



ASX Announcement

PanTerra Gold Limited

ASX: PGI

REVISED FORECASTS – LAS LAGUNAS GOLD/SILVER PROJECT, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PanTerra Gold Limited (ASX: PGI) (PanTerra Gold or the “Company”), advises that the Company has revised Forecasts for the balance of the Las Lagunas tailings retreatment project in the Dominican Republic, a summary of which is included in the attached Investor Presentation dated 9 April 2015.

Reclaim of the tailings by dredges has recently been in an area of the deposit with gold head grades 20% to 25% lower than the average established by the JORC Indicated Resource (3.78g/t Au) but based on drill results, the material is expected to return to average grade in June 2015.

The lower grade tailings were deposited in the Las Lagunas dam when refractory ore was first encountered by previous mining operations. The ore was then in a transition between oxide and refractory with gold recoveries at that time being more efficient. Subsequent operations became less efficient when mining sulphidic ore with a resultant increase in tailings grades. The weighted average gold grade since the Company commenced retreatment has been 3.6 g/t with higher grade material still to be mined over the next four years.

ABN: 48 008 031 034

Registered Office:
55 Kirkham Road
Bowral NSW 2576 Australia
PO Box 846
Bowral NSW 2576 Australia
T: +61 2 4861 1740
Email: admin@panterragold.com

Project Offices:
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Calle Mayaguano No. 2
Los Cacicazgos,
Santo Domingo,
Distrito Nacional
T: +1 809 482 0876

CANADA
880 – 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 3B6
T: +1 604 806 0626





Las Lagunas Albion/CIL Process Plant, Dominican Republic

PanTerra Gold Limited

Investor Presentation
9 April 2015

PanTerra Gold is an Australian mining company producing gold and silver from sulphide refractory ore in the Dominican Republic.

The Company's future focus will be on applying its experience and technical expertise to exploit refractory ore bodies in the Americas and China.

Introduction

PanTerra Gold Limited (“PanTerra”) is an ASX listed mining company building a business based on the extraction of precious metals from sulphidic refractory ores using Glencore Technology’s patented Albion oxidation process, in association with standard carbon-in-leach (“CIL”) technology. The Company’s first project involves the recovery of gold and silver from high-grade refractory tailings from the Pueblo Viejo mine, at Las Lagunas in the Dominican Republic.

- The Las Lagunas process plant was the world’s first utilisation of the Albion oxidation process for refractory ore containing precious metals.
- The Las Lagunas operations involve the reclamation of the existing tailings by dredging, ultrafine grinding, concentration of gold bearing sulphides through flotation followed by sulphide oxidation using the Albion process, and extraction of gold and silver utilising standard carbon-in-leach cyanidation.

ASX: PGI	
Issued Shares*	84.8M
Share Price*	AU\$0.16
52 Week High/Low	AU\$0.59-AU\$0.11
Market Cap*	AU\$13.6
Group Debt	US\$40.1M
Top 20 Shareholders*	43%

* As at 7 April 2015

Introduction (cont)

- The 100% owned Las Lagunas project is exempted from income tax, with a 25% share of operating profit to be paid to the Dominican Republic Government from CY2017 after the recovery of US\$72 million plant construction costs. Total investment costs exceeded US\$100 million.
- PanTerra expects to extend the life of the Las Lagunas project through the import of high-grade arsenopyrite concentrate (90g/t Au) from the New Polaris underground mine in British Columbia, which is planned to be developed by Q4 2018.
- The New Polaris mine will be developed in a 51:49 joint venture with Canarc Resource Corp (TSX:CCM) based on their 1,155,000oz Au resource grading 12.3 g/t, which is open at depth and along strike.
- Planned production of 40,000 dry metric tonne of concentrate per year from New Polaris will be shipped to Las Lagunas for processing and expected to yield approximately 100,000oz Au per year for at least 10 years, while taking up less than 25% of plant capacity.
- The Company is currently investigating the potential to develop a known refractory resource in Eastern Canada which could further increase gold production at Las Lagunas.

Albion Oxidation Process

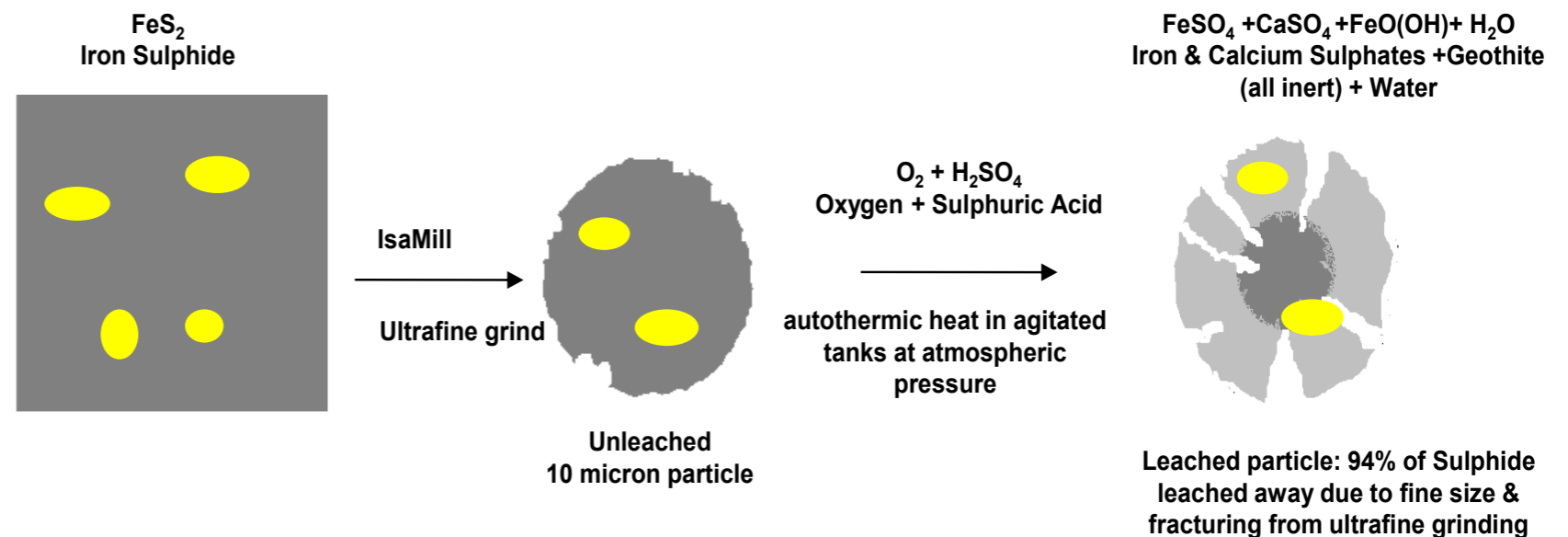
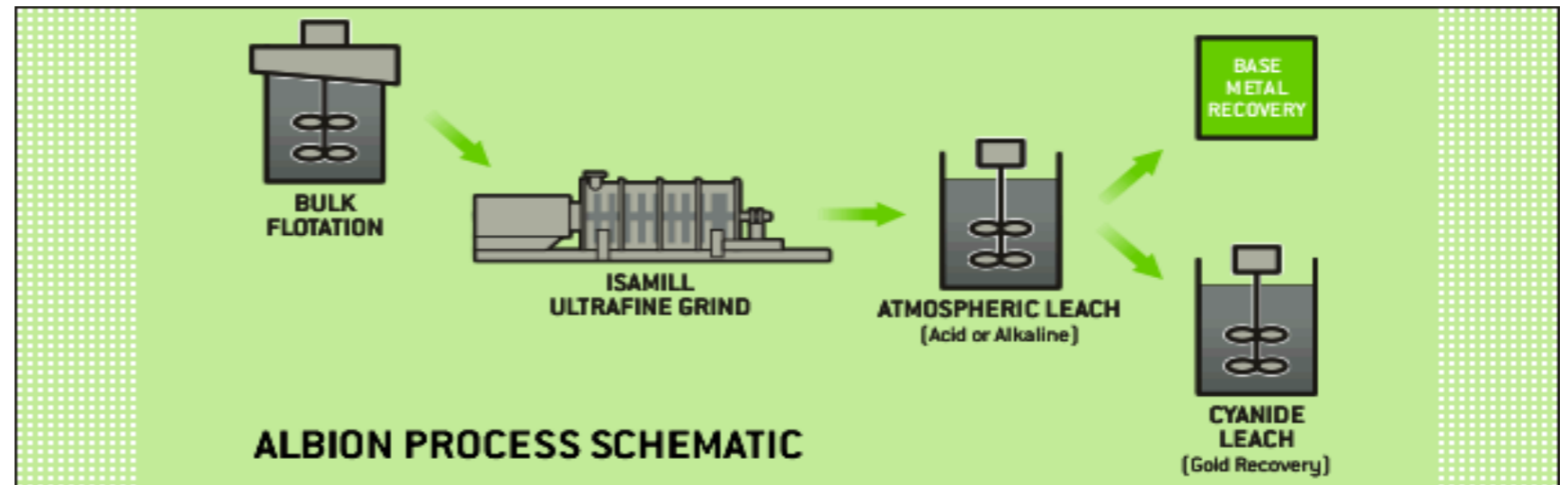
Refractory Ores

A refractory ore containing gold is one in which the gold is usually present as finely disseminated particles in sulphide minerals such as pyrite. Conventional cyanide leaching relies on the cyanide lixiviant making contact with the gold particle, dissolving the gold into a gold cyanide complex in order that recovery can then be achieved. In refractory ores, the cyanide is unable to penetrate the sulphide particle and make contact with the gold, resulting in poor metal recovery and significantly impacting on the ability to economically treat the ore.

Albion Oxidation Process

The Albion Process™ is a combination of ultrafine grinding and oxidative leaching at atmospheric pressure, which results in the sulphide particles being oxidised.

A concentrate containing precious metals is fed to the Albion circuit where sulphides are oxidised and liberated, allowing gold and silver to be recovered by conventional means.



Financial Forecasts – Las Lagunas

Balance of Project from 1 January 2015

KEY STATISTICS AND ASSUMPTIONS		
Resource	tonnes	3,517,000
Project life	months	55
Average gold grade	g/t	3.72
Gold recovery	%	50
Gold production	oz	208,620
Average Gold hedge price (87,080oz)	US\$/oz	1200
Average gold spot price	US\$/oz	1250
Gold revenue	US\$M	256
Average silver grade	g/t	38.7
Silver recovery	%	33
Silver production	oz	1,439,000
Average silver price	US\$/oz	17
Silver revenue	US\$M	24.4
Equivalent gold production	oz	229,174
Annual equivalent gold production	oz/yr	50,000
TOTAL REVENUE (net of refining costs)	US\$M	278

Financial Forecasts – Las Lagunas

Balance of Project from 1 January 2015

PROJECT COSTS		
		US\$M
DIRECT OPERATING COSTS		
Tailings Reclaim		5.4
Processing Consumables		48.9
Salaries		24.3
Grid Power		33.7
Processing Fuel		3.1
Spares, Repairs & Maintenance		16.5
Site & Camp Costs		9.4
	TOTAL	141.4
INDIRECT COSTS		
Office Overheads		4.1
Insurance		3.2
	TOTAL	7.3

Financial Forecasts – Las Lagunas

Balance of Project from 1 January 2015

PROJECT COSTS (cont)		
ALLOCATED PROJECT COSTS		US\$M
Guarantee Fees		0.2
Head Office Overheads		4.6
Consultants & Technical Support		1.3
Travel & Accommodation		0.5
Technology Fees		0.7
	TOTAL	7.4
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS		156.1
CASH GENERATED - OPERATIONS		121.9
Less	Government Royalty	8.9
	Government Profit Share	16.5
	MBL Loan Repayment	23.0
	MBL Interest	10.4
	BanReservas Loan Repayment	7.5
	BanReservas Interest	0.9
NET CASH GENERATED		54.7

Financial Forecasts – Las Lagunas

Balance of Project from 1 January 2015

NPV ₁₀	US\$M	45.9
NPV ₁₀ (Australian dollar exchange rate 1.31)	A\$M	60.1
NPV/SHARE	A\$	0.71
ANTICIPATED PLANT VALUE (on project completion)	US\$M	50.0

Note: During the first six months of 2015, gold production and revenue will be approximately 20% below the monthly average established for the balance of the project due to dredging reclaim during this period being in an area of lower grade tailings. Production and revenue are expected to return to the monthly averages established for the project by June 2015.

Las Lagunas Project History

- The 100% owned Las Lagunas project involves the reprocessing of high grade gold/silver refractory tailings from the Pueblo Viejo mine located approximately 105km to the north of Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean.
- The tailings were derived from open pit operations at the mine between 1992 and 1999, and are impounded in a purpose-built valley-catchment dam. The Pueblo Viejo mine has recently been redeveloped by Barrick Gold Corp.
- The tailings were originally generated through the processing of refractory ore by Rosario Dominicana S.A, a State owned mining corporation. The refractory nature of the predominantly pyrite ore resulted in poor recoveries (<30%) of gold and silver when treated by the conventional carbon-in-leach/cyanidation process plant in place for oxide ore that had been mined earlier. This resulted in significant tonnages of refractory tailings with +3.5g/t Au being deposited in the Las Lagunas dam.



Las Lagunas Project History (cont)

- Following construction completion in mid-2012, a number of deficiencies in both plant design and equipment were identified, with rectification and modification not completed until August 2014. This was followed by three months of commissioning trials at varying throughputs aimed at maximising oxidation efficiency.
- The resource is now being depleted at a steady plant feed rate of 100 tph or approximately 65,000 tonnes per month.
- The project had a JORC Indicated Resource of 5.14Mt of ore grading 3.8g/t gold and 38.6g/t silver prior to commencement of mining in mid-2012. As at 31 December 2014 the balance of the Las Lagunas resource was 3.52Mt of ore grading 3.7g/t gold and 38.6g/t silver.
- The JORC resource was established by drilling the tailings deposit and reconciled with historical mine records of original deposition. Head grades range from 2.7g/t Au to 4.4g/t Au.

Las Lagunas Project History (cont)

- It has become evident that overall gold recoveries will not greatly exceed 50% (approximately 79% flotation and 63% CIL), due to issues in treating the Las Lagunas tailings with inherently variable levels of oxidation, sulphide content, particle size, viscosity, the mixture of pyrite and arsenopyrite ores originally mined, and the extent of carbonaceous material and ultrafine low-grade slimes.
- A clean concentrate from a mining operation such as the proposed New Polaris mine should result in overall gold recoveries exceeding 75% (approximately 90% flotation and 85% CIL).
- **PanTerra Gold's experience with the Albion/CIL process and current cash flows now provide the platform for the Company to move to extend the Las Lagunas operations using clean concentrates shipped to the plant from regional mining operations, and the investigation of standalone projects based on known but stranded refractory deposits.**

Las Lagunas Operations

Tailings Reclaim

- The first stage of the Las Lagunas operations involves the low-cost reclaim of the high-grade gold sulphidic refractory tailings.
- Three dredges are operative which provides for redundancy and minimisation of dredging downtime.
- Tailings are reclaimed and fed to the plant at a rate of approximately 100 tph.
- Dredge discharge is directed to an 18 metre dewatering thickener ensuring a constant 30% w/w solids feed slurry.

LINK TO YOUTUBE VIDEO ON LAS LAGUNAS OPERATION
http://youtu.be/6P_o-Awwlss

Tailings Reclaim



Thickeners



Las Lagunas Operations (cont)

Grinding & Flotation

- Thickened slurry is discharged into an agitated surge tank, then classified by hydrocyclones to separate the slimes and fines from coarser particles.
- The coarse cyclone underflow stream is processed by a 700 kW ball mill. These larger particles are polished by the ball mill, providing a fresh particle surface for subsequent flotation concentrating.
- The ball mill discharge is typically a P80 of 50 μm . Given the material has been previously ground, the ball mill can be bypassed to maximise process utilisation.
- Both the cyclone overflow (slimes and fines) and the ball mill discharge streams progress to the flotation circuit.
- To maximise gold-sulphide mineral recovery, the flotation circuit consists of only rougher/scavenger cells. Specifically, five Wemco 40 m³ float cells which use agitation and air injection to separate the hydrophobic gold-sulphide bearing particles from the siliceous gangue material (a property exploited through the assistance of collector chemicals).

Grinding Circuit



Las Lagunas Operations (cont)

Grinding & Flotation (cont)

- The flotation concentrate is typically 15-16% sulphide sulphur (run of mine approximately 5% sulphide sulphur) and approximately 10-11 g/t Au and 110g/t Ag. The concentrate typically constitutes 25% of the feed tonnage (or 25 tph concentrate production).
- Flotation tailings are pumped to the tailing thickener for subsequent return to the tailings dam. The flotation concentrate reports to an ultrafine grinding unit.

Flotation Circuit



Las Lagunas Operations (cont)

Ultrafine Grinding

- Ultrafine grinding is essential to the Albion Process, as it increases the surface area of the sulphide particles, enhancing the rate of downstream chemical reactions as well as distorting the minerals crystal lattice, lowering the required activation energy for the chemical reaction to follow.
- Ultra fine grinding is achieved through the use of an IsaMill, a patented horizontally stirred mill that uses a series of rotating disks inside a stationary shell to stir small (2mm to 2.5mm) ceramic beads. The ceramic beads impart energy to the sulphide particles resulting in an ultra fine grind. The ceramic beads are inert and have no impact on the chemistry of the slurry as they break down over time in the IsaMill.
- The Ultrafine Fine Grinding (UFG) circuit consists of the M5000 IsaMill, which is a 5m³, 1,500 kW mill. The concentrate requires approximately 63 kW.h/t to achieve the target grind size (P80 11.8 µm).

IsaMill



Las Lagunas Operations (cont)

Ultrafine Grinding (cont)

- The UFG circuit additionally uses hydrocyclones to size classify the concentrate. The cyclones are configured in reverse closed circuit with the IsaMill. Consequently, both the new concentrate and IsaMill product are collectively classified within dedicated ultrafine hydrocyclones. This configuration ensures any appropriately sized ultrafine particles can progress onward in the circuit, without IsaMill processing. This assists in minimising the IsaMill load.
- The ultrafine concentrate product is dewatered within the concentrate thickener. This prepares the slurry to a density (26% solids w/w) necessary for the subsequent Albion oxidation leach process.

Ceramic Beads



Las Lagunas Operations (cont)

Oxidative Leach

- Following the ultra fine grinding stage of the Albion Process, the sulphide slurry is passed through a series of covered agitated tanks, where oxygen is introduced at the base, feeding a chemical reaction that results in acid and heat generation as the sulphides oxidise. The acid and heat, along with the oxygen, drive the reaction until the sulphide particle passivates with a layer of gypsum. Due to the ultra fine nature of the sulphide feed, up to 94% of the sulphide particle can be oxidised before the reaction ceases.
- The Las Lagunas Albion leach circuit has six stainless steel, insulated reactor tanks. These leach tanks are configured in a continuous series train.
- The tanks have a volume of 600 m³, and provide approximately 48 hours of leach residence time. The sixth tank was commissioned in August 2014 in order to reach this residence time.
- Oxygen gas (93% oxygen) is sparged into the base of the tanks through a series of twelve available hyperspargers per tank. The oxygen is supplied from two independently operating 100 t per day VPSA (Vacuum Pressure Swing Adsorption) oxygen trains.
- Each Albion leach tank has a 150 kW agitator drive, powering stainless steel wet end mixers, that impart approximately 120 kW into the slurry mix. Both the mixers and the spargers provide the power necessary for overall tank turnover and oxygen dissolution (oxygen mass transfer). As part of the oxidation process, ultra-fine sulphide particles oxidise in a self-driving exothermic reaction. Typical leach temperatures are approximately 92°C.

Las Lagunas Operations (cont)

Oxidative Leach (cont)

- The Albion oxidation process converts the iron sulphides into iron oxides (mainly goethite). A by-product of the reaction is sulphuric acid which is neutralised through the addition of ground and slurried limestone. Limestone is automatically dosed to maintain the desired leach slurry pH for pyrite oxidation (approx. pH 5.7). All limestone consumed by the operation is sourced from an on-site quarry.
- The Albion process progressively oxidises the sulphide sulphur as it passes from the first reactor tank to the sixth tank, the objective being to reduce the feed sulphide (approximately 15% sulphide) to less than 3% for subsequent CIL processing.
- Prior to CIL processing, the Albion leach slurry product is forwarded to a slurry cooling tower. This unit reduces the slurry temperature to less than 40°C. This temperature reduction is necessary to minimise sodium cyanide decomposition within the CIL circuit.



Las Lagunas Operations (cont)

CIL

- The CIL circuit consists of one Neutralisation Tank ahead of six 520m³ CIL leach tanks. Hydrated lime is added to the Neutralisation Tank to increase the slurry pH from 5.7 ex Albion Leach, to 10.5. This ensures safe cyanidation processing, specifically preventing the decomposition of sodium cyanide to the highly toxic hydrogen cyanide gas.
- The CIL slurry passes through each of the six CIL Leach Tanks. Sodium cyanide solution is added to these tanks and meanwhile, activated carbon granules mix within the slurry and progress upstream via the use of air lifts, counter current to the main slurry flow.
- During CIL processing the cyanide forms a gold cyanide complex which is adsorbed (loaded) onto the activated carbon. The loaded carbon is removed from the CIL circuit and the gold is stripped from the carbon in an elution circuit, forming what is referred to as a pregnant solution. After stripping the gold and silver metals from the activated carbon, the carbon is then reactivated within a carbon regeneration kiln. After regeneration the carbon is returned to the CIL circuit. This removes any contaminant organics that reduce the adsorption properties for the activated carbon.



Las Lagunas Operations (cont)

Reprocessed Tailings Storage

- Once the CIL slurry has progressed through the final CIL tank, it is passed through a cyanide detoxification circuit (air/sulphur dioxide process), before being pumped to the tailings thickener. Here the detoxified slurry joins the flotation tailings stream, and is collectively thickened to approximately 55% solids w/w, and then redeposited within the Las Lagunas tailings dam.
- Toxic material including sulphur and arsenic is rendered inert and non-soluble by the Albion process.



Gold Doré

- The pregnant solution that was formed in the elution circuit is pumped to the gold room. Here, it passes through electrowinning cells (series of anodes and cathodes), producing a high-grade gold bearing cathode sludge. This sludge is collected, dried, mixed with fluxes and melted within a high temperature furnace.
- Once melted, the melt is poured into a cascading mould. The heavier gold preferentially fills the moulds, whilst the lighter slag is displaced and collects in a waste receiving tray. The resulting metal ingots (referred to as doré) typically weigh approximately 14kg each, and contain approximately 10-12% gold and 86% silver.
- Doré is airfreighted to Geneva on a weekly basis for further refining of the contained gold and silver bullion, prior to sale.



New Polaris Project

- PanTerra Gold will capitalise on written down value of Las Lagunas process plant, existing environmental permits, low-cost trained workforce, and 20-year storage capacity in existing tailings dam, by extracting gold and silver from refractory concentrate preferably sourced from mines developed and controlled by the Company within the region.
- PanTerra Gold to earn 50% interest and Management of joint venture with Vancouver based Canarc Resource Corp. (“Canarc”), to develop and operate the New Polaris underground mine in north-west British Columbia.
- PanTerra Gold to spend approximately US\$8 million on predevelopment activities for the New Polaris project including a Definitive Feasibility Study by December 2016, to earn this interest.



New Polaris Air Strip

New Polaris Project (cont)

- Canarc has carried out over 70,000m of drilling on their New Polaris claims with total expenditure in excess of C\$30 million. New Polaris resource of 1,155,000 ounces at 12.3g/t Au (Toronto Stock Exchange NI43.101 compliant).
- The New Polaris mine will be relatively small with a total development cost estimated to be under US\$100 million including working capital.
- Underground ore production of 900tpd will produce 40,000tpa of arsenopyrite concentrate expected to grade 90g/t gold, 14% arsenic, and 20% sulphide sulphur based on past metallurgical test work, and recent confirmation by PanTerra Gold.
- PanTerra Gold will purchase all concentrate produced for life of mine (currently 10 years) at the mine site which will be barged 55km down the Taku River to a floating storage/loading platform moored in its estuary, near the Alaskan port of Juneau.
- Concentrate will be loaded directly from this platform to cargo ships in 1m³ bulker bags, for shipment to the Dominican Republic.
- Concentrate will be processed at the Las Lagunas Albion/CIL plant, and at an expected 85% recovery annual production will be approximately 100,000 oz Au.

New Polaris Project (cont)

- The Albion process will convert arsenic contained in the concentrate to ferric arsenate (FeAsO_4) and when encapsulated in the tailings dam, will meet World Bank standards for Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (“TCLP”) limits.
- Total production costs including purchase price of concentrate at mine site, quoted shipping costs, and estimated processing costs at the Las Lagunas plant are expected to be approximately US\$700/oz Au.



Underground Operations At Original Polaris Mine

Corporate Development Plan

- As the 40,000tpa of concentrate to be acquired from New Polaris represents less than 25% of the Las Lagunas plant capacity, the Company is pursuing other refractory resources within the region that could be economically developed to provide additional feed and increased gold production at Las Lagunas.
- The Company is also actively seeking additional sources of feed from existing mining operations to blend with tailings concentrate to increase gold production in the near term, and investigating potential standalone refractory projects in the Americas where its experience with the Albion process will give the Company a competitive advantage as it grows its business model.
- The Company is developing an relationship with a Chinese gold producer with access to numerous refractory deposits potentially amenable to extraction utilizing the Albion/CIL process, which is ideal for mid-sized projects (PanTerra Gold has exclusivity for the Albion licence in China for five years).



Directors

Brian Johnson <i>Executive Chairman & CEO</i>	<p>Mr Johnson, who founded the Company in 2004, is a civil engineering graduate from the University of Western Australia with extensive experience in the construction and mining industries in Australia, South East Asia and North America. Mr Johnson has been instrumental in establishing a number of successful public companies including Nevada Goldfields Limited, Austral Coal Limited, and both Portman Mining Limited and Mount Gibson Iron Limited in the iron ore industry. His particular skills lie in successfully taking a company from its conceptual stage, through Stock Exchange listing, and establishment of competent management, to profitable operations..</p>
James Tyers <i>Executive Director</i>	<p>Mr Tyers, who has been with the Company since 2005, has a BAppSci in Mineral Exploration and Mine Geology from Western Australian School of Mines, an MBA from the University of Western Australia, and is a member of the AusIMM. He has 20 years' experience in the mining industry with the last 10 years involving senior management roles in both gold and iron ore operations. Mr Tyers was responsible for establishing the Las Lagunas operations and now heads up an active project development team.</p>
Ugo Cario <i>Non-Executive Director</i>	<p>Mr Cario holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and has over 28 years' experience in the Australian mining industry. He was a Director and CEO of Rocklands Richfield Limited for over four years, and Managing Director of Austral Coal Limited for over eight years. He is also a former Director of the Port Kembla Coal Terminal, the New South Wales Joint Coal Board, and was 2004 Interim Chairman of the New South Wales Minerals Council.</p>
Angela Pankhurst <i>Non-Executive Director</i>	<p>Ms Pankhurst MAICD holds a Bachelor of Business degree and has over 10 years' experience as an executive and non-executive director primarily in the mining industry. She was CFO and then Finance Director of PanTerra Gold from prior to its acquisition of the Las Lagunas Project until March 2009 and continued as a Non-Executive Director until June 2011, and was reappointed to the Board in April 2012. Ms Pankhurst has been a senior executive for listed and unlisted companies with projects in Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Vietnam and Australia. She was Managing Director of Central Asia Resources Limited during the development of its first gold mine and processing facility.</p>
Craig Ricato <i>Non-Executive Director</i>	<p>Mr Ricato was an Executive Director responsible for Legal and Corporate Affairs at Linc Energy Ltd until June 2013, and is currently a Non-Executive Director of that company. Mr Ricato also provides professional consulting and project management services to Linc Energy. He has extensive experience working in legal and corporate matters related to the energy and resources industry, specifically with respect to cross-border transactions, international business structuring, mergers & acquisitions and equity capital markets</p>

Senior Management

Dean Young <i>Chief Metallurgist</i>	<p>Mr Young was previously employed by Fluor Australia and Intermet Engineering as a process engineer on design, construction, commissioning and operation of gold plants in Australia, Papua New Guinea, Spain and Bolivia. Mr Young holds a BSc in Extractive Metallurgy from Murdoch University in Western Australia and was responsible for supervising engineering design, commissioning, and modification of the Las Lagunas Albion/CIL plant.</p>
Adrian McDonald <i>Chief Operating Officer</i>	<p>Mr McDonald was appointed Chief Operation Officer in January 2014. He has 20 years' experience in the mining industry in mineral processing, specialising in complex hydrometallurgical operations. Immediately prior to joining PanTerra Gold, Mr McDonald held the position of Process Plant Manager at the Murrin Murrin nickel operation in Western Australia. He holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Metallurgical Engineering) degree from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.</p>
James McTiernan <i>Manager Las Lagunas Process Plant</i>	<p>Mr McTiernan has been recruited from his position of Superintendent, Process Engineering at the Sepon copper/gold/zinc project in Laos. He has thirteen years' experience in hydrometallurgy, pyrometallurgy and mineral concentration, across copper, gold, zinc and lead commodities. Mr McTiernan is responsible for the on-site management of day-to-day operation of the Las Lagunas process plant.</p>
Jose Sena <i>Director, Envirogold (Las Lagunas) Limited</i>	<p>Mr Sena qualified as a Mining Engineer at the University of Arizona and is in charge of Government and community relations, and environmental compliance for the Las Lagunas project. During the years 1984 to 1992, he held senior managerial positions at the Pueblo Viejo gold mine in the Dominican Republic, and was General Manager from 1989 to 1992. He spent a number of years with Billiton as a senior mining engineer in Cuba, Indonesia and Australia. Mr Sena is fluent in Spanish and English and is a resident of Santo Domingo.</p>
Pamela Bardsley <i>Legal Counsel & Company Secretary</i>	<p>Ms Bardsley joined PanTerra Gold in April 2008 as its in-house legal counsel. She is a lawyer with over 20 years' experience in general commercial, banking and finance industries. She also has over 14 years' experience in company secretary roles including four years as Company Secretary for National Roads and Motorists Association Limited. Ms Bardsley holds a Dip Law (SAB), an LLM from UTS Sydney and a Graduate Diploma in Applied Corporate Governance from the Governance Institute of Australia of which she is an associate member.</p>



Contact Details

Brian Johnson

Executive Chairman

brianjohnson@panterragold.com

James Tyers

Director Development

jamestyers@panterragold.com

Registered Office:

55 Kirkham Road
Bowral NSW 2576
Australia

+61 2 4861 1740

www.panterragold.com

Cautionary Statement

The production targets in relation to the New Polaris project referred to in this presentation were first released to ASX on 26 February 2015 and clarified 5 March 2015. They are preliminary and there is no certainty that the production targets or the forecast financial information derived from the production targets, will be realised. All material assumptions underpinning production targets or forecast financial information derived from production targets continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Indicated Resources at the Las Lagunas project is based on information compiled by Rick Adams, BSc MAusIMM MAIG, Director Geological Resource Services for Cube Consulting, who is a consultant to PanTerra Gold Limited. Mr Adams is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Adams consents to the inclusion in the document of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated to comply with the JORC 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.