

SUMMARY OF TABLE 1 - 2012 JORC: Wharekirauponga Project

The Wharekirauponga (WKP) Project is located 10 km north of the Township of Waihi, Hauraki, New Zealand. The Waihi township is known as a gold mining town and has a notable history gold production. Open pit mining in Waihi commenced in 1988 with the first ore processed in that year and underground mining commenced in 2004 with the extraction of ore commencing in late 2006. OceanaGold's Waihi Gold Mine operation holds the necessary permits, consents, certificates, licences and agreements required to operate the Martha open pit, Martha underground and the Correnso underground mine.

The WKP Project is located within mining permit MP60541, covering an area of 2374.08 hectares. The current term of the permit expires in August 2060. OceanaGold is authorised to commercially extract the gold resource, subject to the conditions attending to the mining permit, gaining any surface rights required by agreement with the landowners and occupiers, and gaining the requisite resource consents under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). An application to the Crown for an extension of land to MP60541 to include a corridor area between MP41808 and MP60541 is currently under evaluation.

The WKP Project is a high grade, low sulphidation epithermal vein deposit hosted within a Miocene rhyolite dome complex with overlying and interfingering lithic lapilli tuffs which are in turn partially overlain by post-mineral andesites. The rhyolites have undergone pervasive hydrothermal alteration, often with complete replacement of primary mineralogy by quartz and adularia with minor illite and/or smectite clay alteration. Gold mineralization occurs in association with quartz veining developed along two types of structurally controlled vein arrays. The three principal vein zones identified to date occupy laterally continuous, NE trending (025-47°), moderately dipping (60-65°) structures reaching up to 16 metres in width. To date drilling has identified in excess of 1,200 metres open strike length on the East Graben Vein Zone. Subsidiary veins (1-100cm wide) are developed between or adjacent to the principal veins within extensional vein arrays. These extensional veins are often moderate to steeply dipping with a more northerly strike and appear to lack lateral and vertical continuity compared to the principal veins. In general, there are very few sulphides other than pyrite in the WKP veins. Vein textures and geopetal indicators logged in drill core suggest south eastward tilting since vein formation.

Approximately 51,700 metres has been drilled in 126 diamond core drill holes on the WKP project since 1980 and a further 16,775 metres is planned for 2022.

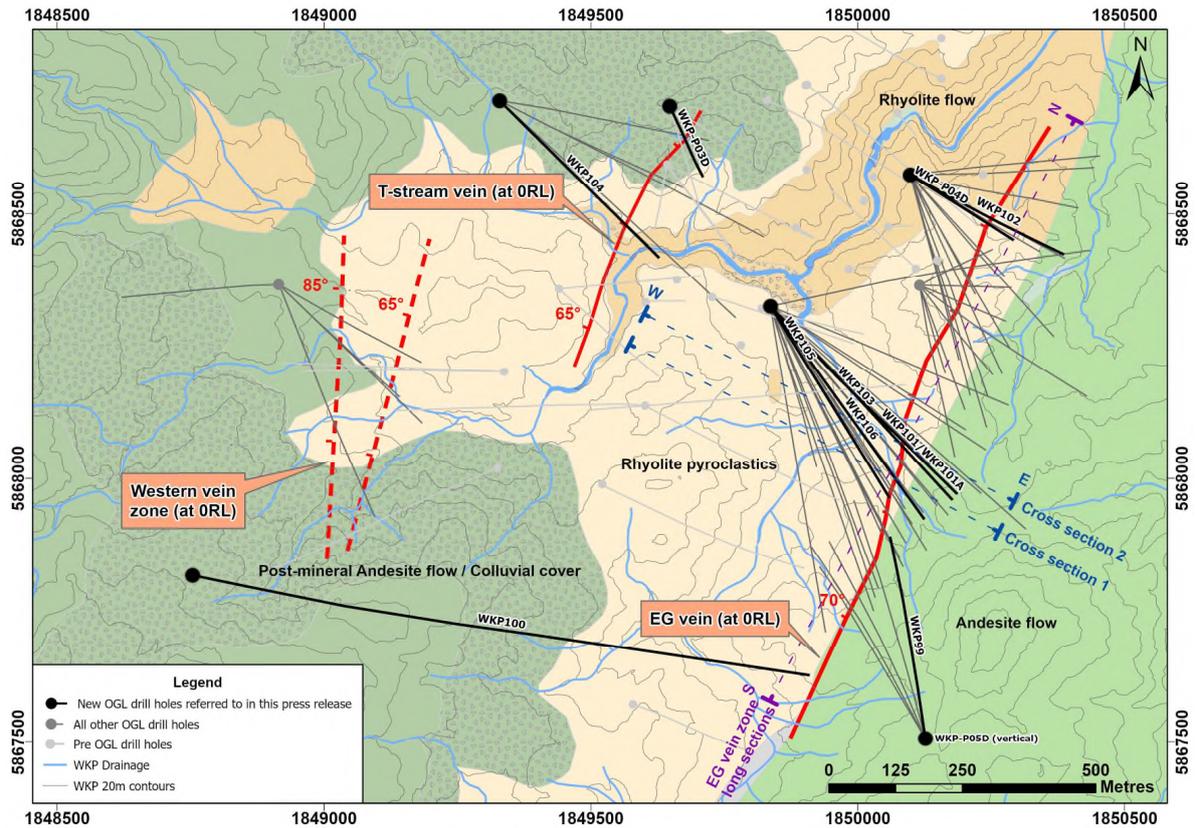


Figure 1: Plan View of Geology, Drill traces and Distribution of 3 Main Veins at WKP.

Competent Persons

Information relating to Waihi exploration results in this document has been verified by, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by or prepared under the supervision of Lorraine Torckler, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of OceanaGold. Mr Torckler has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code and is Qualified Persons for the purposes of the NI 43 101.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration at WKP is by diamond core drilling from surface. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond drill holes are drilled by triple tube wireline methods. All holes are collared using PQ core diameter (85mm diameter), both as a means of improving core recovery and to provide an opportunity to reduce diameter when drilling through broken ground. PQ, HQ3 (61mm diameter), NQ3 (45mm diameter) and BQ3 (36.4mm diameter) core diameters are used in the Mineral Resource estimate with HQ3 used most often. All drill core was routinely oriented by EzyMark™, ReflexACT™ or TruCore core orientation tools.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery data has been captured for all sample intervals. Recovery data is measured after each drill run, comparing length of core recovered against the drilled depth. Core recoveries were generally better than 95% however core recoveries as low as 75% have been recorded in some vein zones. There is no relationship between core recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core samples are all geologically and geotechnically logged using an excel template with inbuilt validation. 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, veining and orientation measurements of structural features. 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. All geological logging data is stored in an acquire database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the core is logged, photographed and sample intervals allocated, it is cut in half length ways. If a vein is present, the cut line is preferentially aligned to intercept the downhole apex of the structure. Within each sample interval, one half of the core is bagged for sampling and the other is kept in storage. Whole core has been sampled on occasion where there was significant core loss coupled with visible electrum and for all BQ core due to reduced sample volumes. Core samples range in weight between 3.5 and 4kg. Sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising) is carried out by the laboratory using industry standard protocols: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kiln dried at 60° C Crushed to sub 2mm Riffle split 800g sub-sample 800g pulverised to 90% passing 75um, monitored by sieving. Aliquot selection from pulp packet

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All exploration samples are assayed for gold by 30g fire assay with AAS finish. • Holes WKP40-45 had core samples shipped for sample preparation to SGS in Westport. Prepared pulps were then shipped to ALS laboratories in Brisbane (Australia) for gold analysis by fire assay and 4-acid digest, 42 element ICP geochemical analysis. Holes drilled after WKP45 (i.e. WKP46 to WKP106) were prepared and analyzed at SGS in Waihi (Au by 30g fire assay and Ag by aqua regia digest and 0.3gm AAS finish). Selected pulps are periodically sent to ALS in Brisbane for a 4-acid digestion and 42 element ICP geochemical analysis. • Quality of exploration assay results has been monitored in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, duplicate and CRM results are reviewed prior to uploading results in the Acquire database and again on a weekly basis. The protocol at Waihi requires 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%. Blanks should not exceed more than 4 times the lower detection value of the assay method. Failure in any of these thresholds triggers an investigation and re-assay.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are some visual indicators at WKP for high grade mineralisation observed in drill core and significant grade intersections are visually validated against the drill core. Some drill samples have been subject to umpire analysis by an alternate laboratory. • To date no holes have been twinned. • All assay data is stored in the database in an as received basis with no adjustment made to the returned data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand Transverse Mercator Grid (NZTM) is used. • All the drill collars from WKP40 onwards have been accurately located by a registered professional land surveyor. The initial survey control for each site has been established using a Leica GNSS GPS (hired from Global Survey) using the Fast Static method and post processed by Global Survey. Each drill site has then been surveyed using a Leica TCRA1205 Total Station. The total station survey uses a resection method utilising 3 of the 4 previously established Static GPS survey control marks with the 4th used as a check. The drill collars have then been identified and surveyed. The total station has then been moved and setup again using the same resection method and a second round of observations made on each of the new survey control points. • Topographic control is from high resolution aerial photography and LiDAR providing 0.5m contour data. • Down hole surveys are recorded at 30m intervals using a Reflex™ digital downhole survey camera tool.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill spacing required to support different levels of classification is different for each project area. Geological knowledge of the WKP system is developing over time that will allow more confident interpretation of vein and grade continuity. • The decision about appropriate drill spacing differs for each deposit/vein and considers 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project appropriate drill spacings for resource classification has been determined by geostatistical analysis and variography and will be reported with WKP mineral resource updates. • No compositing of samples is applied prior to assay.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are designed to intersect veins 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 veins and other structures. • Sample intervals are selected based upon observed geological features.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core is stored within secure facilities on site to which access is controlled. Site employees transport samples to the analytical laboratory which is also a secured facility.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SGS laboratory in Waihi was audited by an external consultant in 2020 and is inspected on an annual basis by OceanaGold geologists. No sampling risks have been recorded during these visits.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The WKP project is in the Hauraki District of the Waikato region of New Zealand, approximately 10km north of Waihi. Rights to prospect explore or mine for minerals owned by the Crown are granted by permits issued under the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (CMA). Crown-owned minerals include all naturally occurring gold and silver. The project is located within mining permit MP60541, covering an area of 2374.08 hectares. The current term of the permit expires in August 2060. OceanaGold is authorised to commercially extract the gold resource, subject to the conditions attending to the mining permit, gaining any surface rights required by agreement with the landowners and occupiers, and gaining the requisite resource consents under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). An application to the Crown for an extension of land to MP60541 to include a corridor area between MP41808 and MP60541 is currently under evaluation. • OceanaGold holds 100% of the permit interest. Third party rights to receive an interest in the project are confined to a Crown royalty of 1% of the turn over or 5% of the accounting profits whichever is higher and a 2% royalty payable to Osisko Ltd (acquired from BCKP and Geoinformatics) with respect to certain "target" areas. In both cases the royalties are fixed and quantifiable for the purposes of inclusion in the business plan. • The WKP prospect is situated on Crown-owned land administered by the NZ government through the Department of Conservation (DOC) and generally open to public use for amenity purposes as public conservation land, Forest Park. OceanaGold has received an Access Arrangement (AA) granted under the CMA, for MP60541, giving surface rights to conduct exploration drilling under conditions that protect the conservation (biodiversity and amenity) values of the land. For the duration of the AA DOC has closed the exploration sites to the public for public safety reasons. • The Company has received resource consents granted by local authorities under the RMA, under which environmental effects of exploration drilling are authorized and managed within the framework of that Act by regional and district Councils in keeping with the high environmental values of the permit location. Any development of the prospect for the purposes of advancing beyond exploration would require applications at that time under the RMA and (for surface impacts only) the CMA. The RMA, through regional and district planning instruments, applies land use designations (zoning) that allow underground mining on a discretionary basis and surface impacts in limited circumstances dependent on meeting a range of objectives and policies, including protecting and enhancing the biological diversity and outstanding landscape character values of the permit area, protecting and enhancing soil and water protection functions of the area, and minimising ground surface disturbance. Consent has not yet been sought for mining the WKP Project. • In 2017 changes to NZ government policy restricting access to new mines on public conservation land were signaled, subject to a statutory consultation process. The early stage of consultation, involving review of the classification of a category of public conservation land - stewardship land, not applicable to the Forest Park, commenced in 2021. The precise nature of any policy proposal is not currently known.

Criteria	Commentary
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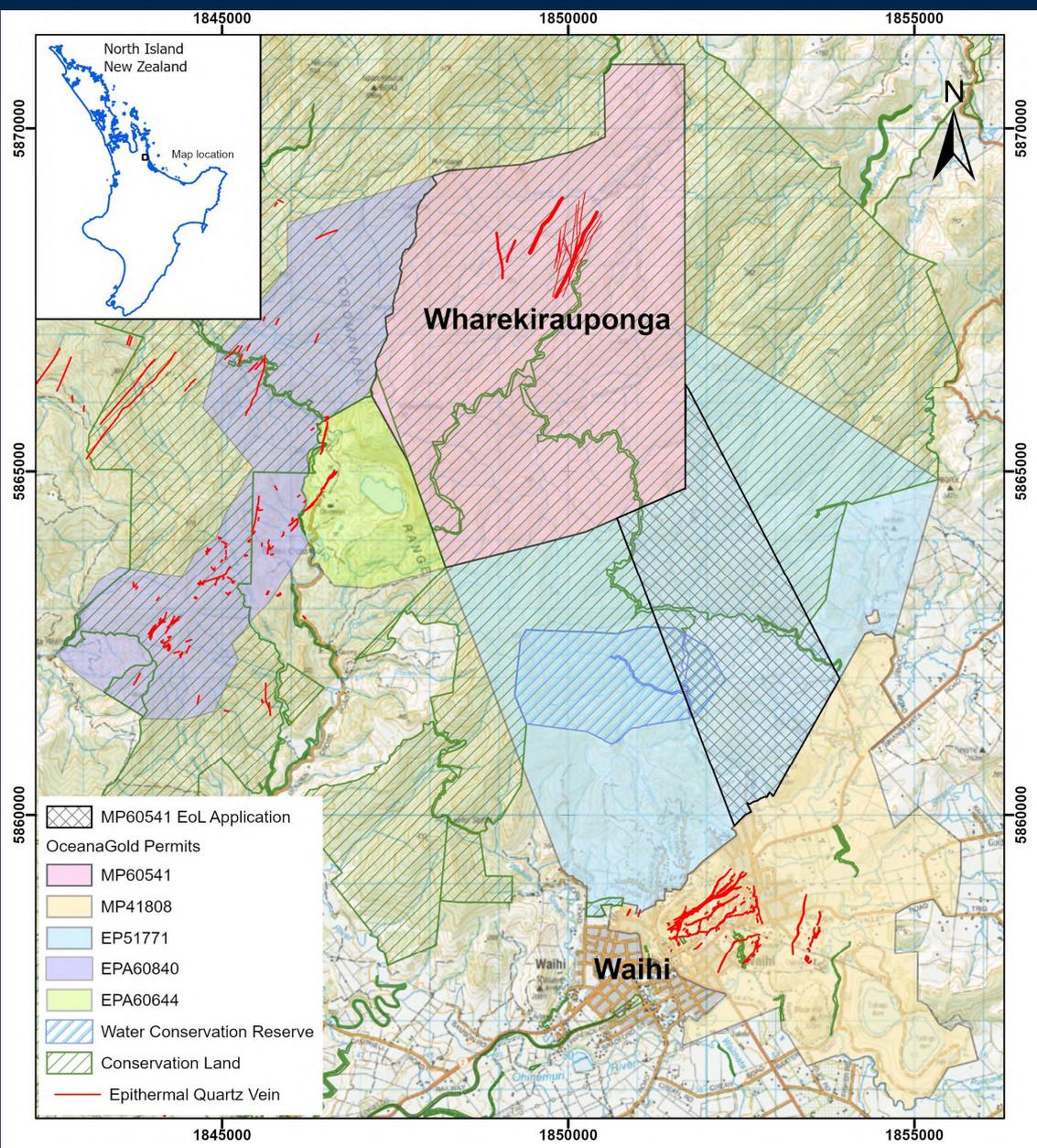


Figure 2.1: Location Map showing Waihi Gold Mine, WKP and permits held by OceanaGold

Exploration by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration by Amoco and BP Minerals at WKP in the 1980s and 1990s was focused on sheeted stockwork veins exposed in stream beds in the area. Newmont as the operator of a joint venture with Glass Earth in 2009-2013 identified and drilled several larger structures, encountering significant results in some holes. The Newmont/Glass Earth interest was subsequently purchased by OceanaGold in 2015.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Au-Ag mineralisation at WKP occurs within low-sulphidation type epithermal quartz veins hosted in a rhyolite flow dome complex. The rhyolite flow domes are emplaced within lithic lapilli tuffs and overlain by post-mineral andesite flows and/or intrusives. The rhyolites have undergone pervasive hydrothermal alteration, often with complete replacement of primary mineralogy by quartz and adularia with minor illite and/or smectite clay alteration.

Criteria	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 1 in the announcement, which lists for each hole with a significant intercept, the hole ID, interception depth, downhole length and estimated true width of the intercept.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill intercepts are typically reported as estimated true width where reliable orientation data is available or able to be inferred from angle to core axis. Alternately down hole lengths are reported when orientation data is not available. Holes are designed to intersect veins at more than 60 degrees to the vein as much as practicable. All significant intercepts reported in this release were assigned estimated true widths based on reliable orientation data or angle of intercept to the core axis.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures and tables in the body of the release and using the link in this press release to OGC's website.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent Waihi drill hole information is available from www.oceanagold.com.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration drilling is continuing to test the resource potential at WKP. Two drill rigs have completed 5,943 metres in 15 drill holes during 2021. Metallurgical test work has been completed on WKP ore samples in three rounds of test work. Test work has been carried out at ALS Laboratories in Perth. Crush material derived from drill core samples have been composited with each sample composite containing approximately 30kg of sample material. The first round of test work was conducted on two sample composites from the 'East Graben vein' with the composite samples sent away for Gravity Leach and Direct Leach test work. The second round of test work was conducted in two parts. Part one included sample composites from the 'East Graben' vein and other geologically distinct domains, including the 'East Graben Hanging Wall' veins and the 'East Graben Footwall' veins. One sample composite was tested from each geological 'domain'. These samples were tested for Batch Flotation, Gravity Leach and Direct Leach test work. Part two of the second round tested five composite samples from the 'East Graben vein' over a wider spatial spread and tested more variable ore types with regards to Au grade and distribution of other elements. These samples were tested for Batch Flotation, Flotation Concentrate Leach, Flotation Tails Leach, Gravity Leach and Direct Leach test work. The third round of test work was conducted on four composite samples from the 'East Graben' Vein and two composites samples from the 'East Graben Footwall' veins. The samples were tested for Batch Flotation, Flotation Concentrate Leach and Flotation Tails Leach. These tests were conducted at a variety of grind sizes, including at 106um, 90um and 75um respectively. Direct Leach test work was also carried out at a grind size of 53um and 38um. A programme of Comminution Testwork has also been completed by JKTech on six selected WKP vein sample composites. The samples were subject to the following comminution tests: SMC Test; JK Bond Ball, Bond Abrasion Index; and a Bond Rod Mill Work Index. The samples were determined to be moderately hard to hard in terms of resistance to impact breakage and hard to very hard in terms of resistance to grinding. The fourth round of test work was conducted on sixteen composites selected from the "EG HWS vein", "EG Vein", EG footwall and hanging wall vein geomet domains. The samples were subjected to direct leach recovery testwork at 75um, 53um, 38um and 10um. Diagnostic leach tests were carried out on residues of key tests to identify the form of unrecovered gold

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>and the material continues to be highly amenable to the direct leach flowsheet at the Martha mill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A further comminution program was undertaken by JKTech on 9 additional composites sourced from the 4 main identified geomet domains. The samples were subject to the following comminution tests: SMC Test; JK Bond Ball, Bond Abrasion Index; and a Bond Rod Mill Work Index. The samples were consistent with the earlier program and determined to be moderately hard to hard in terms of resistance to impact breakage and hard to very hard in terms of resistance to grinding.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OceanaGold is continuing exploration of the WKP project, with 16,775 diamond drill metres planned to advance the WKP project in 2022. • An additional recovery testwork program is planned for 2022 targeting an additional 16 composites based on the Bingo chart updates for the current resource model.