

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Since August 2016, drilling was completed from underground platforms by IndoDrill Philippines Inc. using Sandvik DE150 and Sandvik DE140 drilling rigs and by Quest Exploration Drilling using an Atlas Copco Diamec U6 drilling rig. - Diamond core sampling intervals were defined after geological logging was completed. - Diamond drill core was generally sampled in intervals of one metre and within a range from 0.3 metre to 1.3 metre, depending on lithological boundaries. Gold determination was by Fire Assay with AAS finish on a 30g charge. Copper and Silver determination was by three acid digest AAS. - Magnetic susceptibility measurements have been made for most of the core using a hand-held instrument at every one metre interval. - Oceana have collected spectral data using PIMA and portable XRF from core and pulverized sample.

Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• All holes were drilled using diamond coring from surface. • Since June 2014, all drill holes were drilled using diamond coring from underground. Core sizes include, NQ2, HQ, NQ3, HQ3. • Drill holes since June 2014 were surveyed with either a Proshot or Eastman survey cameras. Some holes were gyroscopically surveyed. All holes were oriented using Reflex Act II orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Core recoveries were measured after each drill run comparing length of core recovered vs drill depth. • Core recoveries were generally better than 95%. No strong relationship between core recovery and grade is evident.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All core has been digitally photographed (wet and dry). The core is stored at Didipio site and so can be referred to in these cases. • All core drilled since June 2014 has been logged using OGC procedure.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• Only half cores were taken for assay except where mentioned otherwise. • The following sampling preparation methodologies are believed to be appropriate to the style of mineralisation at Didipio. Gold particle size is typically fine. • For the 2016 Resource Extension drilling program (DDDH 240, DDDH241A, and DDDH242), the diamond core was cut and prepared at 1 metre intervals at Didipio. Minimum length allowed for sampling interval is 0.3m. HQ cores were cut in half, whereas NQ core were sampled whole. Cores were submitted to the SGS

	- Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	facility on site. SGS sample preparation procedure is as follows: - Oven dry core samples (min of 8hrs at ~105 degree Celsius); - PRP90 (weighing of samples in calico bag) - Crushed core to 75% passing 2mm; - Rotary split to 500g – 1000g, retain coarse reject; - Pulverize 500g – 1000g to 85% passing 75µm; - Scoop 250g for analysis; retain pulp reject. - For the 2016 Resource Definition drilling program, the diamond core was cut and prepared at 1 metre intervals at Didipio. Minimum length allowed of sampling interval is 0.3m. HQ cores were cut in half, whereas NQ core were crushed whole. Crushed core were submitted to the SGS facility on site. SGS sample preparation procedure is as follows: - Oven dry core samples; - Crushed core to 75% passing 2mm; - Rotary split to 500g – 1000g, retain coarse reject; - Pulverize 500g – 1000g to 85% passing 75µm; - Scoop 250g for analysis; retain pulp reject. UNDERGROUND DRILLING PROGRAM – RESOURCE EXTENSION AND RESOURCE DEFINITION QAQC Standards – SGS Laboratory Tables presented below show the overall performance of CRMs used in UG core drilling program for Resource Extension and Definition 2016-2017. Average accuracy of Oreas 501B, 502B and 504B is considered good at 1.15%. While Cu has excellent accuracy of 0.74% for the same standards. Au grades return slight positive bias in 501B and slight negative bias in 504B. Insignificant negative bias in Cu is observed for lower grade CRM, 501B and 502B. The process is all in control especially for gold while 6% out of control data points are detected for 504B for Cu. This result of 504B is consistent with the results of 504B in grade control. Positive bias is observed in all standards for both gold and Cu, average of 2.62 for Au and 1.99 for Cu. All CRMs in Au and Cu manifest acceptable to good performance based on average Z-score and absolute average z-score of each CRM.
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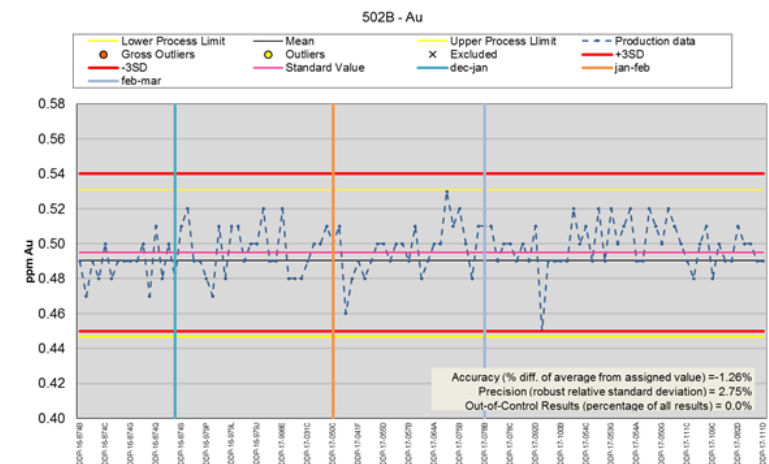
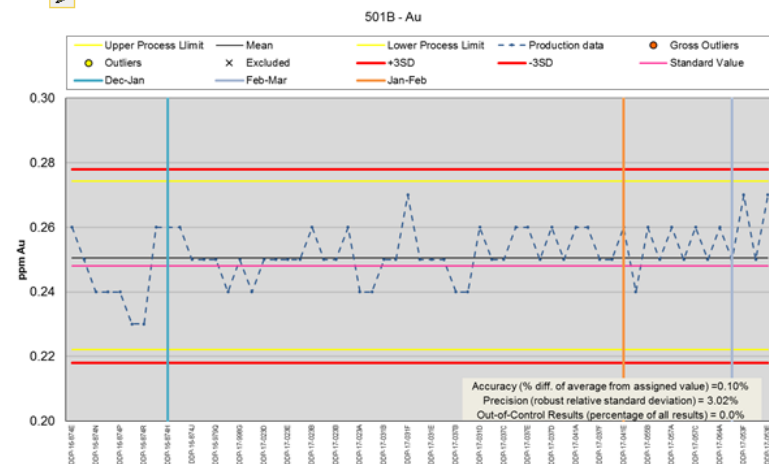
Table 1 Performance of Au Oreas CRMs for Core Drilling Program (Resource Extension and Definition)

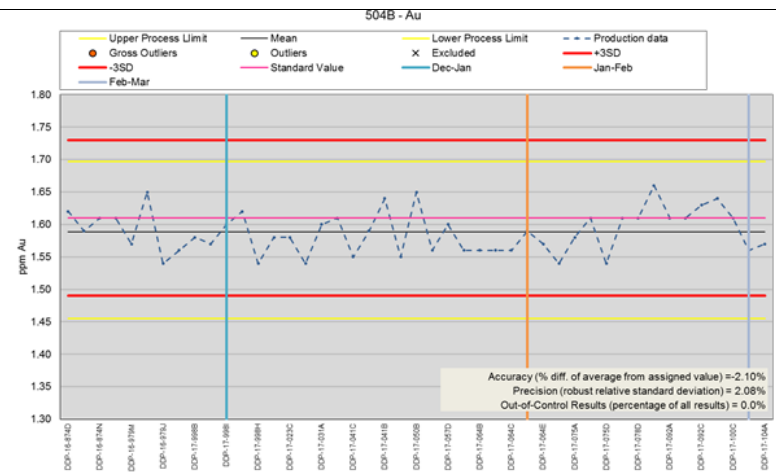
	Au								
	MEAN		STD DEV		Exact Bias	Precision (CV)	Ave Z-score	Ave Abs Z-score	Number of points
	CRM	LAB	CRM	LAB					
501B	0.248	0.252	0.010	0.009	1.4%	0.035	0.401	0.848	67
502B	0.495	0.495	0.015	0.014	0.0%	0.029	0.008	0.805	96
504B	1.610	1.589	0.040	0.033	-1.3%	0.021	-0.651	0.963	57

Table 2 Performance of Cu Oreas CRMs for Core Drilling Program (Resource Extension and Definition)

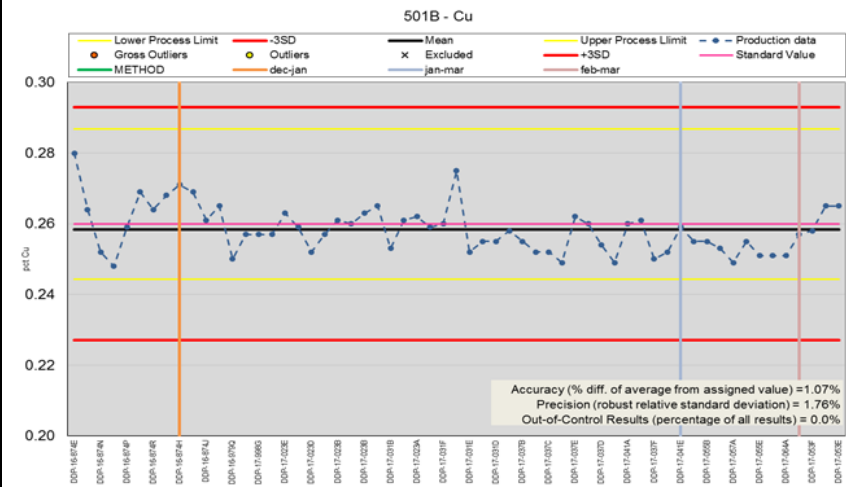
	Cu								
	MEAN		STD DEV		Exact Bias	Precision (CV)	Ave Z-score	Ave Abs Z-score	Number of points
	CRM	LAB	CRM	LAB					
501B	0.260	0.258	0.010	0.007	-0.6%	0.026	-0.169	0.560	68
502B	0.773	0.772	0.020	0.021	-0.1%	0.027	-0.022	0.762	93
504B	1.110	1.121	0.042	0.037	1.0%	0.033	0.285	0.846	57

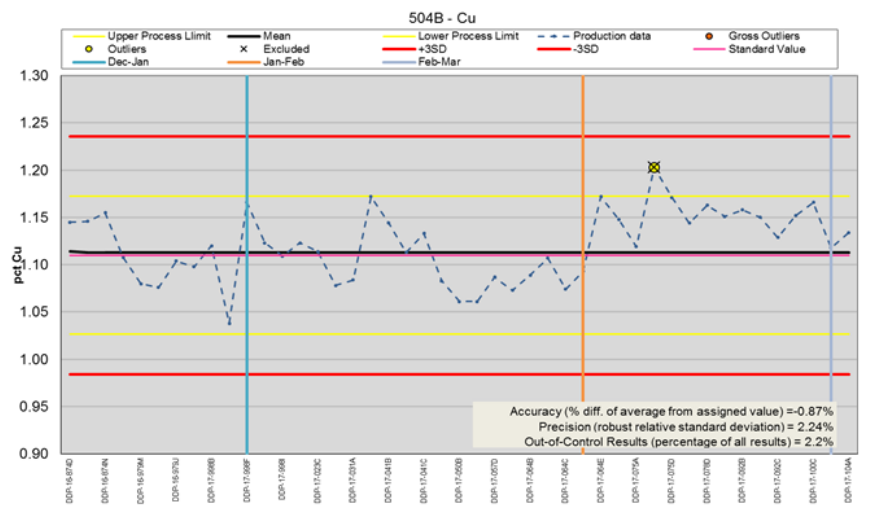
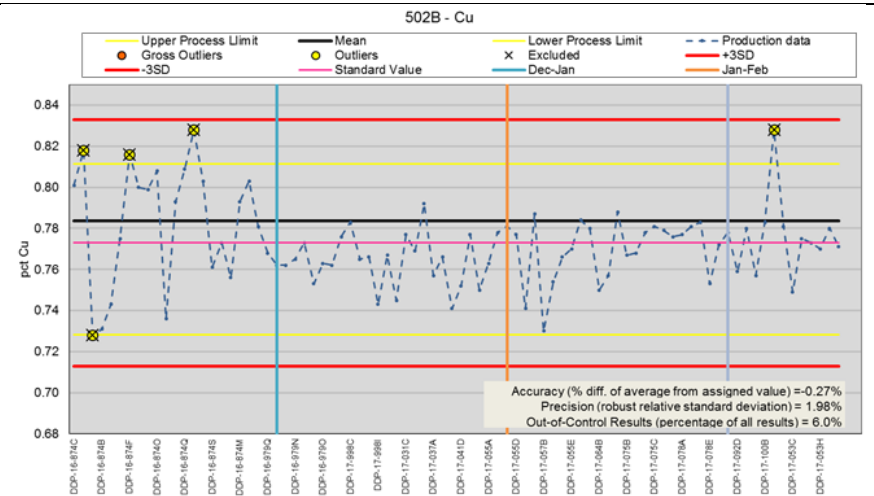
OREAS 501B, 502B and 504B – Gold FA30_ppm





OREAS 501B, 502B and 504B – Copper AAS22D_pct

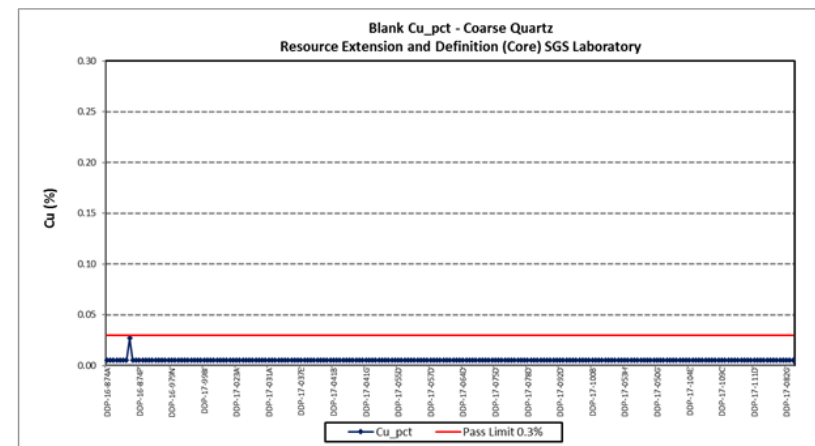
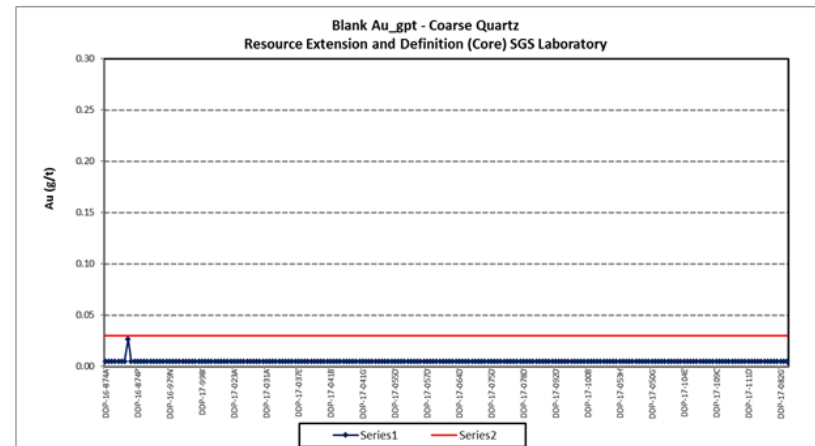




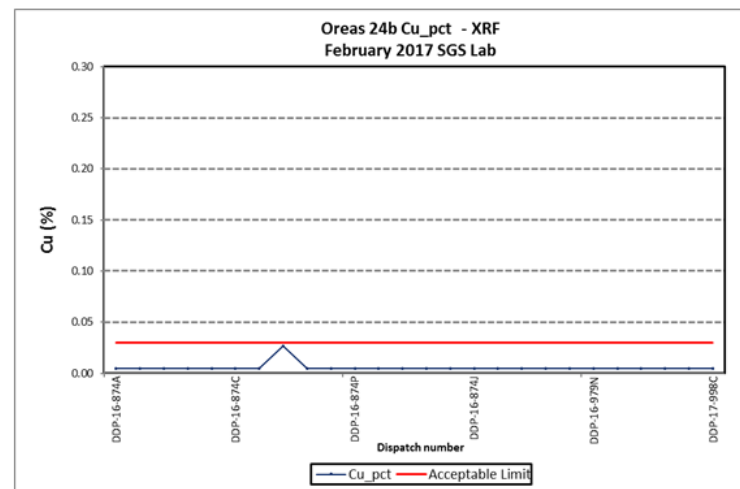
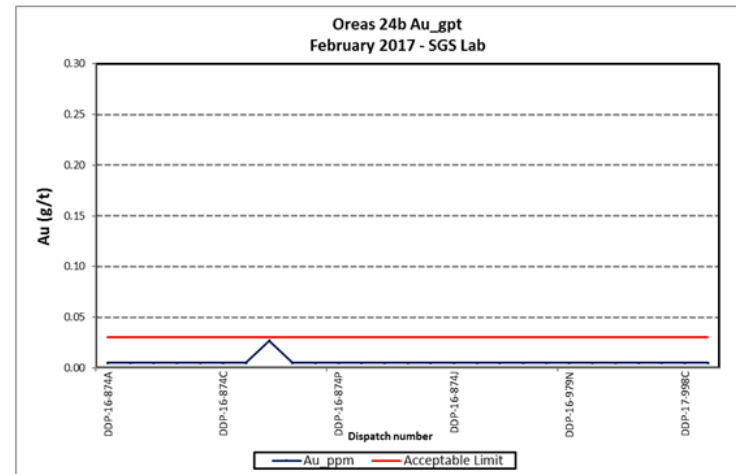
Standard Blanks – SGS Laboratory

For the Resource Extension and Definition 2016-2017, the overall performance for blank samples (quartz and 24b) is excellent with 100% samples are within the pass limit (three times the detection limit) for gold and copper.

Gold and Copper Performance of quartz blanks for core samples (Resource Extension and Definition)

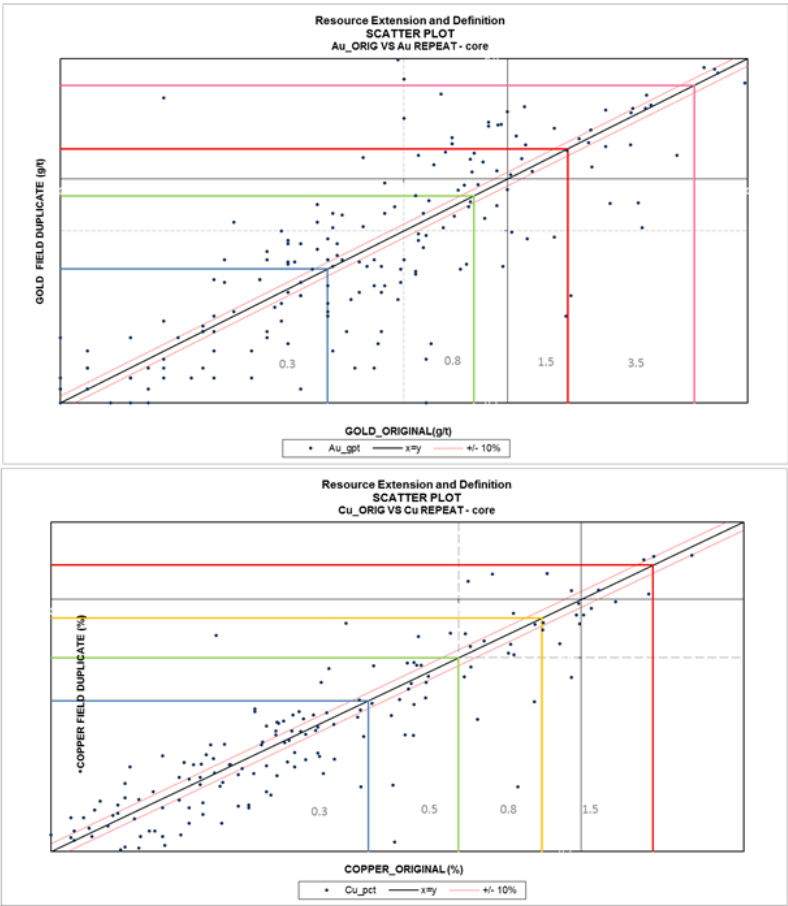


Gold and Copper Performance of Oreas 24b blanks for core samples (Resource Extension and Definition)

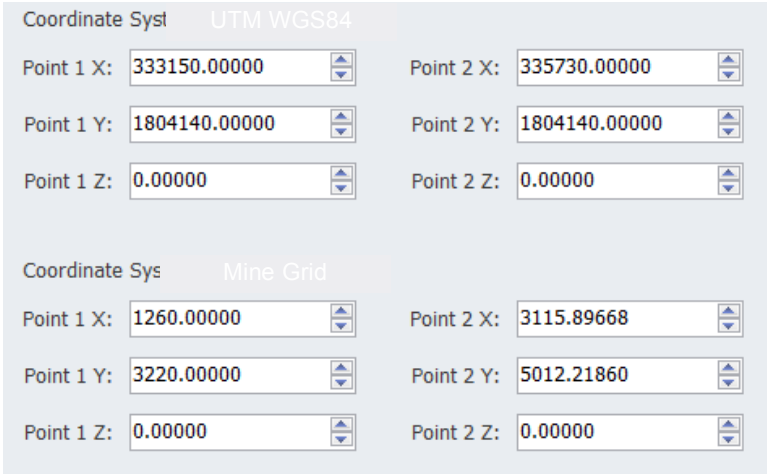


Core Field Duplicate Precision

Total performance for Au is acceptable with average imprecision of 14.1%. Performance of Cu is good with average imprecision 9.18%. Data are obtained from half core of NQ core and quarter core of HQ. Total of 622 pairs of field duplicates are presented in the tables below.



		Au and Cu precision for core samples <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Au% precision RMS</th><th>Cu% precision RMS</th><th>Au mean</th><th>Cu mean</th><th>Count</th></tr><tr><td>Au FA30</td><td>14.1</td><td></td><td>0.895</td><td></td><td>219</td></tr><tr><td>Cu AAS22D</td><td></td><td>9.18</td><td></td><td>0.239</td><td>219</td></tr></table>	Date	Au% precision RMS	Cu% precision RMS	Au mean	Cu mean	Count	Au FA30	14.1		0.895		219	Cu AAS22D		9.18		0.239	219
Date	Au% precision RMS	Cu% precision RMS	Au mean	Cu mean	Count															
Au FA30	14.1		0.895		219															
Cu AAS22D		9.18		0.239	219															
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The sample preparation and analytical procedures are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and tenure of metal. • An Independent audit of the Fire Assay and Cu XRF Assaying Process at the SGS Laboratory at the Didipio Mine by RSC Consulting Ltd of Dunedin NZ. Though the exploration copper determinations were not made by XRF the audit is valid for the exploration gold determination. • RSC reported in March 2015 that the SGS Laboratory at the Didipio Mine operates at an acceptable level of quality, though some improvements could be made in several areas. • The important issues identified from the RSC audit have been addressed by SGS and Oceana; ○ The team at SGS is relatively inexperienced. ○ QC report not readily available from shift supervisor. ○ Lack of understanding of accuracy/precision with shift supervisor. ○ Possible upwards trend in CRM incorrectly dismissed as not important. ○ No tools available to assess statistical process control. ○ Poor communication on QC and general performance. ○ Minor positive bias in copper CRM's needs to be investigated. ○ Better control on rejection of CRM's using better process control tools. ○ Bad precision in the lower grade range for Au.																		
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All assay and drillhole data for Didipio are imported and stored in an acQuire database managed by OGC staff offsite from Didipio minesite. • All drilling data was uploaded to the database using existing OGC validation protocol. • Assay results were direct loaded to OGC file server of which full access limited to Mine Geology personnel.																		
Location of data	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill	• The underground mine operates on a local mine grid rotated 44 degrees east																		

points	holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	of UTM WGS84 grid.  • All underground holes drilled since 2015 have been located by Oceana Survey staff using a Leica Total Station instrument based from a local datum point. • In September 2016, the underground survey control and control datum point were checked by Cardno Spectrum Surveys, based in Perth Western Australia, using Sokkia Total Station with Sokkia Gyroscope. No major errors or discrepancies were identified. • Underground holes drilled since 2015 have been aligned with survey control to within ± 2 degrees. The down hole survey were measured using Proshot or Reflex magnetic tools, typically at 12m and 30m depth and every 30m interval thereafter where hole conditions permitted. Not all down hole intervals were surveyed due to high water flows encountered in some holes. • Gyro surveys were conducted on several holes (DDDH240-242, RDUG04, RDUG13).
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The underground resource definition drill program commenced in October 2016. These holes were drilled in vertical fans on 20m spaced sections between the 2430mRL and 2370mRL mining levels. The holes on each fan were designed with a vertical spacing of no more than 25m within the zone of mineralisation. • The resource extension holes were drilled beneath existing drill information.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the	• The mineralization package at Didipio has a steep easterly dip. All holes were drilled from the underground development on the western side of the

structure	extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	mineralization package.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- All core drilled by OGC has been cut and dispatched by OGC personnel. - All core and sample rejects since 2013 are stored on site.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	- The last independent review was by Hellman and Schofield as part of Oceana's initial TSX lodging in 2007. All data collected since that time have only been subject to OGC's internal operational QAQC procedures (ie insertion and monitoring of blanks, standards, laboratory and field split duplicates). - Oceana maintains the Didipio drill database. - Original data documentation is stored electronically. - Oceana operates a QAQC program with duplicates, standards and blanks.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The Didipio gold-copper project is located in the north of Luzon Island approximately 270 km NNE of Manila, in the Philippines. - The Didipio gold-copper project is at 121.45° E 16.33° N (Longitude/Latitude – World Geodetic System1984). - The FTAA and proposed mining areas straddle a provincial boundary, with part of these properties within Barangay Didipio, Municipality of Kasibu, Province of Nueva Vizcaya and part within Barangay Dingasan, Municipality of Cabarroguis, Province of Quirino. - The Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) now covers about 12,864 hectares (compared to the original 37,000 hectares) located in the Provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino. Parts of the original FTAA have been relinquished under the terms of the agreement that requires 10% relinquishment per annum.

		• The mining area comprises 12 blocks (0.5' latitude by 0.5' longitude, or approximately 81 hectares each) or 9.75 km² within the FTAA. A direct impact zone of 3.25 km² is situated inside this 9.75km² area. • The FTAA was granted on 20 June 1994 for a 25-year period, renewable for a further 25 years. The FTAA carries a minimum expenditure commitment of US\$50 million and includes the fiscal regime for any development. The expenditure commitment will easily be met as the capital cost of building the Didipio mining project exceeds this amount. • The FTAA was originally granted to CAMC but was assigned to APMI in 2004 (which then changed its name to OGPI in 2007). • The Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the project was originally granted to CAMC in August 1999, with subsequent amendments in January 2000 (extension of area) and August 2004 (definition of direct impact zone). • The ECC allows for open pit and underground workings, tailings dam and impoundment, waste rock dumps, mill plant, explosive magazine, administration and housing facilities. • The ECC specifies the project mining methods, production rate, processing methods and other aspects of the mining operation. • Mining operation. It also specifies the environmental management and protection requirements, including the submission of Annual Environmental Program Enhancement Plans (AEPEPs) as well as a Social Development and Management Program. • In March 2005, APMI submitted a Partial Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility (PDMF) for approval by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). In conjunction with the PDMF, APMI submitted (among other things) a Definitive Feasibility Study for the project as well as Development Work Program (DWP). • In October 2005, the PDMF was approved by the DENR which provided, in effect, the permit to operate and develop the project. The development period under the PDMF was subsequently extended for a further 3 years period from October 2009. • An application to amend the ECC to reflect operations as outlined in this report was lodged with EMB in June 2011. Securing the last permits and approvals required will not be possible until all design details have been finalized, allowing the various construction permits, and subsequent permits-to-operate, to be granted. Land acquisition is almost complete and applications for water rights have been made and are in process. • OGC acquired its interest in the Didipio Project as a result of its merger with Climax Mining Limited. OGC's wholly owned subsidiary, Australasian Philippines Mining Inc (APMI), holds the FTAA that covers the Didipio
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		Project area. Subsequently, APMI changed its name to OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (OGPI). - OGPI has an agreement (known as the "Addendum Agreement") (Jorge G Gonzales, Jerome P Delosa and David Gonzales) with a Philippine claim owner syndicate in respect to a substantial proportion of the FTAA, including the proposed mining area in its entirety (the "Addendum Property"). The claim owner syndicate has a contractual right, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, to an 8% free carried interest in the operating vehicle that will be formed to undertake operations in respect of the Addendum Property. - Upon the commencement of commercial production, there is a period of five years whereby the company can recover all pre-operating expenses (the Recovery Period). After this time, 60% of net profit (net of all taxes, local payments, government payments, etc) is payable to the government as a government share. - The Company has acquired, through voluntary agreements, the surface rights to the all the land required for the Project for the foreseeable future. - The claim owner syndicate (Gonzales) is entitled to a 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty on production from the Addendum Property under the terms of the Addendum Agreement. - A 0.6% of 92% NSR royalty (capped at a total of A\$13.5 million) is payable to Malaysian Mining Corporation. - The author is unaware of any further royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances that apply to the Didipio Project. - An amended Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was completed by Gaia South Inc, environmental consultants, on behalf of CAMC in April 2004, which led to the issuance of the revised ECC on 8 August 2004. - The revised ECC sets out the work requirements relating to environmental management and protection requirements, which includes an Environmental Trust Fund, Environmental Risk Assessment and Mine Decommissioning Plan. - A submission to vary the existing ECC was lodged on 1 June 2011 with the EMB in Manila to address project changes made since the granting of the 2004 ECC. A revised ECC was issued in December 2012.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Didipio area was first recognised as a gold province in the 1970s, when indigenous miners discovered alluvial gold deposits in the region. Gold was mined either by the excavation of tunnels following high-grade quartz-sulphide veins associated with altered dioritic intrusive rocks, or by hydraulic mining in softer, clay-altered zones. Gold was also recovered by panning and sluicing gravel deposits in nearby rivers, and small-scale alluvial mining still takes place to date. No indications of the amount of gold recovered have been recorded.

		• From 1975 to 1977, Victoria Consolidated Resources Corporation (VCRC) and Fil-Am Resources Inc. undertook a stream geochemistry program, collecting 1204 panned concentrates samples that were assayed for gold, copper, lead and zinc. A large area of hydrothermal alteration was mapped, but, although nine drill holes were planned to test it, no drilling eventuated. Despite recognition of an altered diorite intrusive (the Didipio Gold-Copper Deposit), no further work was undertaken. • Marcopper Mining Corporation investigated the region in 1984. • In April 1985, exploration was conducted by a consultant geologist engaged by local claim owner. Work included geological mapping, panning of stream-bed sediments and ridge and spur soil sampling. The Didipio Gold-Copper Deposit was described then as a protruding ridge of diorite with mineralized quartz veinlets within a vertically dipping breccia pipe containing a potential resource. The resource is not compliant with CIM guidelines and is therefore not quoted. • Benguet Corporation examined the Didipio area in September 1985 and evaluated the bulk gold potential of the diorite intrusion. Work included grab and channel sampling of mineralized outcrops, with sample gold grades ranging up to 12 g/t Au and copper averaging 0.14% Cu. It was concluded that the economic potential of the diorite intrusion depended on the intensity of quartz veining and the presence of a clay-quartz-pyrite stockwork at depth. • Geophilippines Inc. investigated the Didipio area in September 1987 and carried out mapping, gridding, rock chip and channel sampling over the diorite ridge. In November 1987, Geophilippines Inc. commissioned the DENR, Region I, to undertake a geological investigation of the region in conjunction with mining lease applications. • Between April 1989 and December 1991 Cyprus and then AMC carried out an exploration program that included the drilling of 16 diamond core holes into the Didipio Ridge deposit. Although this work outlined potential for a significant deposit, both companies assessed as low the probability of obtaining secure title to the area. Consequently, it was decided to allow Climax to take over control of AMC (now Climax-Arimco Mining Corporation (CAMC)) and the entire Cyprus-Arimco NL interest in the project. • From 1992, Climax exploration work concentrated on the Didipio Gold-Copper Deposit, although concurrent regional reconnaissance, geological, geophysical and geochemical programs delineated other gold and copper anomalies in favorable geological settings within the Didipio area. • Diamond drilling and other detailed geological investigations continued on the Didipio Project and elsewhere in the Didipio area through 1993, and were coupled with a preliminary Environmental Impact Study (EIS) and geotechnical and water management investigations.
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		- Up to the decision to commence the Project Development Study (PDS) in January 1994, 21 diamond drill holes had been drilled by Climax for a total of 7480m, forming the basis for a preliminary resource estimate (not quoted as it is not compliant with CIM guidelines). - Additional diamond drilling was completed at Didipio Project as part of the GRD 1995 PDS, providing a database of 59 drill holes within the deposit. A model of the deposit was developed and a resource estimate made (not quoted as it is not compliant with CIM guidelines). The work identified the key parameters for potential project development, which included the likelihood of underground block caving for ore extraction. - A program of 17 additional diamond drill holes was designed to provide closer spaced sampling data primarily within an area lying above the 2400mRL. This program was completed in June 1997, with all drill core assays received by early August 1997. These data have been utilized for the GRD 1998 Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Didipio Project has been identified as an alkalic gold-copper porphyry system, roughly elliptical in shape at surface (450m long by 150m wide) and with a vertical pipe-like geometry that extends to at least 800m to 1,000m below the surface. - The local geology comprises north-north-west-trending, steeply (80° to 85°) east-dipping composite monzonite intrusive, in contact with volcanoclastics of the Mamparang Formation. The monzonite lies in a circular topographic depression that is coincident with a circular IP anomaly. - The area is cross-cut by a north-north-west-trending regional magnetic lineament, which is possibly a geophysical expression of major strike-slip faulting. North to north-west trending strike-slip faults in the Luzon Cordillera area have been recognized as major controls on the emplacement and elongation of porphyry deposits (Sillitoe and Gappe, 1984) and a similar structural control may have been important in the Didipio area. - Porphyry-style mineralisation is closely associated with a zone of K-feldspar alteration within a small composite porphyritic monzonite stock intruded into the main body of diorite (Dark Diorite). The extent of alteration is marked by a prominent topographic feature – the Didipio Ridge – some 400m long and rising steeply to about 100m above an area of river flats and undulating ground. - The Didipio Gold-Copper Deposit is hosted by a series of hydrothermally altered and structurally controlled Miocene intrusives, which were emplaced along the regional Tatts Fault structure. Mineralization is predominantly hosted by the Tunja monzonite, which intrudes the Dark Diorite. Minor mineralisation occurs in the surrounding Dark Diorite units, particularly in the upper part of the deposit where it overlies the Tunja. The core of the Tunja is intruded by the Quan monzonite porphyry, which is spatially related to the

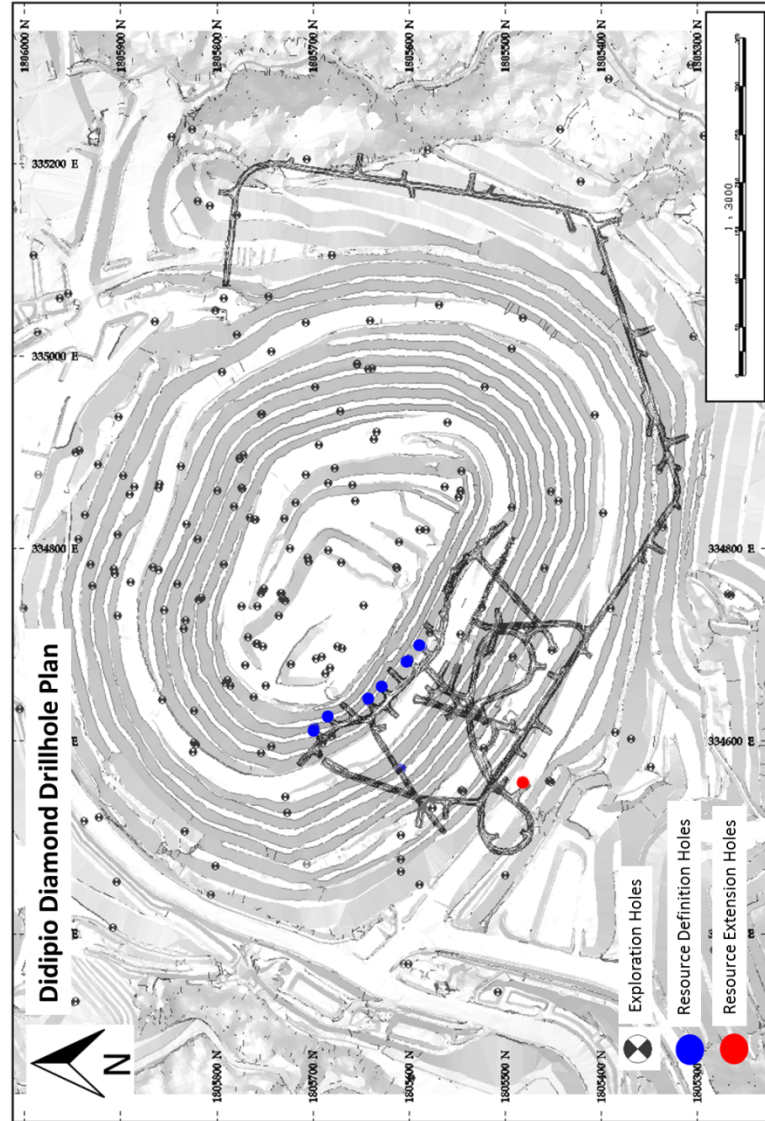
		higher grade mineralized zones. The relationship of the Quan and a deeper intrusive, termed the Bufu, is uncertain, as Quan/Bufu contacts are both graduated and faulted in places. However, the two intrusives are probably related. The Bufu is a very distinctive vuggy equigranular to crystal-crowded felsite. High-grade quartz-sulphide breccias, are developed immediately above the Bufu. The northern end of the deposit is truncated by a post-mineralisation fault zone, the Biak Shear. • Chalcopyrite and gold (electrum), along with pyrite and magnetite, are the main metallic minerals in the deposit. Some bornite is present. Chalcopyrite occurs as fine-grained disseminations, aggregates, fracture fillings and stockwork veins, particularly within the QFC zone of alteration. It is present in a variety of fracture fillings and vein types, including quartz, quartz-carbonate, quartz-feldspar, carbonate-sericite, quartz-chlorite and calc-silicate (actinolite)-K-feldspar pegmatitic veins. Chalcopyrite has locally replaced magnetite and may, in turn, have been replaced by bornite. Bornite occurs as alteration rims around and along fractures within chalcopyrite grains. Chalcopyrite and bornite often occupy a central position in veins and appear to be relatively late-stage minerals. • Visible gold is not common but has been detected in drill cores, as for example in DDDH47 at 777m down hole and DDDH34 at 394m down hole. Polished section and scanning electron microscope studies have resulted in identification of gold both as isolated grains (up to 80 microns in diameter) and as two micron to 15 micron grains either on the margins of, or as inclusions in, chalcopyrite and galena. Gold grades are commonly higher where bornite is present. • Pyrite is the other main sulphide mineral, occurring principally as disseminations and fracture fillings. Minor sulphides include pyrrhotite, hypogene chalcocite and covellite, and sphalerite. In addition, very minor amounts of molybdenite, galena, hessite (Ag_2Te) and tetrahedrite have been observed from polished section and scanning electron microscope work carried out (Mitsui, 1993). • The occurrence of telluride minerals is unusual in Philippine calc-alkaline porphyry deposits (Sillitoe and Gappe, 1984) and such minerals may be indicative of a late-stage epithermal mineralisation event at the Didipio Project. Open-space filling textures have locally been observed in quartz veins and may support the existence of a late-stage epithermal event. • Magnetite is both primary, crystallising with ilmenite from the diorite to monzonite melts, and also as a secondary mineral in veins, accompanying the earlier stages of hydrothermal alteration. However, the marked decrease in magnetic susceptibility levels associated with more intense alteration and mineralization towards the core of the deposit is indicative of magnetite destruction as a predominant feature of the main mineralizing event.
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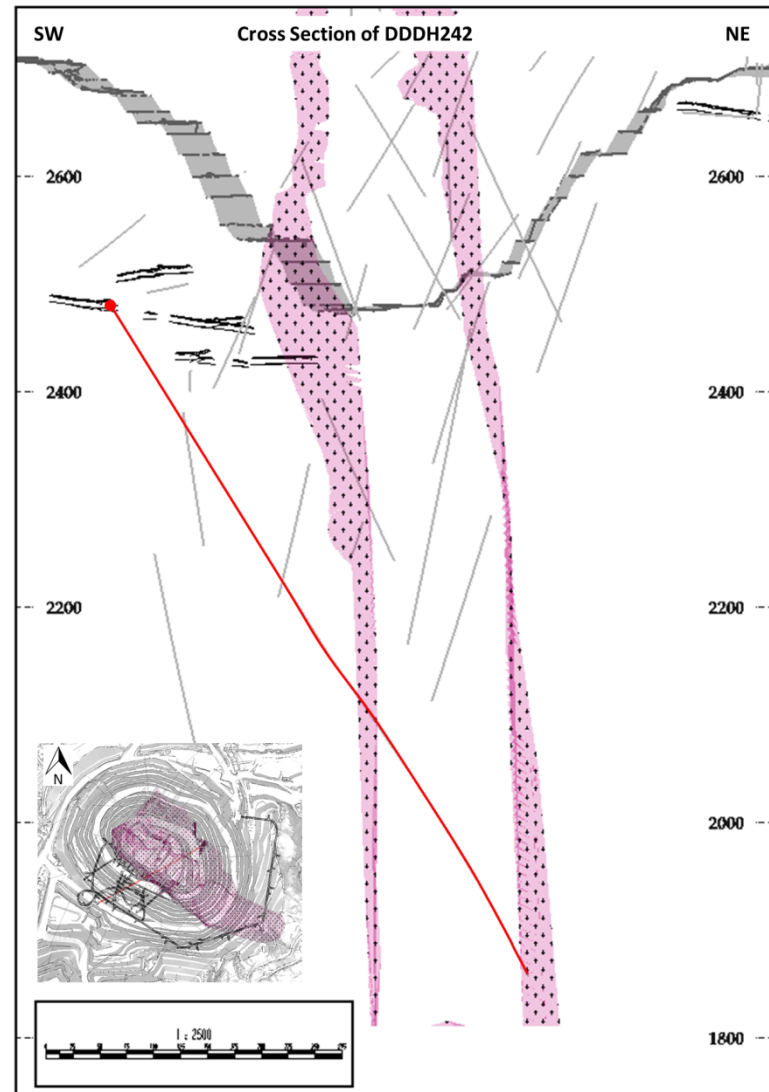
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Resource Extension holes																																																																																																																																																		
		Hole ID	East [#] (metres)	North [#] (metres)	North [#] (metres)	Azimuth [#]	Dip	DEPTH (metres)	DDDH240	334557.2	1805482.4	2477.8	22.0	-60.2	762.1	DDDH241A	334558.3	1805481.6	2477.8	60.1	-59.6	761.5	DDDH242	334558.3	1805481.6	2477.8	60.1	-59.6	761.5																																																																																																																							
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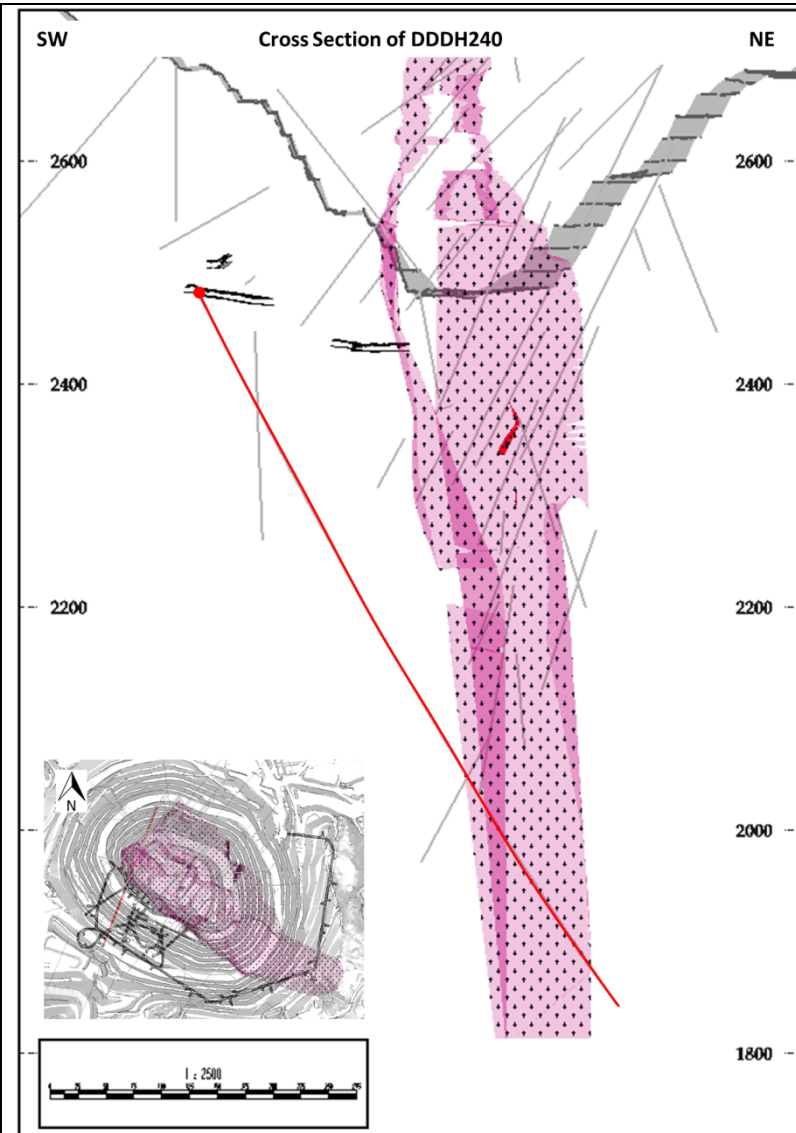
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Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• The resource definition infill and extension holes drilled since July 2016 have been sampled predominantly at 1m intervals. • The resource extension results are length weighted and reported above 0.5g/t EqAu cut-off based on US\$1250/oz gold and US\$2.50/lb copper and composited to a minimum 5metres true width including a maximum 5metres contiguous true width of sub-grade mineralization and rounded to one decimal place. $\text{EqAu g/t} = \text{Au g/t} + (\text{Cu}\% \times 1.3714)$. • The resource definition infill results are reported only for completed holes that traverse the full width of target mineralisation. The results are length weighted and reported above 1g/t EqAu cut-off based on US\$1250/oz gold and US\$2.50/lb copper and composited to a minimum 10metres true width including a maximum 10metres contiguous true width of sub-grade mineralization and rounded to one decimal place. $\text{EqAu g/t} = \text{Au g/t} + (\text{Cu}\% \times 1.3714)$.																					
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The results from the resource definition infill and extension holes drilled since July 2016 are reported at estimated true widths, using the general strike and dip of the confining geological units.																					

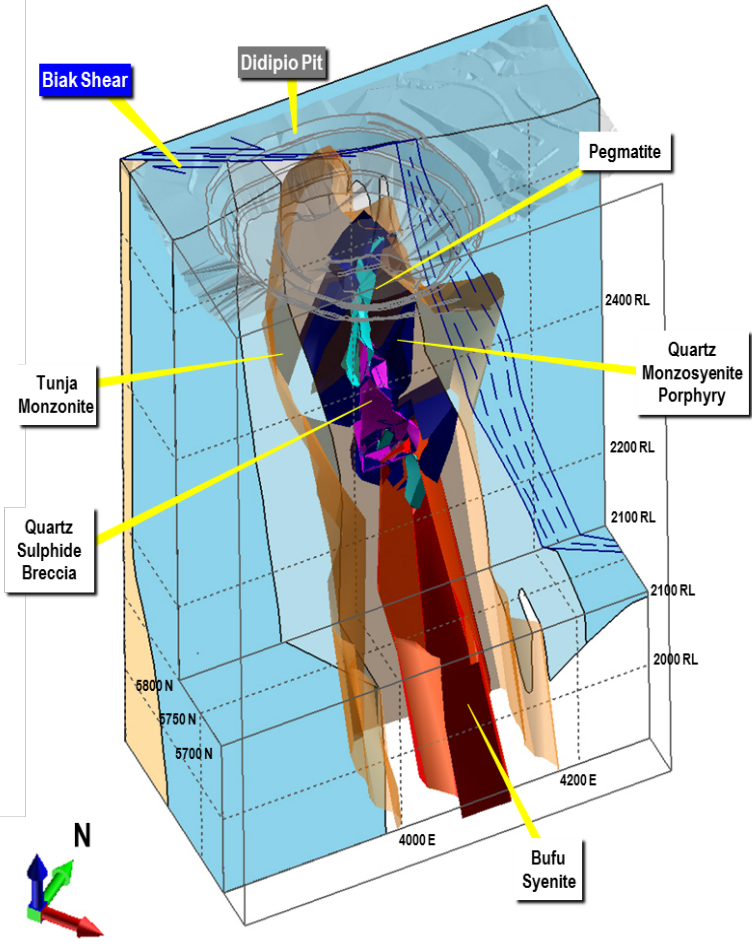
Diagrams

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







		 Resource definition infill and extension holes drilled since July 2016;
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to	Certain threshold values for Au equivalent and widths are reported as significant and holes that did not hit anything significant are also reported. All the holes drilled are shown in the map with corresponding annotations for the drill intersections.

	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other data to report.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Resource infill drilling on 50m sections targeting the mineralisation between 2100mRL and 2280mRL will continue through 2017. - Resource definition drilling on 20m sections will continue across the extents of the underground present and future mine development through to 2021.