MEDIA RELEASE

15 September 2016

OCEANAGOLD PROVIDES AN UPDATE ON ITS 2016 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

(All financial figures in US Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(MELBOURNE) OceanaGold Corporation (**TSX/ASX/NZX: OGC**) (the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on 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 June 8, 2016 and results herein reflect drilling after this date.

Key Highlights

- Completed Phase 1 and 2 drilling at the Horseshoe deposit at Haile in early September with recent significant intercepts that include 11.2m @ 35 g/t Au, 50.6m @ 6.8 g/t Au, 27.4m @ 11.7 g/t Au and 27.2m @ 11.3 g/t Au.
- Strong results from surface drilling at Waihi with significant intercepts that include 44m @ 3.63 g/t Au (including 13.7m @ 8.83 g/t Au) and 34.9m @ 5.20 g/t Au.
- Discovery of a shallow, high grade shoot within the known mineralisation at the Nunns prospect at Macraes with significant intercepts that include 6m @ 5.13 g/t Au, 6m @ 3.02 g/t Au and 10m @ 1.83 g/t Au.
- Further encouraging drill results that will support an increase in the Coronation North resource including 21m @ 3.64 g/t Au, 19m @ 2.78 g/t Au and 19m @ 2.51 g/t Au.
- Continued encouraging drill results at Frasers underground with significant intercepts that include 8.5m @ 4.06 g/t Au and 4.8m @ 3.42 g/t Au from Panels 2 and 3A.
- Commenced a 50,000 metre infill and resource extension drill program of the Didipio underground in September.

"I am pleased to report that the investment we've made thus far on exploration this year continues to yield strong results that demonstrate the significant organic growth potential of our business," said Mick Wilkes, President and CEO. "Drilling at Haile has increased our confidence with better than expected high-grade intercepts at Horseshoe. The results of this drilling along with the results of the recently completed Haile underground PEA will be important inputs for the Haile optimisation study in 2017."

He went on to say, "After 26 years of successful operations at Macraes, we continue to make new discoveries with Coronation North last year and now the Nunns prospect where we will expand the drill program to further define its potential. At Waihi, recent drilling beneath the existing open pit has demonstrated significant mineralisation that has the potential to meaningfully extend the mine life of the operation."

Haile Exploration

At Haile, the ten month resource development drilling at Horseshoe was completed in early September and results to-date have provided increased confidence in the high-grade resource.

Haile resource conversion drilling has mainly targeted the upper zone of the Horseshoe deposit with 65 diamond holes drilled for a total of 24,600 metres. Infill drill results on nominal 20 metre hole spacing confirm and locally upgrade the current resource as shown in Figure 1 with significant intercepts listed in Table 1. The drill results will be incorporated into the annual Resource and Reserve update scheduled for year end. In addition, the results of the Horseshoe drill program will provide a major input into the Haile optimisation study which is scheduled for completion in mid-2017.

Drilling has commenced on the underground Palomino target, stepping out on historic mineralised drill intercepts. In the second quarter of 2016, the Company completed an Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey that identified a number of anomalies in and around the existing open pit and at varying depths. The Company continues to evaluate and interpret the results of the geophysical survey in order to prioritise additional brownfields drill targets.

Figure 1 – Horseshoe Section – Looking West

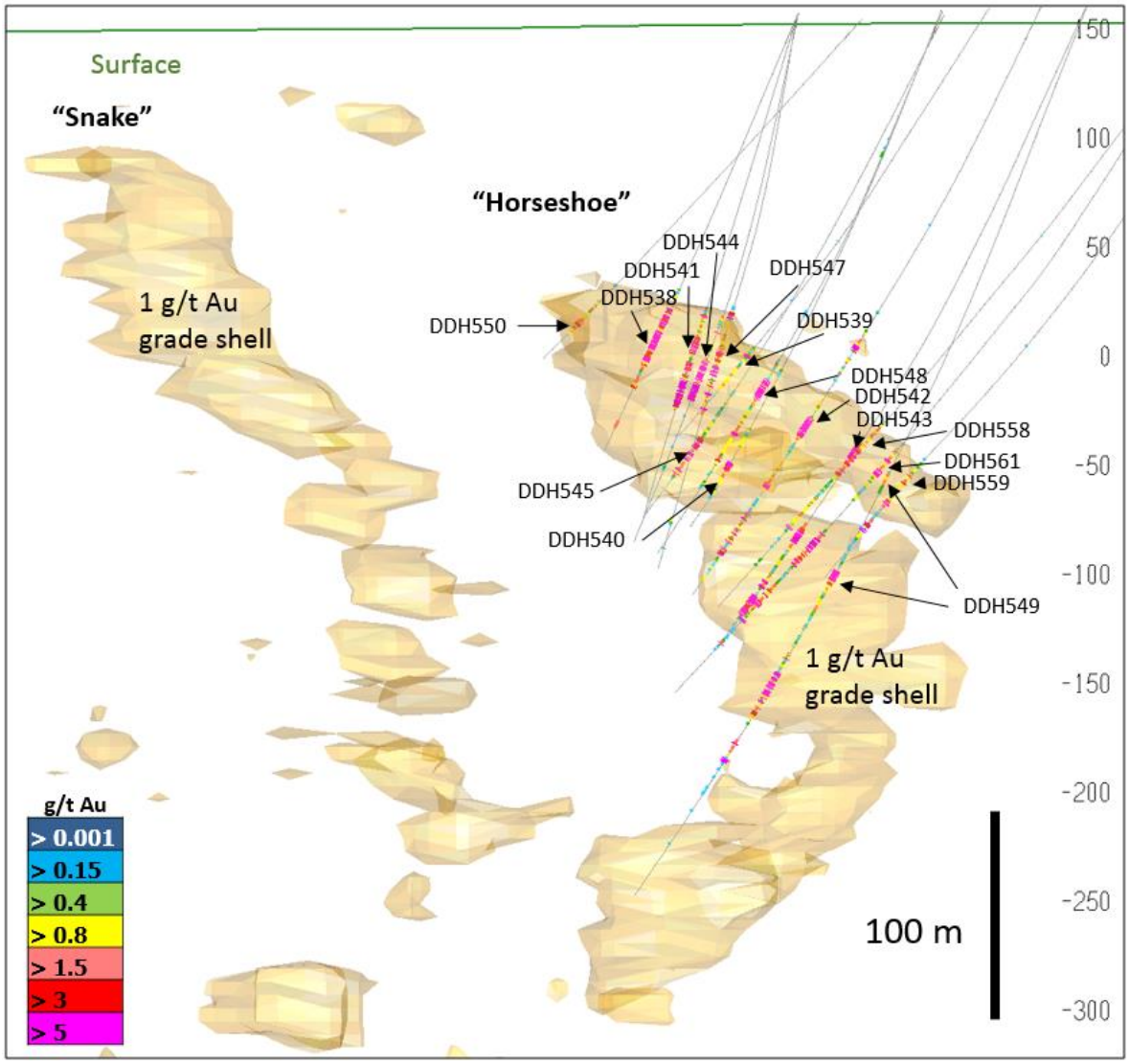


Table 1 – Significant Intersections from Horseshoe Drilling

Hole ID	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	Collar RL *(m)*	Az	Dip	From *(m)*	To *(m)*	Length *(m)*	Gold Grade *(g/t)*
DDH0538	6532641.2	1756897.7	169	245	-49	169.6	215	45.4	5.1
DDH0539	6531388.5	1757937	171.3	148	-49	210	231.2	21.2	1.3
DDH0540	6530370.5	1757842.6	168.6	148	-60	239.3	252	12.8	3.6
DDH0541	6532641.2	1756897.7	169	251	-52	167.7	218.3	50.6	6.8
DDH0542	6531010.6	1758208.3	170.9	148	-53	230.4	241.7	11.2	35
DDH0543	6531102	1758406.4	171.6	148	-56	237.7	254.5	16.8	11.9
						329.3	341.4	12.1	22.4
DDH0544	6532641.2	1756897.7	169	256	-55	184.4	207.4	23	13.7
DDH0545	6530132.7	1757879.1	168.3	148	-52	239.6	262.5	23	5.2
DDH0546	6531303.2	1757726.7	170.3	148	-54	assays pending			
DDH0547	6532641.2	1756897.7	169	261	-56	165.8	201.5	35.7	4.1
DDH0548	6531303.2	1757726.7	170.3	148	-59	197.7	210	12.3	22.1
						224	246.8	22.8	2
DDH0549	6531102	1758406.4	171.6	148	-61	297.7	323.3	25.6##	4.2
						355.9	383.1	27.2##	11.3
DDH0550	6530233.3	1757489	166	148	-45	190.2	200.1	9.9	2.4
DDH0551 to DDH0557						assays pending			
DDH0558	6530934.4	1759013	170.6	148	-45	269.8	319.9	50.1	1.9
DDH0559	6531233.1	1759223.3	170.6	148	-45	292.6	324.3	31.7	1.6
DDH0560	6530480.2	1759049.6	170.9	148	-54	assays pending			
DDH0561	6530934.4	1759013	170.6	148	-48	270.3	294.7	24.5	5.5
						324.6	352	27.4	11.7

Not true width

Waihi

Approximately 22,500 metres of drilling has been completed in 2016 with three underground and four surface drill rigs at Waihi. Surface diamond drilling continues to produce encouraging results intersecting mineralisation over significant widths while testing the resource potential of major lodes, linking veins and stockwork zones beneath the current open pit. Significant results from this drilling are listed in Table 2 and illustrated on Figure 2.

Underground diamond drilling has focused on reserve and resource additions to Correnso Deeps and Daybreak with extensions to the Empire and Christina veins. The Company commenced development on the Daybreak, Empire and Christina veins and increased pumping capacity to enable further development of Correnso Deeps. Significant results from underground drilling at Waihi are illustrated on Figures 3-5 and listed in Table 3 with additional assays pending.

Exploration drilling of new targets within the Waihi epithermal system continues from both surface and underground platforms. A further 15,000 metres of drilling is scheduled for the remainder of 2016 including drilling on the WKP prospect in the Hauraki region where previous drill campaigns returned high grade intercepts of 9.7m (7.5m true width) @ 17.2 g/t Au and 7.9m @ 5.1 g/t Au.

Table 2 – Significant Intersections from Waihi Surface Resource Drilling

Hole ID	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	Collar RL *(m)*	Az	Dip	From *(m)*	To *(m)*	True width *(m)*	Gold Grade *(g/t)*	Silver Grade *(g/t)*	Vein
UW476	395747	642844	1116.8	215.1	-38.3	79.70	80.50	0.8	20.50	85.8	Royal
UW479	395276	642736	1128.1	58.0	-36.5	52.40	57.70	2.7	1.41	10.3	Edward link
UW479	395276	642736	1128.1	58.0	-36.5	109.40	112.00	2.4	1.49	10.9	Edward
UW480	395745	642849	1117.2	298.4	-28.8	139.90	142.50	##	8.30	41.9	Princess
UW480	395745	642849	1117.2	298.4	-28.8	139.90	146.10	##	3.65	23.5	Princess
UW482	395272.2	642737.1	1127.9	298.6	-29.1	119.50	122.50	2.2	18.11	31.1	Welcome FW
UW482	395272.2	642737.1	1127.9	298.6	-29.1	157.20	160.20	2.1	8.82	16.7	Welcome FW
UW482	395272.2	642737.1	1127.9	298.6	-29.1	177.50	197.55	18.0	1.06	9.8	Welcome Zone
UW483	395382.7	642696.2	1129.9	39.7	-46.6	122.40	124.50	1.6	2.86	15.2	Royal FW
UW483	395382.7	642696.2	1129.9	39.7	-46.6	185.40	194.40	5.5	6.19	308.6	Royal HW
UW485	395754.5	642856.9	1117	307.0	-30.3	194.20	245.00	44.0	3.63	32.5	Empire
UW485	395754.5	642856.9	1117	307.0	-30.3	212.80	228.60	13.7	8.83	67.9	Empire
UW485	395754.5	642856.9	1117	307.0	-30.3	247.00	277.50	21.6	2.60	18.0	Empire
UW485	395754.5	642856.9	1117	307.0	-30.3	297.30	321.60	16.3	2.00	19.0	Letter vein
UW485	395754.5	642856.9	1117	307.0	-30.3	327.70	334.00	3.5	9.70	92.0	Alexandra
UW485	395754.5	642856.9	1117	307.0	-30.3	426.70	428.40	1.5	33.90	975.0	Welcome
UW485	395754.5	642856.9	1117	307.0	-30.3	439.30	449.20	7.6	2.10	17.0	Welcome
UW486	395743.3	642847.8	1116.8	280.7	-26.5	174.40	178.20	2.7	3.52	34.2	Princess
UW490A	395755.1	642858.2	1117.1	307.9	-39.3	188.80	191.60	2.4	6.02	15.8	Princess
UW490A	395755.1	642858.2	1117.1	307.9	-39.3	220.30	268.80	34.9	5.20	24.0	Letter Vein

True width unable to be estimated due to rock condition

Figure 2 – Plan Illustrating Table 2 Surface Drill Results

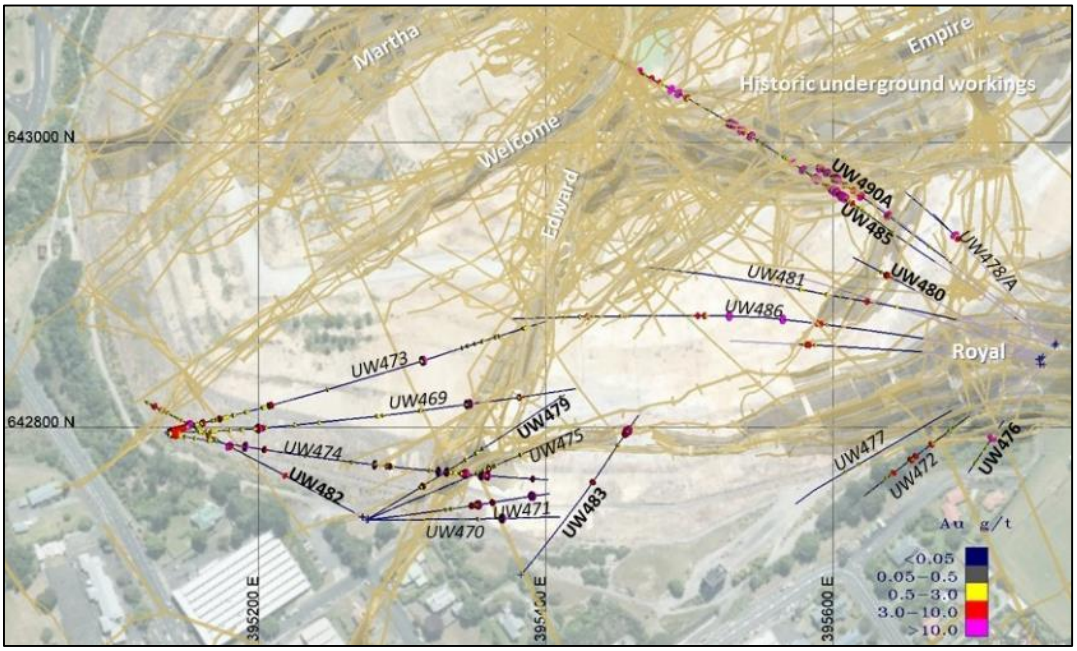


Figure 3 – Correnso Long Section

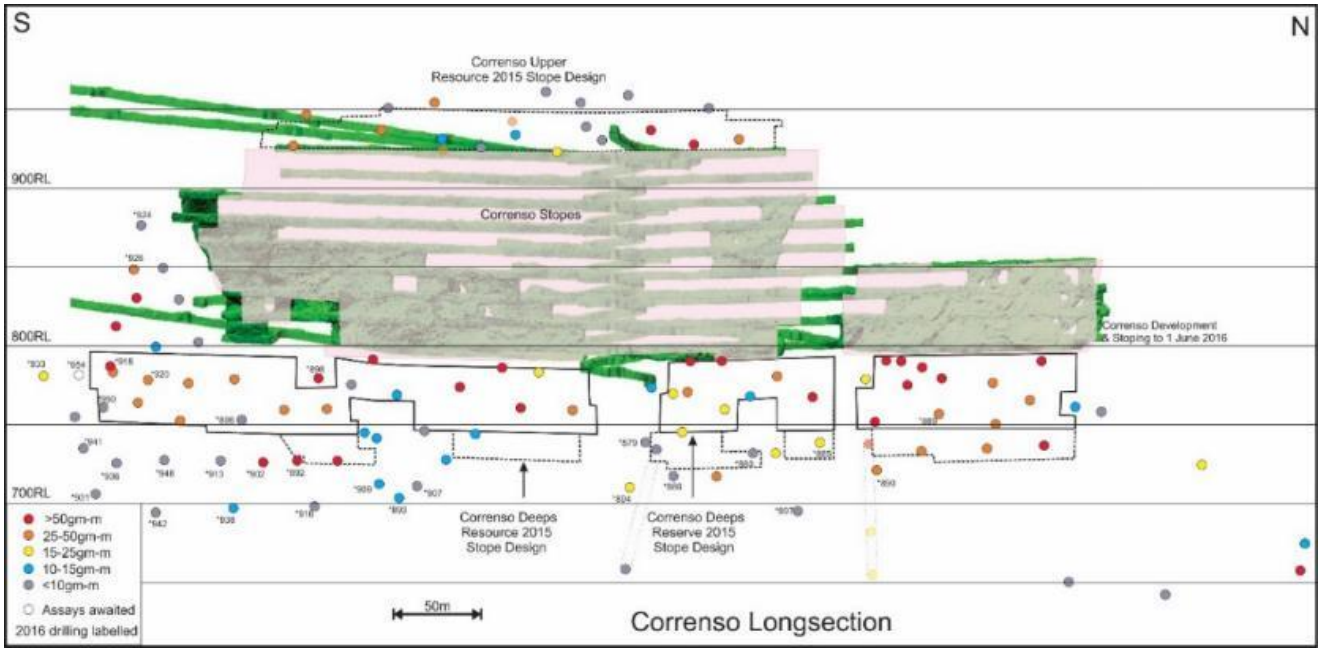


Figure 4 – Daybreak Long Section

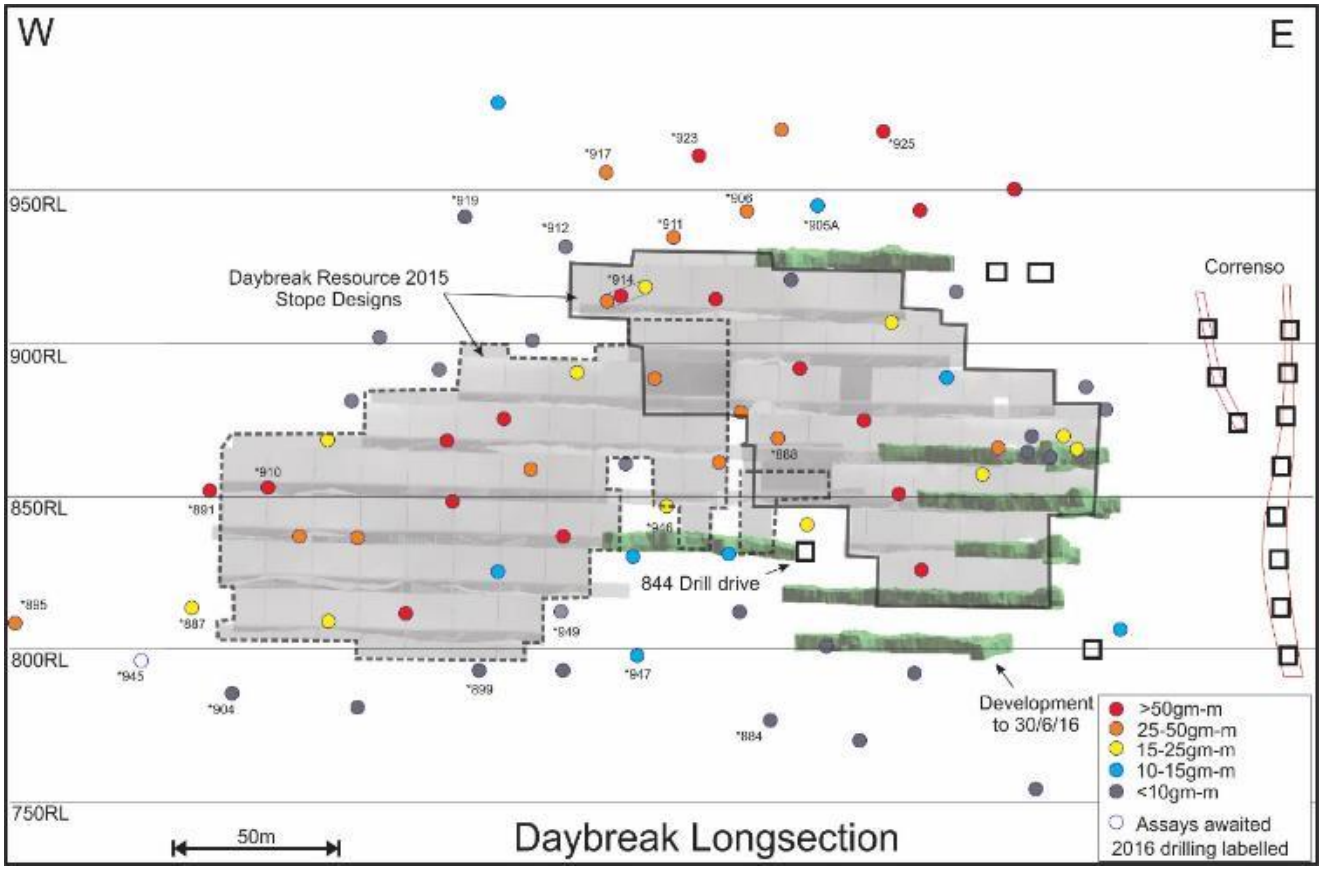


Figure 5 – Level Plan Illustrating Table 3 Drill Results on Christina – Royal Corridor

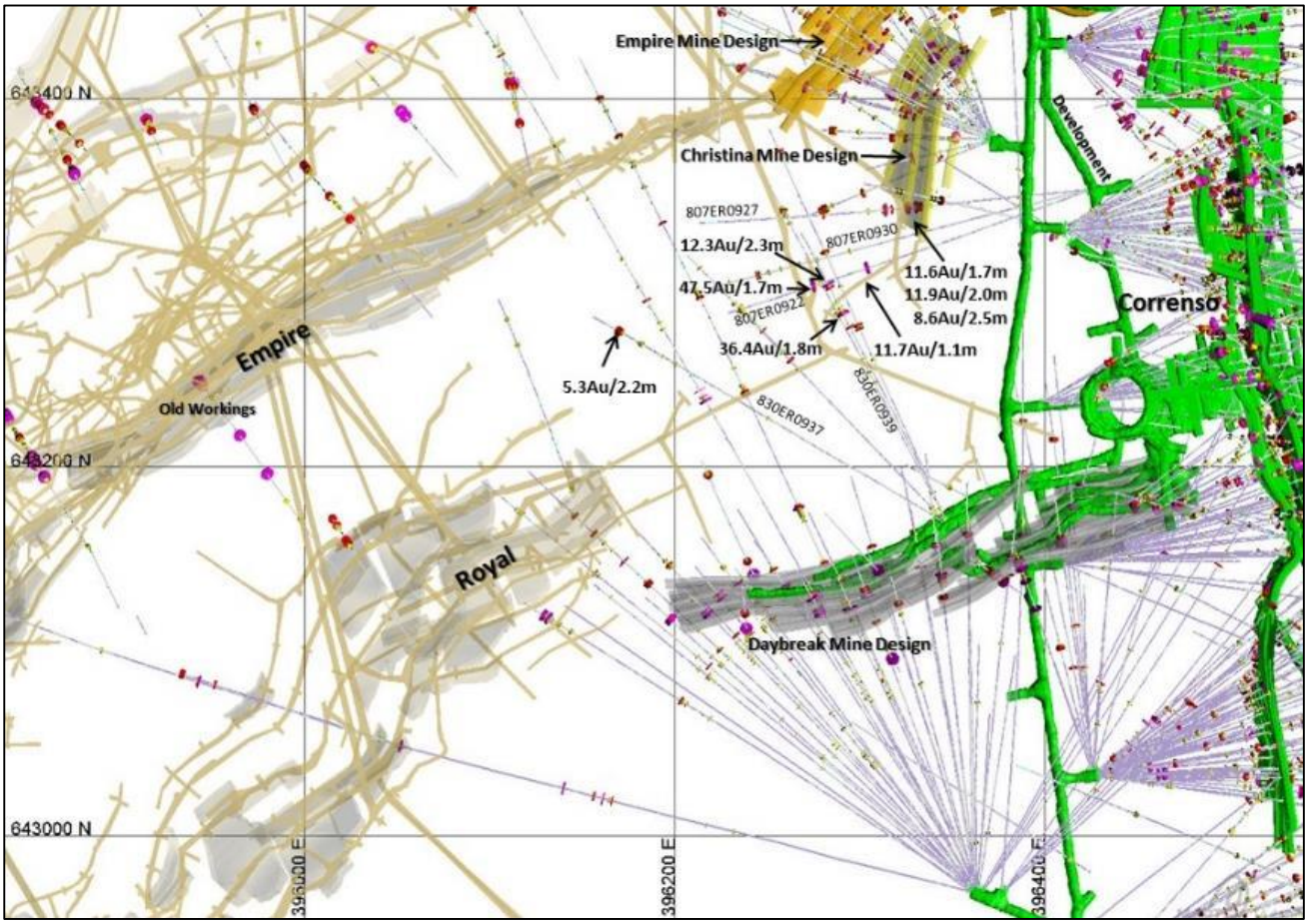


Table 3 – Significant Intersections from Waihi Underground Reserve-Resource Drilling

Hole ID	East *(m)*	North *(m)*	Collar RL *(m)*	Az	Dip	From *(m)*	To *(m)*	True width *(m)*	Gold Grade *(g/t)*	Silver Grade *(g/t)*	Vein
807ER0922	396423.2	643350.5	805.6	249.3	11.5	128.70	129.90	1.1	11.70	9.9	Royal Corridor
807ER0922	396423.2	643350.5	805.6	249.3	11.5	159.10	161.30	1.7	47.54	46.8	Royal Corridor
807ER0927	396422.9	643351	805.8	263.3	14.6	93.00	97.40	1.7	11.63	14.9	Christina
807ER0927	396422.9	643351	805.8	263.3	14.6	100.10	102.40	2.0	11.88	13.3	Christina
807ER0927	396422.9	643351	805.8	263.3	14.6	113.20	115.80	2.5	8.62	15.4	Royal corridor
807ER0930	396422.9	643350.8	804.9	255.9	-6.5	164.55	167.60	est 2.9	4.96	8.9	Christina
830EN0937	396345.2	643170.4	833.2	301.6	-15.4	212.00	214.90	2.2	5.29	6.1	Royal Corridor
830EN0939	396346.4	643170.9	834.3	335.2	8.8	126.15	128.00	1.8	36.38	75.2	Christina
830EN0939	396346.4	643170.9	834.3	335.2	8.8	142.2	3.05	2.3	12.34	69.4	Royal Corridor
844SP0DR0910	396360.7	642970.6	833.6	317.3	6.7	206.80	210.70	3.1	18.57	17.2	Daybreak
844SP1CG0926	396443.6	642934.1	832.2	80.8	6.5	178.40	180.00	1.5	15.75	20.0	Correnso
844SP1CR0938	396443.3	642934.9	830.7	60.2	-36.5	220.5	2.6	2.4	7.77	18.8	Correnso
953SP2DR0923	396430.4	643032.3	936.5	317.7	13.5	97.80	101.00	2.1	18.18	73.0	Daybreak
953SP2DR0925	396431.9	643032.7	936.9	356.7	20.8	78.10	78.80	0.5	16.00	108.0	Daybreak
953SP2DR0925	396431.9	643032.7	936.9	356.7	20.8	88.60	92.80	4.1	15.61	55.0	Daybreak
953SP2DR0925	396431.9	643032.7	936.9	356.7	20.8	95.50	99.90	3.6	4.05	31.2	Daybreak

Macraes Exploration

At Macraes, over 22,000 metres has been drilled year-to-date and 9,000 metres since the last exploration update. Drilling has focused on both resource conversion, extension and identifying new zones of mineralisation from a pipeline of targets along the 35 kilometre Hydes-Macraes Shear Zone including Coronation North, Coronation, Nunns and Frasers Underground as shown in Figure 6.

At Coronation North, approximately 2,700 metres were drilled at the southeastern end of the target and results continue to be encouraging as shown in Table 4. The southeastern end of Coronation North will be the focus of further resource development drilling for the remainder of the year (Figure 7).

At the Coronation open pit, approximately 1,600 metres were drilled with mineralisation intersected along a NW-SE striking fault identified during mining of the pit as shown in Figure 8 and Table 5. An infill drill program to the north has been planned and will be completed this year with the objective of further growing the Coronation resource and reserve inventory.

At the Nunns prospect, approximately 1,600 metres of drilling has discovered a shallow, higher grade shoot to known mineralisation with its down-dip extent to be defined in a follow-up drill program later in 2016. Initial results are shown in Table 6. The results of a further six holes from this drilling program are pending.

At the Frasers underground, approximately 2,100 metres of resource development drilling continued to define the down dip extent of Panel 2 (Figure 9). Drilling for the remainder of the year will focus on completing infill drilling of Panel 2 and 3A in advance of a resource update at the end of the year. Significant intersections are presented in Figure 9 and Table 7.

Table 4 – 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)*
RCD6191*	69,999.9	21,076.7	617.9	270	-60	107	114	7	0.87
including						140	161	21	3.64
RCD6193	69,995.6	21,018.6	621.9	270	-60	120.3	138.0	17.7	1.06
RCH6197	69,828.8	21,141.6	603.2	0	-90	83	101	18	1.62
RCH6198	69,780.9	21,153.0	606.2	0	-90	61	83	22	0.97
RCH6200	69,821.8	21,119.5	605.8	0	-90	62	89	27	1.28
RCD6201	69,852.0	21,117.1	597.0	90	-70	112	134	22	1.10
RCH6205*	69,852.7	21,109.3	597.1	150	-60	68	87	19	2.51
RCD6206	69,814.9	21,181.9	595.7	0	-90	98	118	20	1.01
RCH6207*	69,768.0	21,127.1	608.1	0	-90	47	68	21	1.49
including						77	86	9	2.23
RCH6208	69,673.3	21,185.9	626.5	0	-90	58	77	19	2.78
RCH6210	69825.4	21,096.0	603.8	0	-90	53	63	10	2.28
RCH6212	69,846.6	20,947.3	607.9	0	-90	42	56	14	1.28

 # Macraes Gold Project Grid
**Note some assays cut to 15 g/t*

Table 5 – Significant Intersections from Coronation

Drill Hole ID	East# (metres)	North# (metres)	Collar RL (metres)	Az#	Dip	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Au Grade (g/t)
RCH6225	69,995.9	19,455.4	707.6	0	-90	91	99	8	1.71
Including						121	138	17	1.19
RCH6228	70,101.2	19,497.4	706.0	0	-90	105	114	9	2.38
RCH6229*	70,144.4	19,450.1	707.9	0	-90	123	130	7	6.56
RCH6233	70,098.1	19,547.1	707.0	0	-90	109	114	5	3.44

 # Macraes Gold Project Grid
**Note some assays cut to 15 g/t*

Table 6 – Significant Intersections from Nunns

Drill Hole ID##	East# (metres)	North# (metres)	Collar RL (metres)	Az#	Dip	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Au Grade (g/t)
RCH6248	68525	24525	654	0	-90	11	21	10	1.83
RCH6250	68525	24575	652	0	-90	23	29	6	5.13
RCH6251	68550	24550	651	0	-90	22	30	8	1.28
RCH6257	68400	24700	642	0	-90	9	15	6	3.02
RCH6263	68475	24775	633	0	-90	32	41	9	1.37

 # Macraes Gold Project Grid
Nominal hole co-ordinates as hole collars have not been surveyed

Table 7 – Significant Intersections from Frasers Underground

Drill Hole ID	East# (metres)	North# (metres)	Collar RL (metres)	Az#	Dip	From (metres)	To (metres)	True Width (metres)	Au Grade (g/t)
UDH7530	71,963.3	12,668.1	-154.9	040	-72	157.2	157.2	4.8	3.42
UDH7532	71,967.0	12,667.0	-155.0	084	-50	211.9	219.0	4.0	2.97
UDH7536	71,962.8	12,664.7	-154.8	204	-74	127.5	136.0	8.5	4.06
UDH8321	70,649.3	12,344.0	128.8	292	27	0	19.0	12 ^	1.42
UDH8322	70,649.6	12,342.8	130.1	261	42	0	21.8	8 ^	2.93
UDH8323	70,650.5	12,342.8	128.9	206	34	0	26.8	16 ^	1.60
UDH8324	70.653.7	12,341.9	127.0	155	1	28	50.0	22 ^	1.74

 # Macraes Gold Project Grid
^ Estimated true thickness

Figure 6 – Location of Macraes Drilling Targets

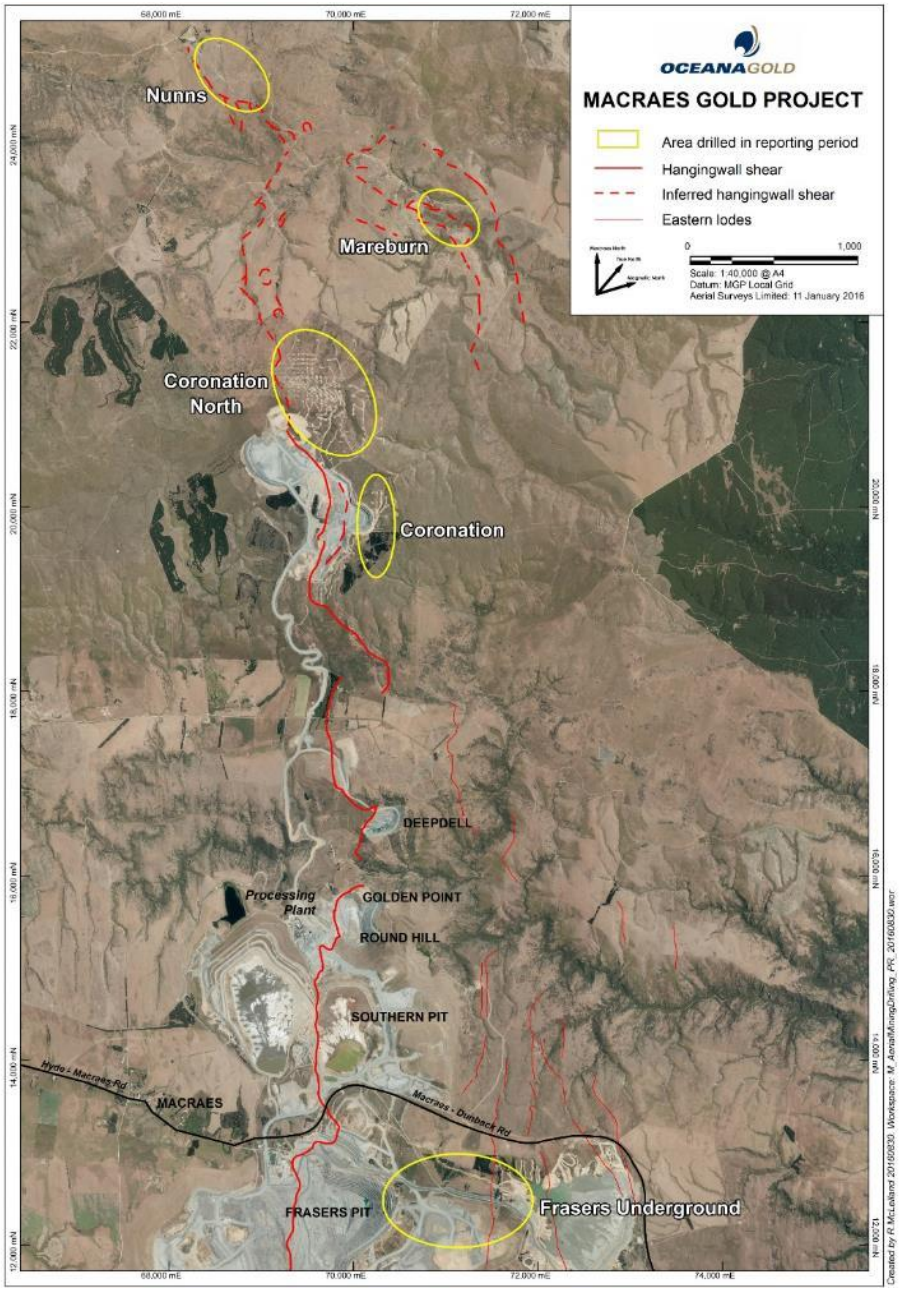


Figure 7 – Coronation North drill holes (plan view)

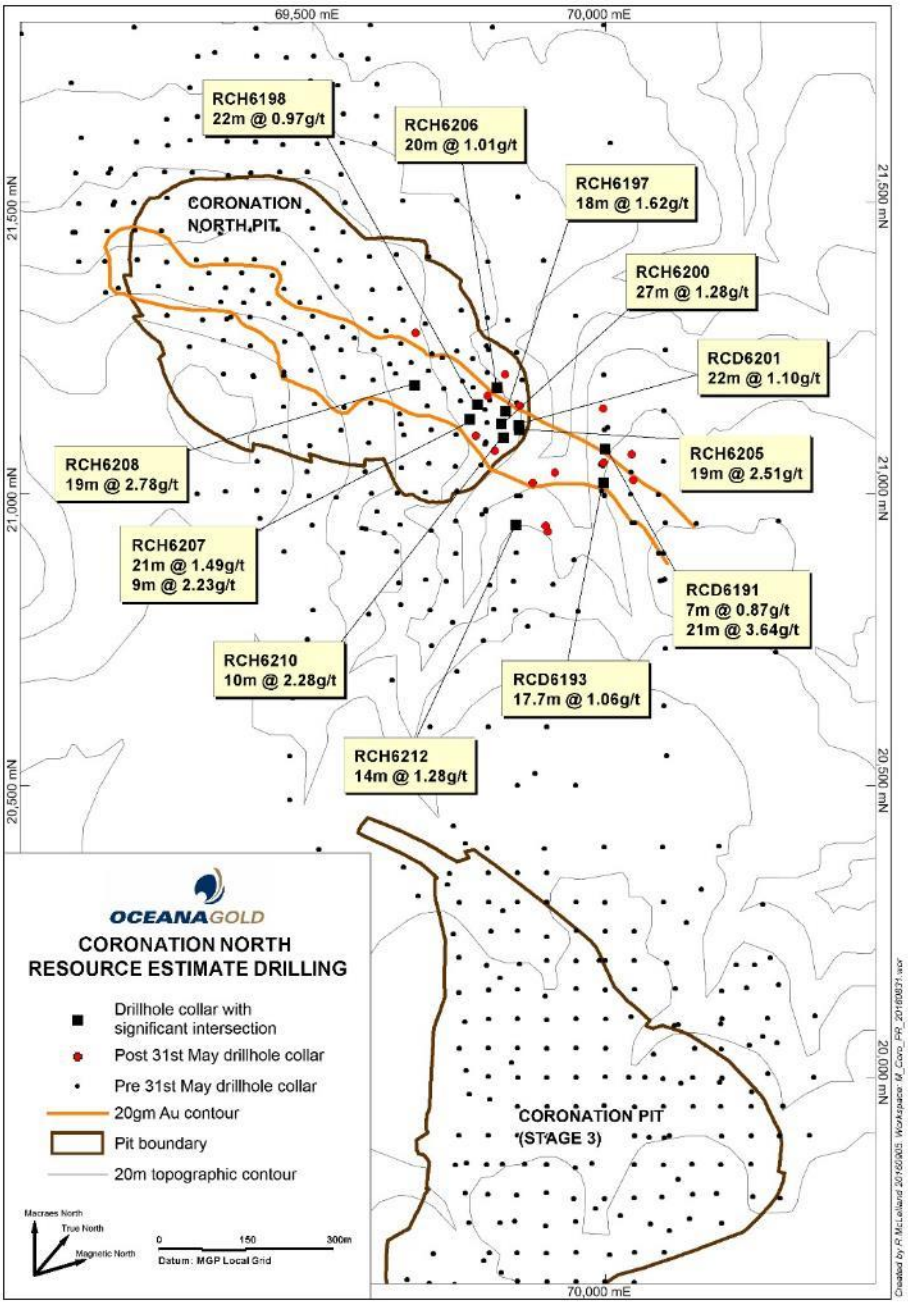


Figure 8 – Coronation Pit drill holes (plan view)

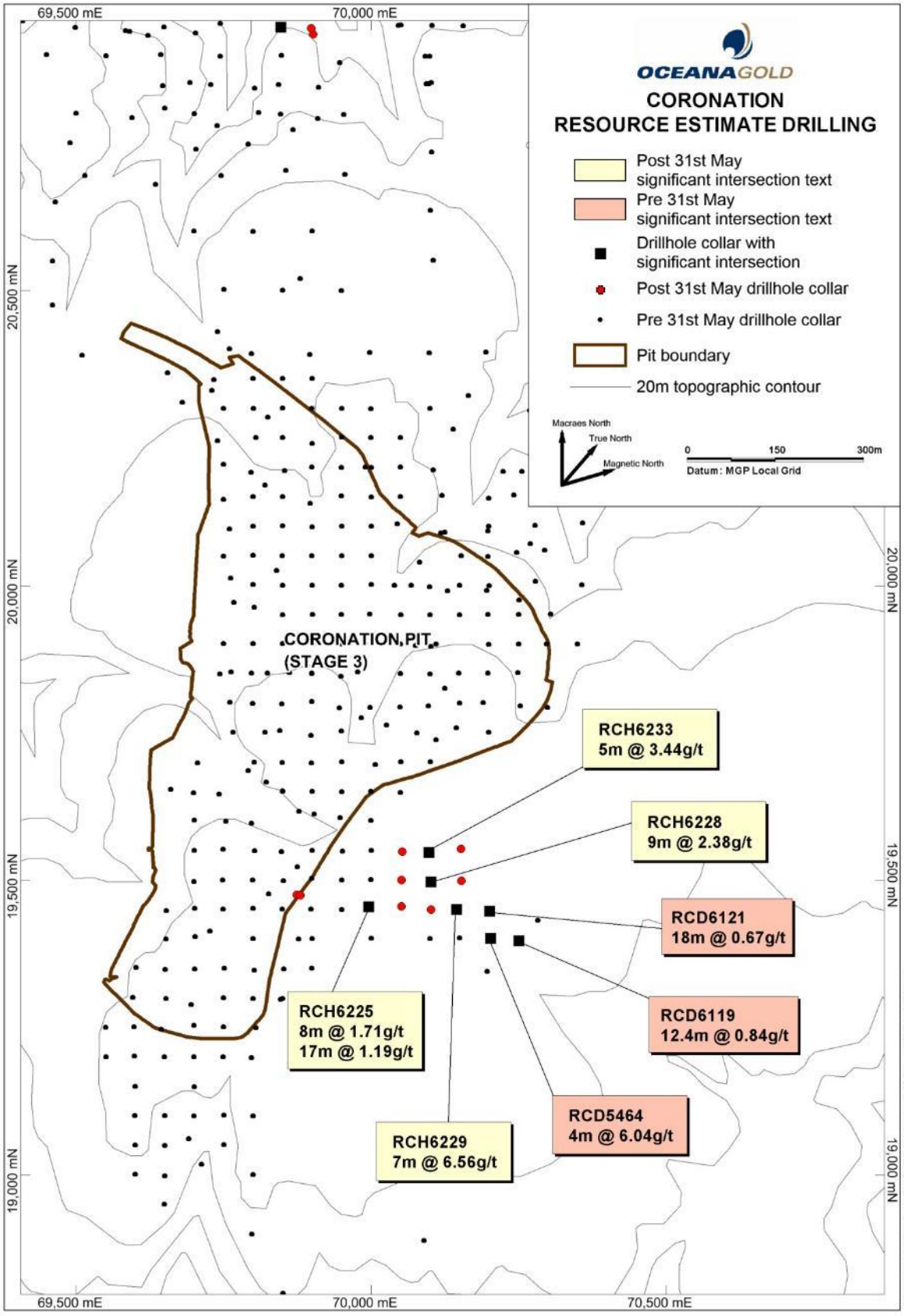
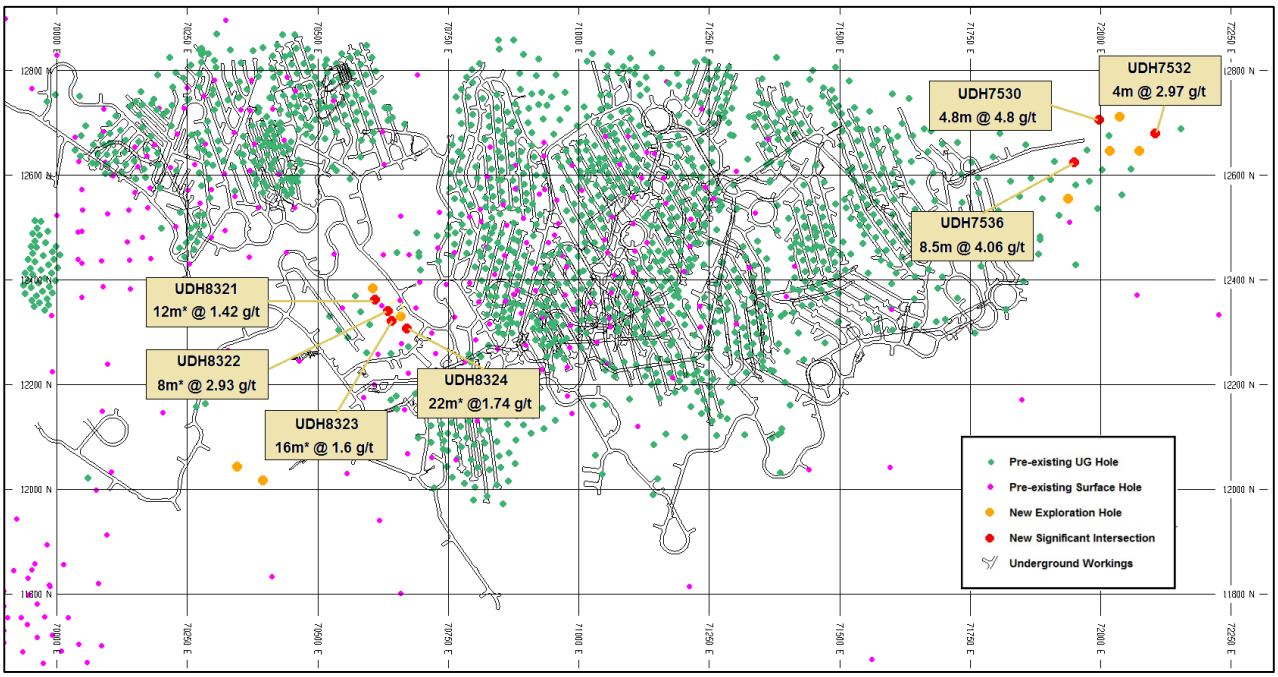


Figure 9 – Frasers Underground drill holes (plan view).

Panel 2 (UDH7530, 7532, 7536) and Panel 3A (UDH8321, 8322, 8323, 8324)



Philippines Exploration

In the Philippines, an infill and resource extension drill program designed to increase confidence in the underground Didipio resource and test for depth extensions below the current mine design has commenced this month. The Company expects to drill approximately 50,000 metres as part of the Didipio underground drill program.

Early stage exploration across the Financial Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) covering six priority targets is well advanced with geological mapping, surface rock chip sampling, infill and expanded grid soil surveys, and detailed ground magnetic surveys to better define and prioritise drill targets. Exploration drilling is scheduled for this quarter.

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, JORC Code Table 1 for the Haile, Waihi and Macraes exploration results are appended to this release and available on Oceana's website at www.oceanagold.com.

- 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 Australasia and Americas regions.

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

In 2016, the Company expects to produce 385,000 to 425,000 ounces of gold from the combined New Zealand and Didipio operations and 19,000 to 21,000 tonnes of copper from the Didipio operation at All-In Sustaining Costs of 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 Jonathan Moore, a Chartered Professional with the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited Information relating to Waihi exploration results in this document has been verified by, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by or prepared under the supervision of Lorrance Torckler, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of 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 Moore, 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 Macraes Project, the Waihi Gold Mine 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.)

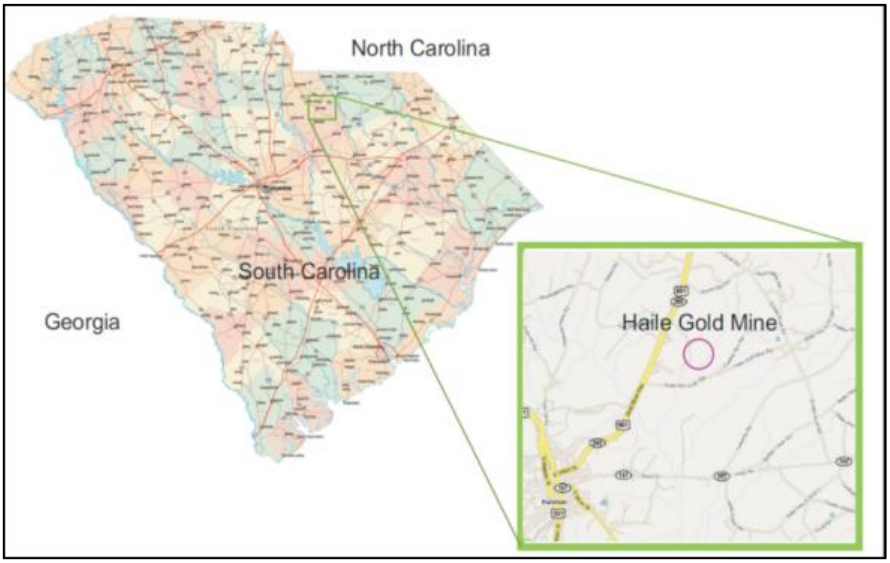
Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Diamond Drilling • Diamond core drilling is by wireline methods and generally utilizes HQ and NQ size core 6.35cm and 4.8cm core. Core is transferred from the core barrels to plastic core boxes at the drill rig by the driller. Core orientation is not utilized other 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. **On Site Sample Preparation** Core Samples • 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. • 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. • 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. **Off Site Sample Preparation** • KML sample preparation is done according to the procedures outlined below. KML is wholly owned by OeanaGold Corp. Kershaw Mineral Laboratory (KML) • Once the samples arrived at KML, the following procedures are applied: • Sample Preparation: 1) Inventory and log samples into the laboratory LIMS tracking system 2) Print worksheets and envelope labels 3) Dry samples at 93 degrees C 4) Jaw crush samples to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm) 5) Clean the crusher between samples with barren rock and compressed air 6) Split sample with a riffle splitter to prepare the sample for pulverizing 7) 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. • 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.
Drilling techniques	• Drilling at the Haile property commenced in the 1970's and has continued intermittently to the present by several different companies. • Diamond core drilling is by wireline methods and generally utilizes HQ and NQ size core 6.35cm and 4.8cm core.
Drill sample recovery	• 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	• Core logging is completed on site by staff geologists at Haile Gold Mine. Geotechnical and geologic logging is completed on the whole core. • Geologic logging includes rock type, structure, alteration and mineralogy, with comments. • Rock Quality Data (RQD) and core recovery are recorded as part of the geotechnical suite of data. • All core intervals are photographed. • 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. • All drilled intervals are logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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. • It is believed that the sample sizes are adequate for the Haile deposits, which are primarily of the finely disseminated sediment-hosted style. Although coarse gold has been observed in drill core, it is rare 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• There are strong visual indicators for mineralisation observed in drill core based on intensity of silicification and pyrite abundance. • 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	• Drill hole collars are currently surveyed with differential GPS with sub-centimetre accuracy. The historic Amax and early Romarco holes were surveyed by a South Carolina licensed surveyor using conventional ground methods. Frequent check surveys have been completed during the project. • The drill hole locations and the project coordinate system are South Caroline State Plane Coordinates NAD 27 North. • 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.
Data spacing and distribution	• 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 drill platform. Drill hole spacing is sufficient to enable grade distribution and geological controls to be established with a high degree of confidence for the Haile disseminated style of mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 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 to vertical. The majority of mineralisation dips 30 to 60 degrees to the north-northwest. Drilling orientation ranges from vertical to SE bearing angles to intercept mineralisation perpendicular to drill holes.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All drill holes deviate perpendicular to the north-northwest dipping foliation and mineralisation. There is no evidence of orientation-related sample bias at Haile.
Sample security	• 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 by manned security gates. 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.
Audits or reviews	• Audits and reviews have been performed by independent consultants prior for previous resource estimations.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	**Property Location** • 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 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).  (Source: State-Maps.org and Google Maps, 2014) **Figure 1: General Location Map of the Haile Gold Mine Ownership** • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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 5,382 acres of land in total. HGM owns additional land that is not associated with the project.
Exploration done by other parties	• 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.
Geology	• 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 metallogenic province. Brewer has many features of an acid-sulphate 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 sulphide 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. • 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 sulphide phases and geochronology. The exhalative model stipulates that gold deposition occurred when “black smokers” on the sea floor fumed out silica, gold, and sulphide 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 disseminated, stratiform and lenticular in shape, and the concentration of mineralisation dissipates away from the source. • 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. • 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.
Drill hole Information	• See Table 1 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	• Exploration results are reported within distinct geological boundaries. The grades are compiled using length weighting with no top cutting.
Relationship between mineralisation	• 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. True widths are typically 60-80% of the reported drill

Criteria	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	widths, and vary according to drill hole intersection angles with foliation and bedding orientations.

Diagrams

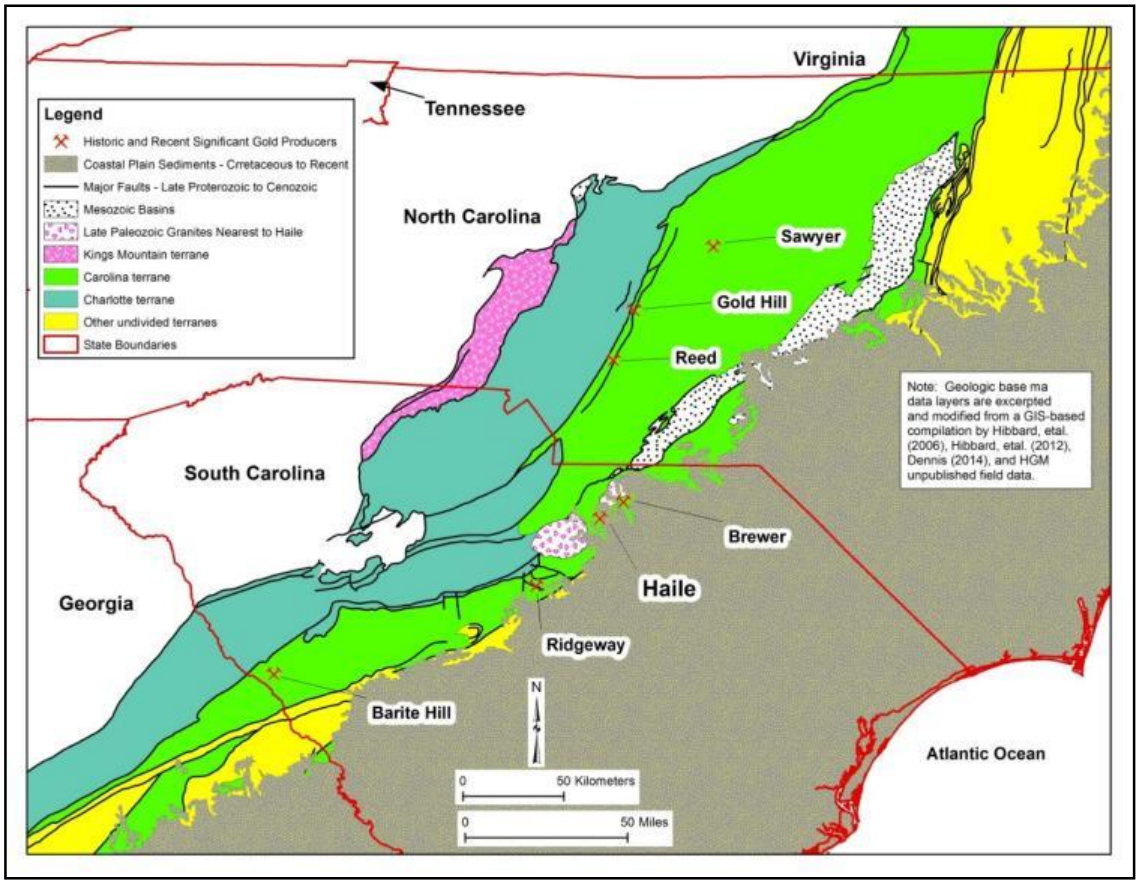


Figure 2: Gold Deposit Locations within the Carolina Terrane

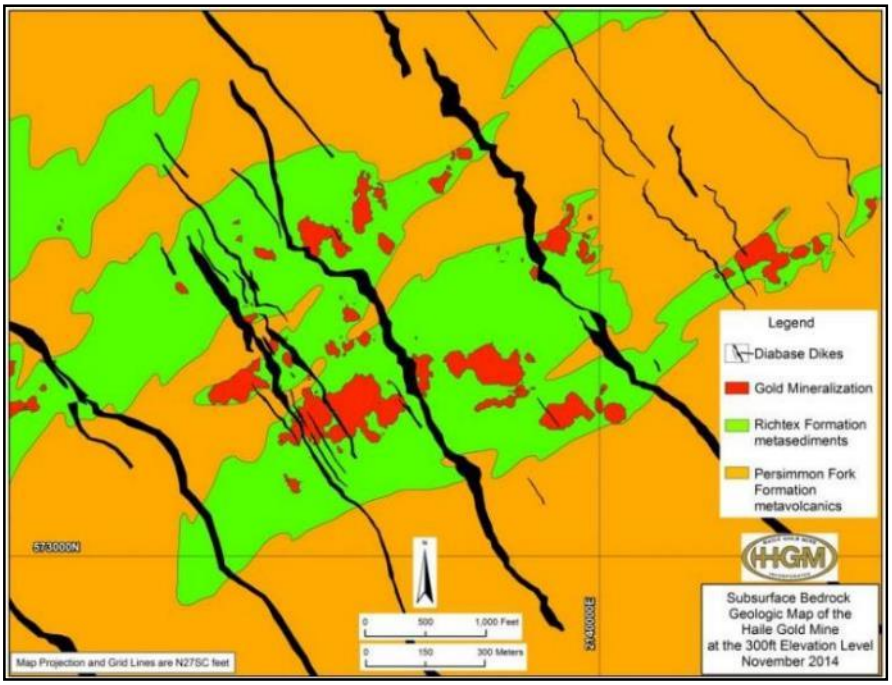
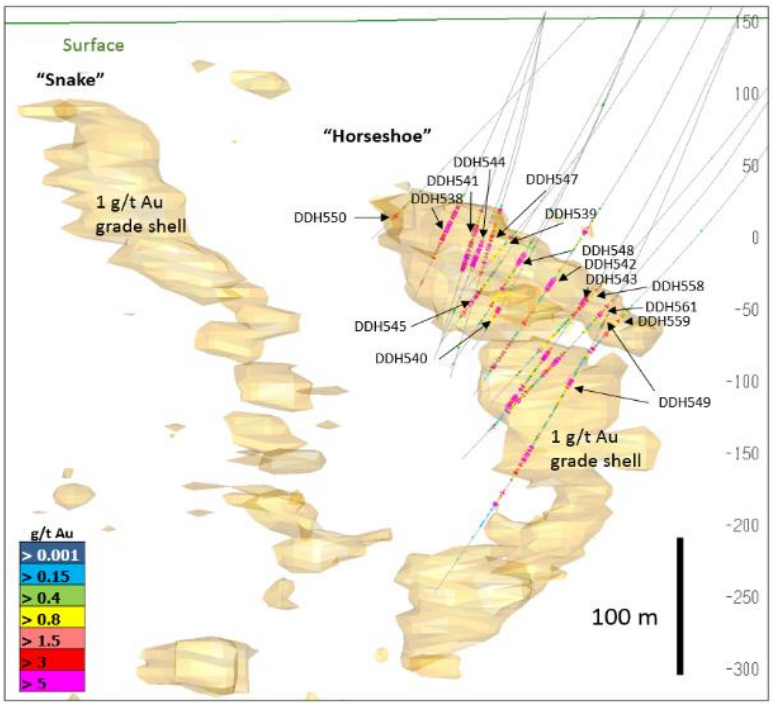


Figure 3: Schematic Geologic Map of Haile Property, November 2014

Criteria	Commentary
	 **Figure 4: Horseshoe Section with recent drill holes**
Balanced reporting	• The recent Haile Horseshoe drilling is displayed in long section in Fig 1 herein with maps and comprehensive drill tables including results available at http://www.oceanagold.com/investors-and-media/filings accessed.
Other substantive exploration data	• The mineralisation is described in the Geology section. No geochemical or metallurgical test work has been conducted on these exploration results.
Further work	• OGC continues to drill within the Haile Gold Mine. Continued core drilling at Horseshoe will be conducted to better support the understanding of the lower area of Horseshoe.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• 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. • 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• 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	• 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. • Sample preparation RC: 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. • Sample preparation diamond: 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). 4) Entire sample is crushed. Crush size is under 5mm and approximately 500g is retained for pulverising. 5) The 500 gram sample is pulverised to 90% passing 75 micron. <u>Assay</u> • 50g fires assays were completed using SGS's FAA505 scheme. 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 3) Cupellation of the lead button to recover the gold prill then occurs in an LPG fired muffle furnace set at 950 degrees C 4) The prills are recovered from the cupels, digested in plastic test tubes with aqua regia. Gold determinations by atomic absorption. 5) QC is checked and results released.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	• 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	• 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 otherwise. • Average spacing of pierce points for FRUG is 50 by 50 metre grid spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 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	• 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	• 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	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Coronation, Coronation North and Frasers Underground are prospects within MP 41 064 which is a granted mining permit held 100% by OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd which expires 31-1-2030. • OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd owns the land that covers the Coronation, Coronation North and Frasers Underground prospects. • The Nunns prospect lies within EP40 576 which is a granted exploration permit held 100% by OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd which expires 27-10-2016. • OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd either owns or has option agreement to purchase the land over the land covering the Nunns prospect. • 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• At Coronation, Coronation North and Frasers Underground are within MP 41 064 and OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd has carried out all of the exploration on these prospects. • At the Nunns prospect exploration has previously been completed by BP Minerals (NZ) Ltd and Kiwi Gold, however the bulk of the exploration to date has been completed by OceanaGold (NZ) Ltd or its predecessors.

Criteria	Commentary
Geology	• 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. • The following four types of mineralization occur within the HMSZ at Macraes. ○ 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 anastamosing 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 associated with quartz veining in some areas. ○ 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.
Drill hole Information	• Figures 7, 8 and 9 and Tables 4 to 7 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Coronation, Coronation North, Nunns and Frasers Underground drill holes for the period 1 June 2016 to 9 September 2016 are in 6 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay information which is accessible using the link in the press release.
Data aggregation methods	• Figures 7, 8 and 9 Tables 4 to 7 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Coronation, Coronation North Nunns and Frasers Underground drill holes for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 31 May 2016 are in 6 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay information which is accessible using the link in the press release. • Tables 4 to 7 "Significant Intersections" – a significant intersection is defined as an intersection ≥0.4g/t, were intersection gram-metres is greater than 10 and can include up to 2 metres <0.4g/t , eg 5m @ 2.1g/t = 10.5 gram metres. • 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 7 "Significant Intersections" – a significant intersection is defined as an intersection ≥0.5g/t, were intersection gram-metres is greater than 20 and can include up to 2 metres <0.5g/t , eg 5m (true thickness) @ 4.1g/t = 20.5 gram metres.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• At Coronation, Coronation North and Nunns the 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	• Figures 7, 8 and 9 and Tables 4 to 7 in the document provide the relevant information for the significant intersections. • A full listing of the Coronation, Coronation North, Nunns and Frasers Underground drill holes for the period 1 June 2016 to 9th Sept 2016 are in 6 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay information for each area and are accessible using the link in the press release.
Balanced reporting	• Figures 7, 8 and 9 and Tables 4 to 7 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 June 2016 to 9th Sept 2016 are in 6 pdf files containing the collar, down hole survey and assay information for each area and are accessible using the link in the press release.
Other substantive exploration data	• OceanaGold has been mining at the MGP for 25 years and in that time has mined and milled a little over 105Mt of ore. • As far as the Competent Person is aware there is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	• At Coronation North a combination of 25 x 25m infill and 50 x 50m step out drilling are ongoing. A resource estimate for Coronation North will be updated in Q4 2016. • At Coronation drilling is on a 50 x 50m pattern and further drilling is planned in Q3-4 2016. This will be followed by a resource update in Q4 2016 • The Nunns drilling is on a staggered 50 x 50m grid and further drilling is planned in Q3-4 to follow-up on the reported results.

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	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• All exploration at Waihi is by diamond core drilling from surface or underground platforms. There have been many years of exploration at Waihi which demonstrates the value of core drilling methods over percussion sampling as an exploration tool. Drilling conditions are well understood. Triple tube coring is routinely used to ensure that core recovery is acceptable. • Core samples are processed using industry standard practices of drying, crushing, splitting and pulverisation at the SGS Waihi Laboratory. SGS are an internationally accredited global analytical services provider with strong internal governance standards and a reputation to uphold.
Drilling techniques	• 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	• 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	• The core samples are all geologically and geotechnically logged, using a logging scheme that has been in place for many years. The level of detail captured in logging is sufficient to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. • Logged intervals are based on geological boundaries or assigned a nominal length of one or two metres. The geological log incorporates geotechnical parameters, lithology, weathering, alteration and veining. • Geological logging is based on both qualitative identification of geological characteristics, and semi-quantitative estimates of mineral abundance. Geotechnical logging uses standard semi-quantitative definitions for estimating rock strength and fracture density. • A digital photographic record is maintained for all drill core. All core photographs are stored on the Waihi server. Electronic Geological logs are created using a Microsoft Excel logging template on laptop computers. Previous logging by Newmont used proprietary Visual Logger software. Logging is validated using inbuilt validation tables for all recent drilling and has been checked for consistency throughout the history of the project. • All geological logging data is stored in an acQuire database.

0Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond sawn half core splits. For exploration samples these range in weight between 3.5 and 4kg. Split line in consistent orientation with respect to orientation marks.
	• Sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising) is carried out by SGS using industry standard protocols:
	  ○ Kiln dried at 105 deg C
	  ○ Crushed to sub 2mm
	  ○ Riffle split 800g sub-sample
	  ○ 800 g pulverised to 90% passing 75um, monitored by sieving.
	  ○ Aliquot selection from pulp packet

Criteria	Commentary

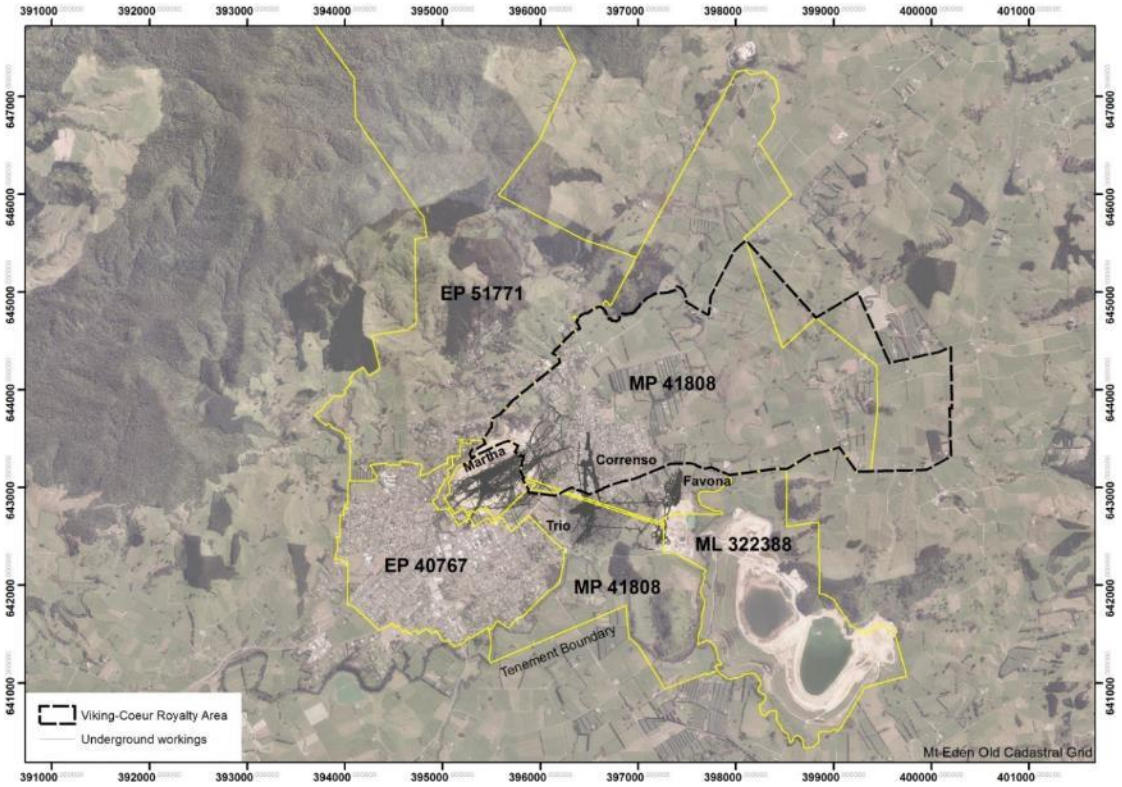
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All exploration samples are assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish.
	• Multi-element ICP data is obtained routinely from the Waihi SGS Laboratory for all exploration assay samples for the elements silver, copper, arsenic, lead, zinc and antimony,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

Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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	• All historic mine data was recorded in terms of Mt Eden Old Cadastral grid. This is the grid utilised for all underground and exploration activity. • A local mine grid –Martha Mine Grid, oriented perpendicular to the main veins and derived from Mt Eden Old Cadastral is used within the Open pit operations. The Mine Grid origin is based at No.7 Shaft (1700mE, 1600mN). The grid is rotated 23.98 west of Mt Eden Old Cadastral North. Relative level (RL) calculated as Sea Level + 1000m. • The origin for topographic control is provided by Old Cadastral Mt Eden Coordinates available from cadastral survey marks in Seddon Street near the entrance to the old underground mine. The original underground Martha mine was mapped in terms of these coordinates. All mine reference survey points are established by a Registered Professional Land Surveyor from Government Trig Stations or geodetic marks. • For the underground mine, a transformation is used to convert all data to NZGD2000 as per the regulations for the purpose of all statutory underground plans. Checks show that all underground coordinates are within the allowed 1:5000.
Data spacing and distribution	• 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• No compositing of samples is applied prior to assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 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	• 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	• 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	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• 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	• 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. 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.  Figure 1: Waihi Tenement Map
Geology	• The Waihi deposits display features that are typical of epithermal gold deposits which include: • Host lithologies for veins are andesite flows and volcaniclastics. • Gold-silver mineralisation is hosted in localized bands within multiphase quartz veins. There is

Criteria	Commentary
	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 extending over tens of metres laterally from major veins. There is also an association of quartz + interlayered chlorite-smectite (corrensite) + chlorite, producing a distinctive pale green colouration. Mineralization is structurally controlled.
Drill hole Information	• See Tables 2 & 3 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	• Exploration results are reported within distinct geological boundaries, typically within veins. The grades are compiled using length weighting with no top cutting.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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	• 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	• The Waihi drill hole information is available from www.oceanagold.com.
Other substantive exploration data	• 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.
Further work	• Current drill programmes are planned to complete 37km's of diamond drilling for the calendar year 2016. Year to date 22,500m of these programmes have been completed with at least a further 15,000m 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 to test the resource potential of major vein structures identified by previous explorers is scheduled to commence in Q4.