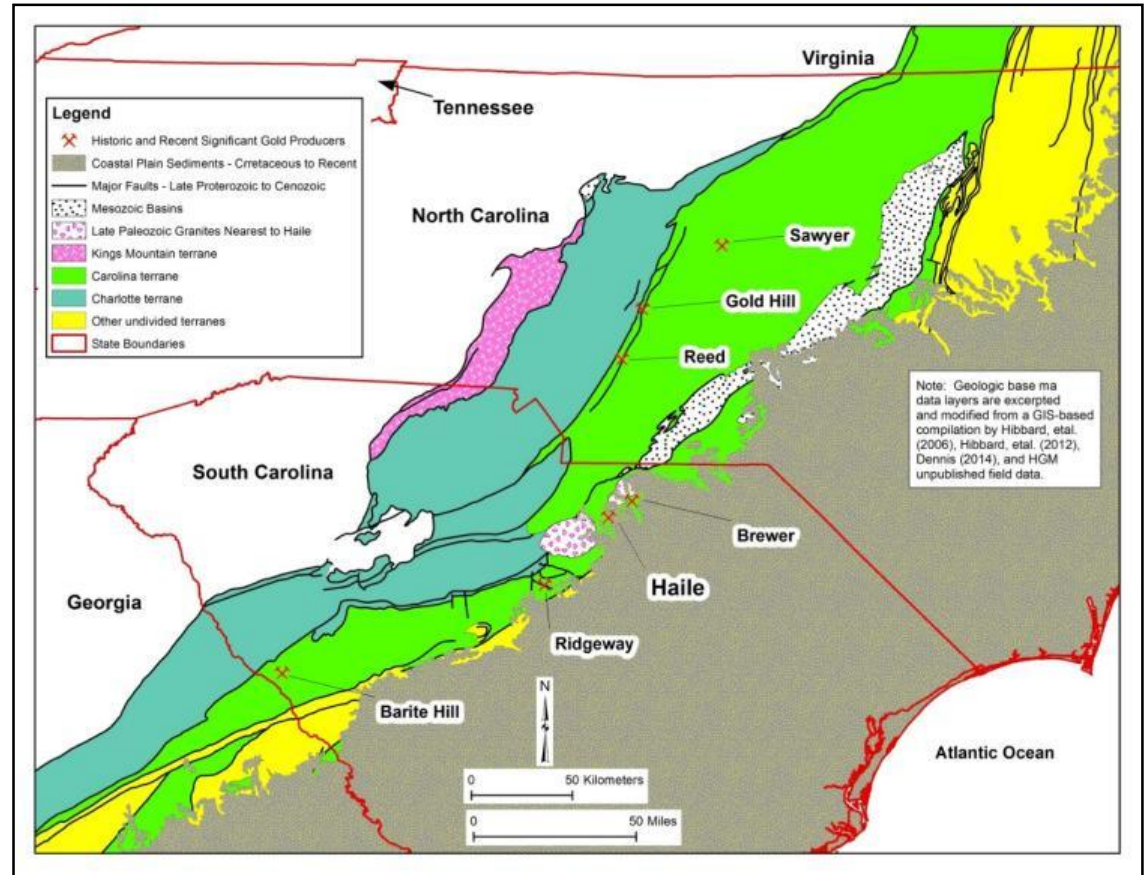
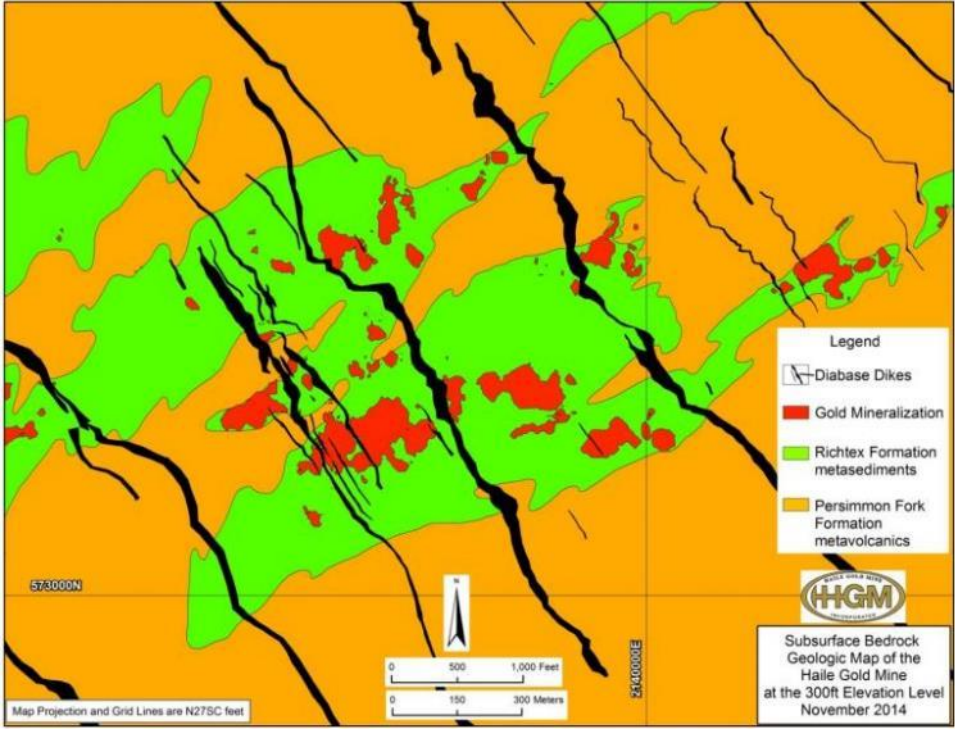
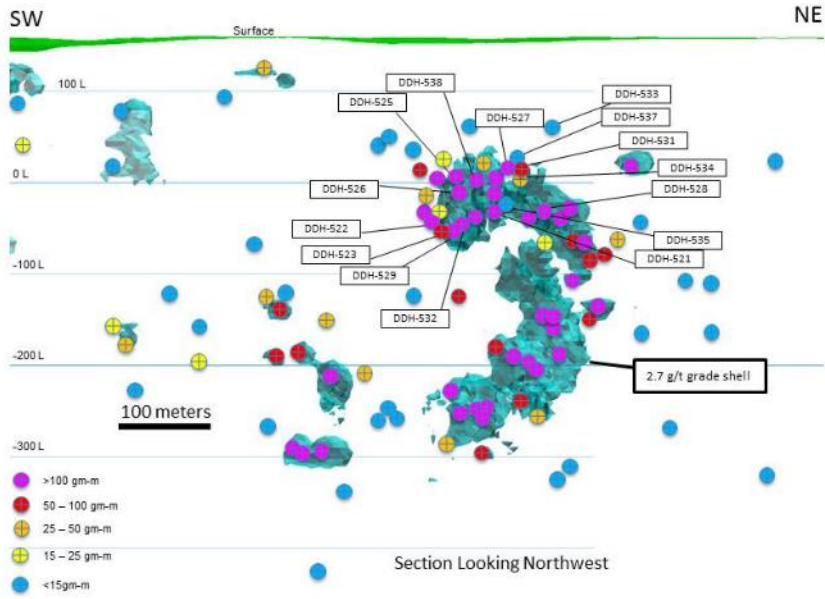


Figure 1: Gold Deposit Locations within the Carolina Terrane

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		 <p data-bbox="1097 965 1848 997">Figure 2: Schematic Geologic Map of Haile Property, November 2014</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p data-bbox="1339 858 1720 882">Figure 3: Drill Hole Collar Locations</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		 <p data-bbox="1317 858 1751 885">Figure 4: Longsection Looking Northwest</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Haile Horseshoe drilling is displayed in long section in Fig 4 herein and represents all Horseshoe drill holes and their gram*metre intersections.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	The mineralisation is described in the Geology section. No geochemical or metallurgical test work has been conducted on these exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	OGC continues to drill within the Haile Gold Mine. Continued surface infill and step out core drilling at Horseshoe in support of an underground study.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All diamond drill holes were drilled by triple tube wireline methods. Surface holes are collared using large-diameter PQ core, both as a means of improving core recovery and to provide an opportunity to case off and reduce diameter when drilling through broken ground and historic stopes. Drill hole diameter is usually reduced to HQ at the base of the post-mineral stratigraphy. Underground drill holes were collared in HQ. All drill core was routinely oriented below the base of the post-mineral stratigraphy, either by plasticine imprint or using the Ezimark, Reflex or TruCore core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All geological logging data is stored in an acQuire database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Aliquot selection from pulp packet
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

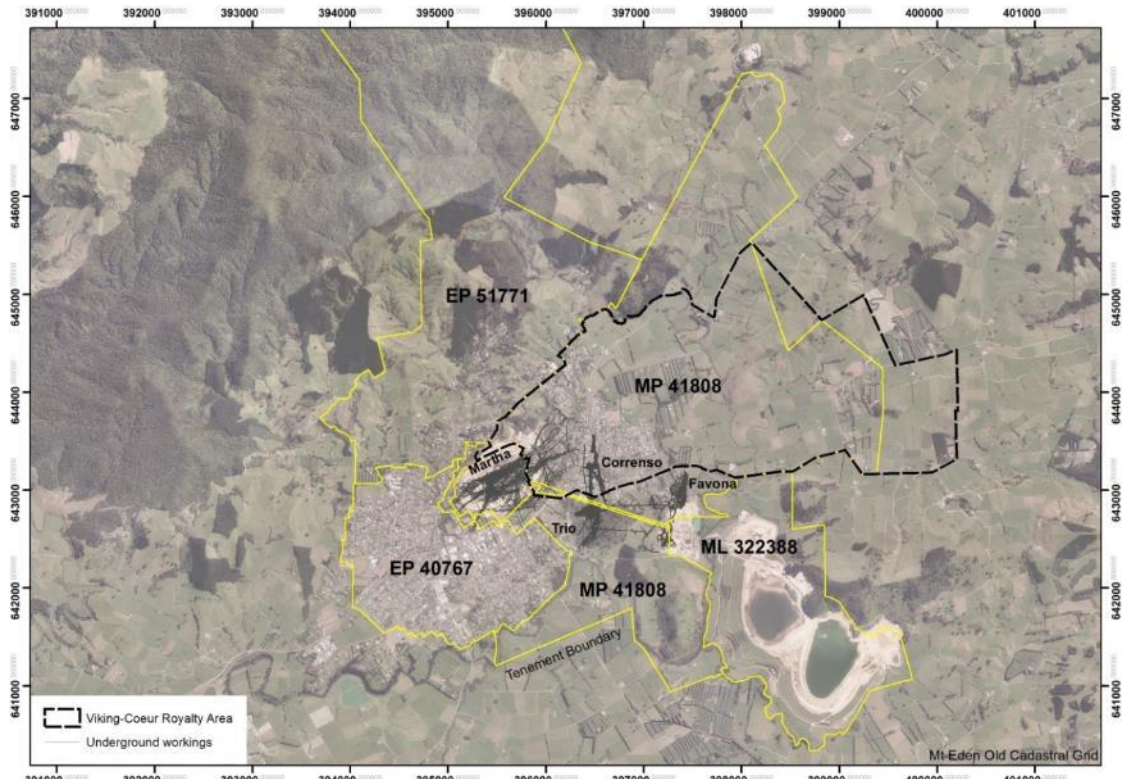
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of accuracy of the primary SGS assay results through insertion Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) and blanks into sample batches. Blank and CRM results are reviewed on a weekly basis. The Waihi protocol requires 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 and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		underground coordinates are within the allowed 1:5000.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation occurs on granted permits Mining Licence 322388, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
		<p data-bbox="891 199 1272 231">Figure 1: Waihi Tenement Map</p> 
Geology	<ul data-bbox="291 1061 862 1125" style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul data-bbox="891 1061 2049 1380" style="list-style-type: none"> • The Waihi deposits display features that are typical of epithermal gold deposits which include: • Host lithologies for veins are andesite flows and volcanics. • 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
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to figures and tables in the body of the release and using the link in this press release to OGC's website.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Waihi drill hole information is available from www.oceanagold.com.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 was completed in Q1 2016.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current drill programmes are planned to complete 34km's of diamond drilling for the calendar year 2016. Year to date 13,589m of these programmes have been completed with at least a further 23,500m scheduled for 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 ongoing and 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 that was scheduled to commence in Q1 should commence late in Q2 to test the resource potential of major vein structures identified by previous explorers.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drill hole samples comprise 95% of the drilling at Macraes. The remaining 5% are from sampled diamond core. The RC sampling, logging and assay protocol has been in place since 1994. Reverse circulation drill holes are sampled on 1 metre intervals from which 2 to 4kg sub-samples are riffle split. The 2 to 4kg was pulverised to produce a 50g charge and assayed for Au by fire assay at the SGS (NZ) Ltd Macraes site laboratory. A certified reference sample (CRM) is inserted every 20th sample Representative RC drill chips for each 1 metre are collected and placed in plastic chip trays which are stored onsite at the Macraes Gold Project (MGP) for future reference. Assay pulps are recovered from SGS (NZ) and stored onsite at MGP for future reference. Diamond drill core is photographed, logged, sawn to half core and sampled by OceanaGold personnel at the onsite core shed. Sample lengths are generally 1 metre lengths, or less, as dictated by lithological contacts.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire assay for Au is undertaken at SGS (NZ) Ltd MGP site laboratory. • A certified reference sample (CRM) is inserted every 20th sample. • The remaining half cut core and assay pulps are stored onsite at MGP for future reference.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC drill holes were obtained by using a reverse circulation drill rig with a 135mm face sampling hammer. • The diamond drill core was obtained using triple tube HQ diameter drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reverse circulation drilling was sampled in 1 metre intervals. Sample recovery was estimated from visual inspection of sample bags with a target of > 90% recovery. For the drill holes reported sample recovery was considered acceptable. It is OceanaGold's procedure that if a reverse circulation drill hole goes wet, drilling is stopped and completed with a diamond tail. Reverse circulation drill hole sampling at MGP under wet conditions is prone to sampling grade bias. • For diamond drilling recovery is recorded for every run and in general core recovery is in excess of 95%. Triple tube drilling was used to maximize core recovery through the Au mineralised zones. • Analysis of grade versus core recovery does not show any relationship to be present.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling is logged every 1 metre using Macraes Gold Project logging codes that have been in place since 1994. • Diamond core was geologically logged and photographed following OceanaGold's standard operating procedure for core logging. The geological logging process documents lithological and structural information as well as basic geotechnical information on RQD and major defects. Core logging generally identifies the upper surface of the mineralised shear; RC chip logging is not definitive about the position of this contact. Consequently geological interpretation uses a combination of logged geology and gold grade data. • Drill holes were generally logged and sampled from 20m above the Hangingwall contact. If position of Hangingwall contact uncertain holes were logged and sampled in their entirety.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC 1 metre samples are collected into a cyclone and then split through a riffle splitter. Close attention is paid to ensure each interval sampled is 1 metre. Drilling advance is paused at the end of each 1 metre, to allow the entire sample to clear the splitter prior to resuming drilling. The cyclone and splitter are kept clean. • Half core was cut along the inferred long axis of the mineralised ellipse to achieve a representative sample. • Sub-sampling size is considered appropriate and the method representative for the style and thickness of mineralisation. This is borne out by 25 years of mining at Macraes. • Where sufficient core is available, generally >15kgs and preferably >30kgs of quarter cut core, metallurgical samples are selected. Due to the volume requirement this means a metallurgical sample may consist of material from multiple holes. • Metallurgical sampling aims to be as geologically and spatially representative as possible. • RC chips cannot be used at MGP for metallurgical sampling due to contamination with hammer oil which negatively impacts sulphide float test work.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometres, 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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At MGP, SGS (NZ) Ltd operates an assay laboratory under contract to OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd. • QAQC procedures involve the use of certified reference material, lab duplicates, and lab standards. Sample batches are re-assayed if 1 of the OceanaGold CRM's is outside defined limits. <p><u>Sample preparation RC</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samples checked off against submission sheet. 2. Samples are then dried at 150 degrees until visibly dry. 3. Entire sample is crushed. Crush size is under 5mm and approximately 500g is retained for pulverising. 4. The 500 gram sample is pulverised to 90% passing 75 micron. <p><u>Sample preparation diamond</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samples checked off against submission sheet. 2. Samples are then dried at 150 degrees until visibly dry. 3. Entire core pre-crushed using a crusher. Nominal top size is 30mm (in one dimension only).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>3. Entire sample is crushed. Crush size is under 5mm and approximately 500g is retained for pulverising.</p> <p>4. The 500 gram sample is pulverised to 90% passing 75 micron.</p> <p><u>Assay</u></p> <p>50g fires assays were completed using SGS's FAA505 scheme.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50 gram of sample is weighed with 170 gram of lead flux and tumble mixed in a plastic pot. 2. contents are transferred to a crucible and fusion of the gold in the sample with the lead in the flux occurs in a LPG fired blast furnace at 1,100 degrees C 4. cupellation of the lead button to recover the gold prill then occurs in an LPG fired muffle furnace set at 950 degrees C 5. the prills are recovered from the cupels, digested in plastic test tubes with aqua regia. Gold determinations by atomic absorption. 6. QC is checked and results released.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logging is compiled digitally using Tough Books at the drill site or the core shed. • At hole completion the digital log is loaded into the MGP acQuire exploration database and validated. • Geological observation of mineralisation is generally well correlated with assay results. • No adjustments are made to the assay data received from SGS (NZ) Ltd.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole collars are surveyed by OceanaGold mine surveyors using MGP grid to an accuracy of +/- 0.10 metre • All drill holes are down hole surveyed every 30m using a digital down hole camera. • Topographic control is by detailed aerial surveys of mine and prospect areas.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole spacing at the exploration stage is initially at 100m by 100m spacing. If drill holes intersect significant mineralisation the drill hole spacing is progressively reduced to limited infill to 25 x 25 metres. RC drill holes are sampled in 1metre intervals. Diamond drill holes are generally sampled in 1 metre intervals unless hole geology dictates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>otherwise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average spacing of pierce points for FRUG is 50 by 50 metre grid spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface drill holes are generally vertical to intersect a generally 15 to 25 degree dipping gold mineralised structure. Whilst this direction is sub-optimal for steeply dipping quartz vein arrays, near-vertical reverse circulation and diamond drilling has been used as the basis for resource definition MGP since 1985. At FRUG drill holes are typically drilled from exploration drives or rises, positioned 25 metres to 100 metres above the Hangingwall Shear. The holes fan out to achieve pierce point intersections at angles typically greater than 45 degrees relative to the mineralised structure.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample bags are uniquely numbered and transported directly from the drill site or core shed to the onsite laboratory operated by SGS (NZ) Ltd and are logged into the laboratory system on delivery.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSC completed an audit of the MGP site laboratory in November 2014 and concluded that "the laboratory in general operates at an acceptable level of quality" OceanaGold's sampling procedure conforms to industry standard practice and has been reconciled with mining data over the past 25 years.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling was carried out on MP 41 064 which is a granted mining permit held 100% by OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd. OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd was granted a 15 year extension to the mining permit in February 2015. OceanaGold has a 25 year track record of obtaining and maintaining all the necessary consents and permits required to mine defined resources and reserves at MGP.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>operate in the area.</i>	
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronation North and Frasers Underground are within MP 41 064 and OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd has carried out all of the exploration on this prospect.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The Macraes orogenic gold deposits are located within a low-angle (~15-20°) late metamorphic (Jurassic) shear zone, the Hyde Macraes Shear Zone (HMSZ), which has been traced for at least 30km along strike. The HMSZ consists of variably altered, deformed, and mineralized schist up to 150m thick, known as the Intrashear Schist. The thickest part of the shear zone consists of several mineralized zones stacked on metre-thick shears. These shears have ductile deformation textures overprinted by cataclasis. The Hangingwall shear can be up to 25m thick and is commonly darker coloured due to fine grained graphite and sheared sulphide minerals.</p> <p>The following four types of mineralization occur within the HMSZ at Macraes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralized schist. This style of mineralization involved hydrothermal replacement of schist minerals with sulphides and microcrystalline quartz. Mineralization was accompanied by only minor deformation. Black sheared schist. This type of schist is pervaded by cm to mm scale anastomosing fine graphite and sulphide bearing microshears. This type of mineralization is typically proximal to the Hangingwall Shear. Scheelite mineralization occurs in the silicified cataclastic shears. 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 localized brecciation. Sulphide minerals are scattered through the quartz, aligned along laminae and stylolitic seams. These veins range from 1cm to > 2m. Scheelite mineralization is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>associated with quartz veining in some areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stockworks. These veins occur in localized swarms that are confined to the Intrashear Schist. Individual swarms range from c. 100 to 2000m² in area and consist of numerous (10 – 100) 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 1-5m vertically with most filling fractures that are 5 – 10cm thick, but can be up to 1m thick. Swarms of stockwork veins within the Intrashear Schist were lithologically controlled by the dimensions and locations of more competent pods of Intrashear Schist.
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures 7 and 8 and Tables 5 & 6 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Coronation North and Frasers Underground drill holes for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 31 May 2016 are in 3 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay information which is accessible using the link in the press release.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures 7 & 8 Tables 5 & 6 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Coronation North and Frasers Underground drill holes for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 31 May 2016 are in 3 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay information which is accessible using the link in the press release. • Table 5 “Significant Intersections” – a significant intersection is defined as an intersection $\geq 0.4\text{g/t}$, where intersection gram-metres is greater than 10 and can include up to 2 metres $< 0.4\text{g/t}$, eg 5m @ 2.1g/t = 10.5 gram metres.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>values should be clearly stated.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.4g/t is the current Macraes Gold Project mining cut off. • Assay grades are top cut to 15g/t for the purposes of calculating an intersection. • Table 6 “Significant Intersections” – a significant intersection is defined as an intersection $\geq 0.5\text{g/t}$, where intersection gram-metres is greater than 20 and can include up to 2 metres $< 0.5\text{g/t}$, eg 5m (true thickness) @ $4.1\text{g/t} = 20.5$ gram metres. The exception to this is UDH8266 intersection through a sheeted vein complex and has up to 6 metres $< 0.5\text{g/t}$.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Coronation drill holes are generally vertical to intersect a generally 15 to 25 degree dipping gold mineralised structure. • At FRUG drill holes are typically drilled from exploration drives or rises, positioned 100 metres above the Hangingwall Shear. These holes fan out to achieve pierce point intersections at angles typically greater than 45 degrees relative to the mineralised structure.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures 7 & 8 Tables 5 & 6 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Coronation North and Frasers Underground drill holes for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 31 May 2016 are in 3 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay information for each area and are accessible using the link in the press release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures 7 & 8 and Tables 5 & 6 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Coronation North and Frasers Underground drill holes for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 31 May 2016 are in 3 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay information for each area and are accessible using the link in the press release.
<i>-Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OceanaGold has been mining at the MGP for 25 years and in that time has mined and milled a little over 100Mt of ore. • As far as the Competent Person is aware there is no other substantive exploration data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Coronation North a combination of 25 x 25m infill and 100 x 100m step out drilling are ongoing. Diamond drilling for geological control, metallurgical studies and geotechnical studies are ongoing. • Resource estimate for Coronation North will be updated in Q2 2016.