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.)

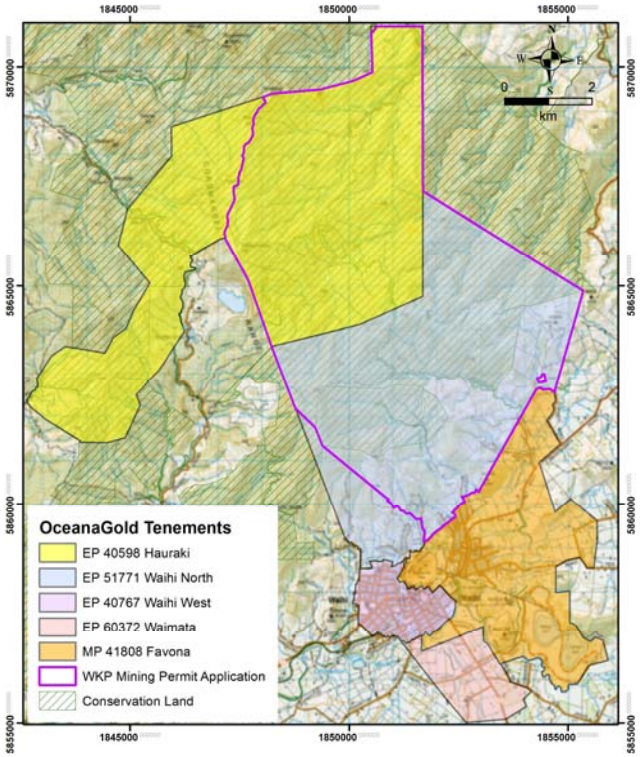
Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• All exploration at Waihi is by diamond core drilling from surface or underground platforms. There have been many years of exploration at Waihi which demonstrates the value of core drilling methods over percussion sampling as an exploration tool. Drilling conditions 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 or SGS Westport 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.
Sub-sampling techniques	• 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.

Criteria	Commentary
and sample preparation	• Sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising) is carried out by SGS using industry standard protocols: o Kiln dried at 105 deg C o Crushed to sub 2mm o Riffle split 800g sub-sample o 800 g pulverised to 90% passing 75um, monitored by sieving. o Aliquot selection from pulp packet
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All exploration samples are assayed for gold by 30g 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 and Westport labs 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 and ALS 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 at Waihi 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

Criteria	Commentary
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 within 3km of the Waihi Mine beyond which New Zealand Map Grid is utilised. • 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. • 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 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 Permit 41808 and Exploration Permit 40767. • 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 1485.38 hectares and covers the Correnso Underground Mine and Martha Open Pit mine. • 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 40767 is subject to a 2% royalty payable to BCKP Ltd (acquired from Geoinformatics) with respect to certain “target” areas. **Figure 1: Waihi Tenement Map** 

Criteria	Commentary
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 for a cash settlement and a 2.5% royalty on the value of any mineral or metal produced from the property as outlined on the following map. OceanaGold has brought out this royalty thereby terminating the agreement with a total release from the royalty from April 1st 2016. 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.
Geology	• The Waihi deposits display features that are typical of epithermal gold deposits which include: • Gold-silver mineralisation is hosted in localized bands within multiphase quartz veins. There is an association of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite with gold-silver mineralisation throughout the Waihi deposits, especially at Correnso. Parts of the Correnso deposit towards the base are base metal rich with galena (up to +3% Pb) and sphalerite (up to +1% Zn); • Host andesitic volcanics at Waihi 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 at Waihi of quartz + interlayered chlorite-smectite (corrensite) + chlorite, producing a distinctive pale green colouration. Mineralization is structurally controlled.
Drill hole Information	• See Table 1 in the announcement, which lists for each hole with a significant intercept, the hole ID, intersection depth, downhole length and estimated true width of the intersection where possible to determine.
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. Intercepts where a true width cannot be determined are annotated by an * in the tables. 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• Exploration drilling is continuing throughout the Waihi Epithermal Vein camp on MP 41808 and EP 40767.
Further work	• Drill programmes in the Waihi Camp completed 46km's of drilling in 2018 with a further 46km's of diamond drilling planned with 41.6km's drilled YTD in 2019. This drilling comprises infill on known vein systems (~95%), with the balance to step out on known veins and exploration in areas adjacent to known mineralisation.