Management Discussion and Analysis

Third Quarter 2019 Results

October 31, 2019

www.oceanagold.com

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION IN MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

This Management Discussion & Analysis contains "forward-looking statements and information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial and operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries and affiliated companies, its mining projects, the future price of gold, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realisation of mineral reserve and resource estimates, costs of production, estimates of initial capital, sustaining capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of the development of new mines, costs and timing of future exploration and drilling programs, timing of filing of updated technical information, anticipated production amounts, requirements for additional capital, governmental regulation of mining operations and exploration operations, timing and receipt of approvals, consents and permits under applicable mineral legislation, environmental risks, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation and regulatory matters. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements and information can be identified by the use of words such as "may", "plans", "expects", "projects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "potential", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "targets", "aims", "anticipates" or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or may be identified by statements to the effect that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements and information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries and/or its affiliated companies to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, future prices of gold; general business, economic and market factors (including changes in global, national or regional financial, credit, currency or securities markets), changes or developments in global, national or regional political and social conditions; changes in laws (including tax laws) and changes in GAAP or regulatory accounting requirements; the actual results of current production, development and/or exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations and studies; fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, the Australian dollar, the Philippines Peso or the New Zealand dollar; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; political instability or insurrection or war; labour force availability and turnover; adverse judicial decisions, delays in obtaining financing or governmental approvals, inability or delays in obtaining renewal of the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement or in the completion of development or construction activities or in the commencement of operations; as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" contained in the Company's Annual Information Form in respect of its fiscal year-ended December 31, 2018, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com under the Company's name. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements and information, there may be other factors that cause actual results, performance, achievements or events to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Also, many of the factors are outside or beyond the control of the Company, its officers, employees, agents or associates. Forward-looking statements and information contained herein are made as of the date of this Management Discussion & Analysis and, subject to applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements and information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements and information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information due to the inherent uncertainty therein. All forward-looking statements and information made herein are qualified by this cautionary statement. This Management Discussion & Analysis may use the terms "Measured", "Indicated" and "Inferred" Resources. U.S. investors are advised that while such terms are recognised and required by Canadian regulations, the Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognise them. "Inferred Resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of Measured or Indicated Resources will ever be converted into reserves. U.S. investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an Inferred Resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. This document does not constitute an offer of securities for sale in the United States or to any person that is, or is acting for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person (as defined in Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")) ("U.S. Person"), or in any other jurisdiction in which such an offer would be unlawful.

TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE

For further scientific and technical information (including disclosure regarding mineral resources and mineral reserves) relating to the Haile Project, the Waihi mine, the Macraes mine and the Didipio mine please refer to the NI 43-101 compliant technical reports available at sedar.com under the Company's name.

The exploration results were prepared in accordance with the standards set out in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code") and in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101"). The JORC Code is the accepted reporting standard for the Australian Stock Exchange Limited ("ASX").

Mr Craig Feebrey, Executive Vice President and Head of Exploration of the Company, a qualified person under NI 43-101, has approved the written disclosure of all other scientific and technical information contained in this MD&A.

Highlights

- Year-to-Date ("YTD") 2019 consolidated production of 362,450 ounces of gold and 10,187 tonnes of copper including third quarter production of 107,478 ounces of gold and 2,316 tonnes of copper.
- YTD operating cash flow of $157.6 million, including $32.4 million in the third quarter.
- YTD Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Amortisation ("EBITDA") of $169.0 million, net profit of $5.8 million, and adjusted net profit (after income tax and before gain/loss on fair value of undesignated hedges and impairment) of $32.8 million.
- Third quarter EBITDA of $33.9 million, net loss of $21.9 million, and adjusted net loss of $5.3 million.
- Immediately available liquidity of $105.6 million, including $55.6 million of cash on hand.
- All-in Sustaining Costs ("AISC") of $1,087 per ounce on sales of 341,100 ounces of gold and 6,901 tonnes of copper in the nine months ended September 30, 2019. Third quarter AISC of $1,122 per ounce on sales of 94,347 ounces of gold and no copper sales.
- Continued solid exploration results at Haile, Martha Underground and Macraes Golden Point underpinning significant organic growth pipeline.
- The Company continues to work constructively with the Philippine national government on a Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement renewal. While this matter progresses, operations at Didipio remain temporarily suspended.
- Subsequent to quarter end, secured New Zealand Overseas Investment Office approval to acquire rural land as part of the expansion plans at Waihi.

Period ended 30 September 2019 (US$m)	Q3 2019	YTD 2019
Gold production (koz)	107.5	362.4
Copper production (kt)	2.3	10.2
Cash costs ($/oz)	828	725
All-In Sustaining Costs ($/oz)	1,122	1,087
Revenue	133.6	499.1
EBITDA (excluding gain/(loss) on fair value of undesignated hedges)	33.9	169.0
Earnings / (loss) after income tax and before gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge	(5.3)	32.8
Net profit / (loss)	(21.9)	5.8
Net operating cash flow	32.4	157.6
Earnings / (loss) per share - basic ($)	$(0.04)	$0.01
Earnings / (loss) per share - diluted ($)	$(0.04)	$0.01
Adjusted earnings / (loss) per share – basic ($)	$(0.01)	$0.05
Adjusted earnings / (loss) per share – diluted ($)	$(0.01)	$0.05

Notes:
- All numbers in this document are expressed in USD unless otherwise stated.
- Cash Costs, All-In Sustaining Costs, All-In Sustaining Margin, EBITDA and liquidity are non-GAAP measures. Refer to the Accounting & Controls section of this report for explanation.
- Cash Costs and All-In Sustaining Costs are reported on ounces sold and net of by-product credits unless otherwise stated and exclude capital costs associated with expansionary growth.
- Adjusted earnings are earnings after income tax and before gains or losses on undesignated hedges and impairment charges.

Results for the third quarter ended September 30, 2019

Health and Safety

At the end of the third quarter, on a 12-Month Moving Average ("12MMA") the Company achieved a total recordable injury frequency rate ("TRIFR") of 3.7 per million hours worked, down from 3.8 per million hours worked at the end of the previous quarter and 4.7 at the end of the third quarter of 2018.

Operational and Financial Overview

Consolidated gold production for the first nine months of the year was 362,450 ounces, including 107,478 ounces produced in the third quarter, which was 17% lower than the second quarter mainly due to the temporary suspension of underground mining at Didipio resulting in the processing of mostly low-grade stockpiles. YTD gold production decreased 11% compared with the first nine months of 2018 also due to the suspension of underground mining at Didipio.

YTD copper production was 10,187 tonnes, including 2,316 tonnes produced in the third quarter while YTD 2019 silver production was 310,861 ounces.

As previously announced, underground mining activities at Didipio were temporarily suspended in July as a result of orders from the Governor of Nueva Vizcaya to 'restrain any operations' of the Company. Processing of ore stockpiles continued during the third quarter which included a scheduled 24-day mill shutdown in September. The Company did not transact any gold or copper sales from Didipio in the third quarter. As announced, subsequent to the quarter end the Company has temporarily suspended ore processing at Didipio due to depletion of consumables required for sustained operations.

The Company recorded consolidated AISC of $1,087 per ounce on sales of 341,100 ounces of gold and 6,901 tonnes of copper for the first nine months of 2019, reflecting a 45% net increase from the same period in 2018 due to lower gold and copper sales, particularly Didipio where no sales were transacted in the third quarter, and a higher AISC at Haile. Third quarter AISC was also materially impacted by the absence of sales at Didipio, resulting in an AISC of $1,122 per ounce on sales of 94,347 ounces of gold.

For the YTD, the Company reported revenue of $499.1 million, EBITDA of $169.0 million and net profit of $5.8 million or $0.01 per share on a fully diluted basis. On an adjusted basis (before gain/loss on fair value of undesignated hedges and impairment) net profit was $32.8 million or $0.05 per share fully diluted.

For the third quarter, the Company reported revenue of $133.6 million, EBITDA of $33.9 million and net loss of $21.9 million or $(0.04) per share on a fully diluted basis. On an adjusted basis (before gain/loss on fair value of undesignated hedges and impairment) the net loss was $5.3 million or $(0.01) per share fully diluted.

For the YTD, the Company recorded operating cash flow of $157.6 million, 37% below the prior year period attributable mainly to the lower production and sales. For the YTD, the Company recorded a net cash outflow attributable to the reduced production and sales plus increased cash flow used in investing activities which included the expansion works at Haile, first half underground development at Didipio, significant pre-stripping activities at Haile and Macraes, Waihi area exploration drilling and commencement of the Martha Underground Development. Operating cash flow for the third quarter was $32.4 million, compared to $86.2 million in the previous quarter, the reduction mainly due to the absence of sales from Didipio plus costs associated with the 24-day maintenance shut, workforce retention, and safely maintaining the underground mine in operational readiness for a rapid restart. Fully diluted cash flow per share before working capital movements for the YTD was $0.26 and for the third quarter was $0.05.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company had immediately available liquidity of $105.6 million with $55.6 million in cash and $50.0 million of available undrawn credit facilities. As at the end of the third quarter, the Company's net debt was $140.3 million, and the Company's available credit facilities remained at $200.0 million with $150.0 million drawn. The increase in net debt mainly reflects the use of cash for investment purposes and reduced third quarter cash receipts with no sales from Didipio in the quarter.

The Company's hedging program includes New Zealand dollar ("NZD") denominated gold put and call options which cover future gold production from Macraes to 31 December 2020.

The hedging program is summarised below as at September 30:

Put Option Average Strike Price	Call Option Average Strike Price	Gold Ounces Remaining	Expiry Date
NZ$1,813	NZ$2,000	42,300	Dec 2019
NZ$2,000	NZ$2,100	118,800	Dec 2020
Total		**161,100**	

A summary of the marked to market value of derivatives is as per below.

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	Hedge	Sept 30 2019	Dec 31 2018
Current Liabilities	Gold	(26.0)	(2.3)
Non-Current Liabilities	Gold	(5.8)	-
Total		**(31.8)**	(2.3)

Capital Expenditure

Consolidated capital expenditure in the third quarter of 2019 was $54.8 million, 33% below the previous quarter due to reduced capitalised pre-strip at Haile and Macraes, lower general operating capital at Macraes and lower Haile and Didpio growth capital. This was partially offset by increased growth capital at Waihi in relation to the Martha Underground development and greenfield exploration via Joint Venture arrangements.

Total third quarter growth capital at Haile was approximately half the prior quarter with the major spend on the regrind circuit completed in the prior quarter. In the third quarter growth capital at Haile was primarily associated with construction of additional water retention ponds and additional PAG waste storage cells associated with the ongoing expansion.

At Didipio, capital expenditure was curtailed due to the temporary suspension of mining in the third quarter with limited underground development and infrastructure works commenced being closed out. The Company expects to resume capital programs related to the underground and general operations on the recommencement of normal operations.

Capitalised pre-stripping at Macraes during the third quarter related to the completion of stripping at Coronation Stage 5. The Company now expects to access higher grade ore zones in the fourth quarter. The reduction in general operating capital reflects the purchase of new mining equipment in the prior quarter.

Waihi exploration was primarily reserve infill and resource inferred drilling at the Martha Underground Project plus drilling at WKP where the Company continues to receive positive results that support ongoing investment. The drilling results will form part of an economic and technical study scheduled for completion in the first half of 2020.

The Company is updating its 2019 full year capital estimates to reflect changes in operating assumptions at Didipio and other changes to capital plans expected across the fourth quarter. The upper end of the forecast range for group total capital expenditure has been reduced by $20 million to $260 million and the lower end of the range increased by $5m to $240 million with reductions in general operations capital, growth capital and exploration, partially offset by an increase in pre-strip and capitalised mining mainly at Haile. Updated 2019 full year capital estimates are summarised in the table below.

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	2019 Updated Guidance
General Operations	7.7	12.1	6.6	40 - 45
Growth Capital (including corporate capital)	24.1	30.4	24.8	100 - 105
Pre-strip and Capitalised Mining	11.3	29.6	15.2	63 - 68
Exploration	11.7	9.9	7.9	37 - 42
Capital and exploration expenditure	**54.8**	**82.0**	**54.4**	240 - 260

Capital and exploration expenditure for the quarter and YTD by location are summarised in the following table:

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	Haile	Didipio	Waihi	Macraes
General Operations	2.8	1.8	0.3	2.9
Growth Capital	14.1	2.7	4.8	0.3
Pre-strip and Capitalised Mining	0.9	0.0	0.0	10.5
Exploration	1.4	0.0	6.2	2.2
Capital and exploration expenditure	**19.2**	**4.5**	**11.3**	**15.9**
Year-to-Date 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	**Haile**	**Didipio**	**Waihi**	**Macraes**
General Operations	7.6	8.3	1.6	15.1
Growth Capital	41.5	13.2	7.5	0.7
Pre-strip and Capitalised Mining	24.1	1.1	3.0	29.4
Exploration	4.5	0.0	18.1	5.5
Capital and exploration expenditure	**77.7**	**22.6**	**30.2**	**50.7**

Notes:

- *Capital expenditure presented on an accruals basis but excludes rehabilitation and closure costs of $4.5 million at Reefton*
- *Capital and exploration expenditure by location includes related regional greenfield exploration where applicable. Corporate capital projects and other greenfield exploration including costs associated with Joint Venture arrangements not related to a specific operation are excluded. These total $5.6 million for the YTD.*

Income Statement

A summary of the financial performance is provided within the following table:

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	Q3 (5) 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 June 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD (4) Sept 30 2019	YTD (1) Sept 30 2018
Revenue	**133.6**	186.0	186.8	**499.1**	589.2
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization	**(78.4)**	(99.7)	(92.3)	**(279.1)**	(260.3)
General and administration – other(5)	**(19.2)**	(11.9)	(12.3)	**(42.7)**	(35.2)
General and administration – indirect taxes (2)	**(1.2)**	(4.5)	(4.0)	**(8.5)**	(8.9)
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss)	**0.3**	0.2	0.7	**0.3**	2.6
Other income/(expense)	**(1.2)**	0.6	0.5	**(0.1)**	2.6
EBITDA (excluding gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge)	**33.9**	**70.7**	**79.4**	**169.0**	**290.0**
Depreciation and amortization	**(36.4)**	(41.7)	(46.6)	**(118.5)**	(145.7)
Net interest expense and finance costs	**(3.1)**	(3.5)	(4.0)	**(10.2)**	(11.5)
Earnings / (loss) before income tax (excluding gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge)	**(5.6)**	**25.5**	**28.8**	**40.3**	**133.0**
Income tax (expense) / benefit on earnings	**0.3**	(3.4)	(8.4)	**(7.7)**	(26.2)
Earnings / (loss) after income tax and before gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge	**(5.3)**	**22.1**	**20.4**	**32.8**	**106.8**
Write off deferred exploration expenditure / investment (3)	-	-	-	**(4.6)**	(2.9)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of undesignated hedges	**(23.0)**	(9.5)	1.4	**(31.1)**	7.4
Tax (expense) / benefit on gain/loss on undesignated hedges	**6.4**	2.7	(0.1)	**8.7**	(0.3)
Share of loss from equity accounted associates	-	-	-	**-**	(0.2)
Net Profit / (loss)	**(21.9)**	**15.3**	**21.7**	**5.8**	**110.8**
Basic earnings / (loss) per share	**$(0.04)**	$0.02	$0.04	**$0.01**	$0.18
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share	**$(0.04)**	$0.02	$0.03	**$0.01**	$0.18

(1) *The Company's consolidated financial results for YTD September 30, 2018 reflected adjustments on IFRS 15 adoption from January 1, 2018.*
(2) *Represents indirect taxes in the Philippines specifically excise tax (expensed as from April 1, 2018), local business and property taxes. This value is included in the Company's AISC calculation as from January 1, 2019 in accordance with the World Gold Council's updated methodology.*
(3) *Deferred exploration related costs for the La Curva and Claudia projects were written off due to termination of agreement with Mirasol Resources Ltd*
(4) *The Company's consolidated financial results for YTD September 30, 2019 reflected adjustments on IFRS 16 adoption from January 1, 2019.*
(5) *The Company did not record any revenue or cost of sales from the Didipio mine during the third quarter of 2019. In addition third quarter 2019 General and Administration - other, includes $7.6 million non-production costs related to maintaining Didipio operational readiness.*

The following table provides a quarterly financial summary:

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	**Sept 30 2019 (2)**	Jun 30 2019	Mar 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Sept 30 2018	Jun 30 2018	Mar 31 2018(1)	Dec 31 2017
Average Gold Price Received (US$/oz)	1,414	1,331	1,308	1,239	1,202	1,293	1,340	1,275
Average Copper Price Received (US$/lb)	-	2.60	3.12	3.04	2.95	3.12	3.03	3.17
Revenue	**133.6**	186.0	179.5	183.3	186.8	205.7	196.7	246.1
EBITDA (excluding gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge)	**33.9**	70.7	64.4	73.7	79.4	109.7	100.9	148.6
Earnings/ (loss)after income tax and before gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge (net of tax)	**(5.3)**	22.1	16.0	17.4	20.4	47.7	38.6	93.7
Net Profit / (Loss)	**(21.9)**	15.3	12.4	10.9	21.7	44.6	44.5	88.6
Net Earnings / (Loss) per share								
Basic	**$(0.04)**	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.04	$0.07	$0.07	$0.14
Diluted	**$(0.04)**	$0.02	$0.02	$0.02	$0.03	$0.07	$0.07	$0.14

(1) The Company's consolidated financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 reflect adjustments on IFRS 15 adoption from January 1, 2018.
(2) The Company did not record any revenue or cost of sales from the Didipio mine during the third quarter of 2019.

Revenue

Third quarter revenue of $133.6 million was 28% lower than the prior quarter primarily due to no sales from Didipio during the quarter, which was partially offset by increased sales from Haile and a higher average gold price received.

YTD revenue of $499.1 million was 15% below the same period in 2018 primarily due to lower gold sales from Didipio, expected lower gold sales from New Zealand, and lower YTD copper pricing. These were partially offset by a 2% higher average gold price received relative to the same period in 2018.

EBITDA

Analysis of revenue and costs for each operating site is contained within the Business Summary section of this report.

The Company recorded YTD EBITDA of $169.0 million including $33.9 million in the third quarter. YTD EBITDA was 42% below that of the first nine months of 2018 primarily due to the lower sales volumes, particularly the absence of sales from Didipio during the third quarter, combined with lower EBITDA from Haile.

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation charges include amortisation of mine development and deferred pre-stripping costs plus depreciation of plant and equipment. Depreciation and amortisation charges are mostly calculated on a unit of production basis and were therefore lower in the third quarter and YTD reflecting the lower production and sales. Depreciation and amortisation charges totalled $36.4 million in the third quarter and $118.5 million for the YTD 2019, significantly below the charges in the comparative quarter and prior YTD of $41.7 million and $145.7 million respectively.

Undesignated Hedges Gains/Losses

Unrealised hedge gains and losses reflect the changes in the fair value of the Company's undesignated hedges which are brought to account at the end of each reporting period. These valuation adjustments for the third quarter resulted in a $23.0 million unrealised loss due to mark-to-market revaluation of the New Zealand dollar gold hedges spanning the fourth quarter of 2019 and 2020. This compared to a $9.5 million loss in the prior quarter.

YTD the Company recorded a $31.1 million loss to the mark-to-market revaluation of the New Zealand dollar gold hedges as compared to a hedge gain of $7.4 million in the YTD 2018 which mainly related to 2018 copper hedges. The company has not entered into any copper hedges in 2019.

Taxation Benefit

The Company recorded an income tax benefit of $6.7 million in the third quarter compared to an income tax expense of $0.7 million in the second quarter, both mainly related to New Zealand. The third quarter tax benefit relates mainly to the mark-to-market revaluation losses related to future New Zealand dollar gold hedges.

For the YTD 2019, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of $1.2 million compared to an income tax expense of $26.5 million for the same period in 2018. This was mainly due to tax benefits recognised for unrealised losses on the mark-to-market revaluation of the New Zealand dollar gold hedges and the reduced underlying profitability.

Cash Flows

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	**Q3 30 Sept 2019**	Q2 30 June 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	**YTD Sept 30 2019**	YTD Sept 30 2018
Cash flows from Operating Activities	**32.4**	86.2	64.3	**157.6**	250.4
Cash flows used in Investing Activities	**(54.3)**	(76.1)	(58.7)	**(188.3)**	(177.8)
Cash flows used in Financing Activities	**(4.0)**	(10.1)	(63.3)	**(16.7)**	(76.0)

Cash inflows from operating activities for the third quarter were $32.4 million, a 62% decrease from the previous quarter due to lower sales, with the third quarter including no sales from Didipio. There was no significant movement in net working capital in the quarter with reductions in Didipio's trade debtors largely offset by increased inventories.

For the YTD 2019, cash inflows from operating activities of $157.6 million were 37% lower than YTD 2018 primarily due to lower group production and sales, particularly in the third quarter from Didipio, combined with a weaker YTD EBITDA at Haile.

Cash used for investing activities of $54.3 million in the third quarter was 33% below the previous quarter mainly due to decreased capitalised pre-stripping at Haile and Macraes, reduced growth capital at Haile, and the deferral of capital spend at Didipio.

For YTD 2019, cash used for investing activities of $188.3 million was 6% higher than the same period in 2018 primarily due to higher capitalised pre-stripping costs at Haile and Macraes and investments to advance organic growth projects at Haile, Didipio and Waihi in particular.

Cash used in financing activities for the third quarter of $4.0 million was less than the prior year period and previous quarter which included dividends paid and a debt repayment of $50 million in September 2018.

For YTD 2019, cash used in financing activities of $16.7 million were significantly below YTD 2018, mainly reflective of lower dividends paid and the aforementioned debt repayment in 2018.

Balance Sheet

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q4 31 Dec 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	**55.6**	107.7
Other Current Assets	**156.3**	144.6
Non-Current Assets	**1,807.5**	1,772.7
Total Assets	**2,019.4**	2,025.0
Current Liabilities	**199.4**	182.7
Non-Current Liabilities	**281.0**	275.6
Total Liabilities	**480.4**	458.3
Total Shareholders' Equity	**1,539.0**	1,566.7

Current assets were $211.9 million as at September 30, 2019 compared to $252.3 million as at December 31, 2018 mainly due to lower cash balances reflecting the lower third quarter operating cash flow. This was partly offset by higher inventories at Didipio with no sales during the quarter.

Non-current assets increased to $1.81 billion as at September 30, 2019 compared to $1.78 billion as at December 31, 2018, mainly due to increased mining assets and property, plant and equipment partially offset by decreases in fair value of financial assets recognised through other comprehensive income and inventories.

Current liabilities were $199.4 million as at September 30, 2019 compared to $182.7 million as at December 31, 2018. This was mainly due to unrealised losses in the fair value of gold hedges, higher lease liabilities and trade payables, partly offset by lower income tax liabilities following the annual income tax payment in New Zealand completed in March 2019.

Non-current liabilities increased to $281.0 million as at September 30, 2019 from $275.6 million as at December 31, 2018 mainly due to higher finance lease liabilities and unrealised losses in the fair value of gold hedges partly offset by a reduction in the asset retirement obligations at Haile.

Shareholders' Equity

A summary of the movement in shareholders' equity is set out below:

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	Q3 30 Sept 2019
Total equity at beginning of the quarter	**1,581.1**
Profit / (loss) after income tax	**(21.9)**
Movement in other comprehensive income	**(21.4)**
Movement in contributed surplus	**1.2**
Issue of shares	**-**
Total equity at end of the quarter	**1,539.0**

Shareholders' equity decreased slightly to approximately $1.54 billion as at September 30, 2019, mainly due to the net loss and the movements in other comprehensive income during the quarter. Other Comprehensive Income reflects the net changes in the fair value of other financial assets and currency translation differences which arise from the translation of values of assets and liabilities in entities with a functional currency other than USD.

A summary of capital resources is set out below:

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019	Shares Outstanding	Options and Share Rights Outstanding	Fully Diluted Shares Outstanding
October 30, 2019	622,293,696	12,265,169	634,558,865
September 30, 2019	622,293,696	12,265,169	634,558,865
December 31, 2018	618,623,496	13,389,731	632,013,227

Debt management and liquidity

As at September 30, 2019, the cash funds held were $55.6 million compared to $107.7 million as at December 31, 2018. In addition, the Company held $34.1 million in marketable securities being strategic investments in listed exploration companies.

The Company was in a net current asset position of $12.5 million as at September 30, 2019 compared to a net current asset position of $69.6 million as at December 31, 2018.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company's total debt facilities remained at $200 million of which $150 million remained drawn. The Company had immediately available liquidity of $105.6 million with $55.6 million in cash and $50 million of available undrawn credit facilities. Presently, these facilities are due to step down to $150 million as at 31 December 2019 and to be repaid by 31 December 2020. The Company is in discussions with its lenders regarding proposed amendments to its debt facilities aimed at increasing available liquidity beyond 31 December 2019 and to align the debt profile with current operational and organic growth plans.

Capital Commitments

Capital commitments relates principally to the purchase of property, plant and equipment mainly at Haile in relation to the new upgraded mining fleet and the regrind circuit upgrade. The Company's capital commitments as at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	Capital Commitments
Within 1 year	66.1

Selected Annual Information

The following table provides financial data for the Company for each of the three most recently completed financial years:

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019 (US$m)	Q3 2019	YTD 2019	2018	2017	2016
Revenue	**133.6**	**499.1**	772.5	724.4	628.6
Net Profit / (loss) after Tax	**(21.9)**	**5.8**	121.7	171.7	136.5
Net Earnings / (loss) per share – Basic	**$(0.04)**	**$0.01**	$0.20	$0.28	$0.22
Net Earnings / (loss) per share – Diluted	**$(0.04)**	**$0.01**	$0.19	$0.27	$0.22
Total assets	**2,019.4**	**2,019.4**	2,025.0	2,045.8	1,915.7
Total non-current financial liabilities	**179.3**	**179.3**	166.6	176.5	238.0
Cash dividends per share	**$0.01**	**$0.01**	$0.03	$0.02	$0.01

Between 2015 and 2017, revenue, net profit and total assets increased after the Company acquired the Waihi Gold Mine in New Zealand on October 30, 2015 and the Haile Gold Mine in South Carolina, USA where commercial production was declared effective from October 1, 2017. Non-current liabilities reflected the phase of growth with the Company drawing on its debt facilities during the construction phase at Haile and the Didipio underground. In 2018, the Company made discretionary debt repayments totalling $50 million.

Business Summary

A summary of the operational performance of the operations is presented below.

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019		Haile	Didipio	Waihi	Macraes	Consolidated	
						Q3 2019	Q2 2019
Gold Produced	koz	36.8	16.7	16.0	37.9	107.5	129.3
Gold Sales	koz	42.1	(0.6)	15.3	37.6	94.3	125.6
Average Gold Price	US$/oz	1,477	-	1,481	1,482	1,414 (1)	1,331
Copper Produced	kt	-	2.3	-	-	2.3	4.0
Copper Sales	kt	-	-	-	-	-	3.6
Average Copper Price	US$/lb	-	-	-	-	-	2.60
Total Ore Mined	kt	669	92	115	1,181	2,057	2,836
Tonnes Processed	kt	834	604	117	1,471	3,026	3,431
Gold Grade Processed	g/t	1.75	0.97	4.93	0.98	1.34	1.40
Gold Recovery	%	78.1	89.4	86.3	81.9	82.4	83.8
Cash Costs	US$/oz	888	0 (2)	686	805	828	684
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	1,106	0 (2)	778	1,262	1,122	1,118

Year to date 30 Sept 2019		Haile	Didipio	Waihi	Macraes	Consolidated	
						YTD 2019	YTD 2018
Gold Produced	koz	99.7	83.5	52.3	127.0	362.4	406.6
Gold Sales	koz	100.9	60.2	50.5	129.5	341.1	400.6
Average Gold Price	US$/oz	1,380	1,385	1,361	1,358	1,346	1,315
Copper Produced	kt	-	10.2	-	-	10.2	12.1
Copper Sales	kt	-	6.9	-	-	6.9	11.4
Average Copper Price	US$/lb	-	2.84	-	-	2.84	3.05
Total Ore Mined	Kt	1,852	1,173	333	4,616	7,974	7,839
Tonnes processed	Kt	2,341	2,633	338	4,452	9,763	9,241
Gold grade processed	g/t	1.69	1.11	5.55	1.07	1.39	1.58
Recovery	%	77.9	88.5	86.5	82.8	83.3	86.4
Cash Costs	US$/oz	896	481	695	718	725	465
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	1,366	694	855	1,142	1,087	751

(1) Realised gains and losses on gold hedging are included in the consolidated average gold price.
(2) Didipio recorded nil gold sales in the quarter ended 30 September 2019 and therefore did not record an AISC on an ounce sold basis. An AISC on gold produced during Q3 will be recognised on sale.

A reconciliation of Cash Costs and All-In Sustaining Costs is presented below.

Quarter ended 30 Sept 2019		**Q3 30 Sept 2019**	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	**YTD Sept 30 2019**	YTD Sept 30 2018
Cost of sales, excl. D&A and including indirect taxes (1)	US$m	**78.2**	103.4	91.7	**284.5**	254.8
Deduct adjustment on adoption of IFRS 15	US$m	**N/A**	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	3.0
Cost of sales – sub-total	US$m	**78.2**	103.4	91.7	**284.5**	257.8
Selling costs	US$m	**0.4**	4.8	4.9	**9.8**	11.2
By-product credits	US$m	**(0.5)**	(22.2)	(29.4)	**(46.9)**	(82.7)
Total Cash Costs (net of by-product credits)	US$m	**78.1**	85.9	67.2	**247.4**	186.3
Gold sales from operating mines	koz	**94.3**	125.6	134.1	**341.1**	400.6
Cash Costs	US$/oz	**828**	684	501	**725**	465
Total sustaining capital expenditure	US$/oz	**224**	355	183	**287**	204
Corporate general & administration	US$/oz	**53**	67	57	**61**	57
Other	US$/oz	**18**	12	21	**13**	25
All-In Sustaining Costs	**US$/oz**	**1,122**	**1,118**	**761**	**1,087**	**751**

(1) The Company's consolidated results for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 reflect adjustments on adoption of IFRS 15 effective from January 1, 2018. In accordance with the World Gold Council's updated methodology for AISC calculation, as from January 1, 2019, the Company has included production taxes paid in the AISC – specifically excise tax, local business and property taxes paid in the Philippines.

Outlook

Subsequent to the quarter end, the Company announced processing at Didipio was suspended following depletion of consumables necessary for sustained operations. The Company revised its consolidated 2019 guidance and now expects to produce between 460,000 and 480,000 ounces of gold along with 10,000 to 11,000 tonnes of copper. Consolidated AISC is expected to range between US$1,040 and US$1,090 per ounce sold while the cash cost guidance has been revised to US$710 to US$760 per ounce sold.

This guidance assumes no further production or sales from Didipio for the remainder of the year. The Didipio operation is expected to remain in a state of readiness for re-start as the Company works with the Philippine national government to finalise a renewal of the FTAA.

Haile is expected to deliver moderately higher production in the fourth quarter due to an increase in the average feed grade combined with progressive throughput and recovery improvements as the regrind circuit continues to be further debottlenecked and optimised. Continued increases in total mined volumes and mining productivity are also targeted with higher capacity haul trucks due to arrive on-site and commence operation during the fourth quarter. However, with a similar strip ratio combined with contractor support to maximise waste movements, no material quarter-on-quarter improvement in AISC is expected.

Waihi is expected to deliver a similar quarter of production in the fourth quarter. Following receipt of resource consents for the Martha Underground Project, the Company is advancing mine development and management plans and ongoing resource drilling.

At Macraes, production is expected to increase significantly in the fourth quarter due to an improved average mined grade.

While the outlook assumes no further production or sales for Didpio for the remainder of the year, it should be noted that material finished goods inventories are available for immediate sale on the resumption of operations.

Haile

Production statistics

		Q3 30 Sep 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sep 2018	YTD 30 Sep 2019	YTD 30 Sep 2018
Gold Produced	koz	**36.8**	37.2	28.6	**99.7**	104.3
Total Waste Mined [(1)]	kt	**6,913**	4,966	3,466	**15,155**	11,221
Total Ore Mined	kt	**669**	617	588	**1,852**	2,365
Ore Mined Grade	g/t	**1.87**	2.31	1.49	**1.98**	1.77
Mill Feed	Kt	**834**	757	579	**2,341**	1,710
Mill Feed Grade	g/t	**1.75**	1.91	1.85	**1.69**	2.30
Recovery	%	**78.1**	79.4	82.7	**77.9**	82.3

(1) Includes pre-strip.

Haile had three recorded injuries YTD, decreasing 12MMA TRIFR from 7.7 in the second quarter of 2019 to 6.7 at the end of the third quarter of 2019. This represents a significant improvement in safety performance and reflects the ongoing focus on safety leadership and employee engagement.

Haile produced 99,711 ounces of gold YTD, including 36,812 ounces in the third quarter, down 4% from the same period in 2018 and broadly flat quarter-on-quarter. YTD production was lower due to a lower mill feed grade and recovery, partially offset by a 37% increase in total mill feed. The higher mill throughput also benefitted quarter-on-quarter production, which remained relatively flat despite an 8% lower mill feed grade. The mill feed grade was impacted by slightly delayed access to planned higher grade ore from in the bottom of Snake Phase 1 late in the quarter due to the confined nature of the mining area at the bottom of the pit.

Total YTD mining movements increased 25% compared to the same period in 2018 and 36% quarter-on-quarter. The significant increases reflect accelerated pre-stripping activities through improved productivity and the addition of a mining contractor.

Ore mined YTD reduced 22% over the same period in 2018 but increased 8% quarter-on-quarter. The lower YTD ore mining was consistent with new mining areas in Red Hill and Snake pits currently being accessed, while mining in 2018 was primarily in the Mill Zone pit where waste had already been cleared. The quarter-on-quarter increase in ore mined reflected increasing access to ore zones in Red Hill and continued mining at the lower areas of Snake Phase 1.

Mill feed YTD was 37% higher than the same period in 2018 and 10% higher quarter-on-quarter due to continued success in debottlenecking the milling processes and improved plant utilization. During the quarter, the Company achieved peak throughput levels of above 3.5 million tonnes on an annualised basis. Through further plant debottlenecking, the Company expects to continue to increase plant capacity and total mill feed.

The average feed grade reduced 27% over the same period in 2018 and 8% quarter-on-quarter. With higher plant throughput and limited productivity in the higher-grade Snake ore zone late in the quarter, average grade was lowered by the use of stockpile ore to supplement mill feed.

During the third quarter, the Company continued to optimise the new regrinding circuit and in the fourth quarter expects to complete construction of the pre-aeration thickener to support grind size optimisation through the new circuit. Post completion of the thickener installation and further optimisation of the regrinding circuit the Company is targeting steady-state recoveries in the mid-80% range at higher throughput rates.

Haile continues to deliver improvements in operating and processing efficiencies YTD and remains focussed on delivering continued and sustained improvements through:

- commissioning and rollout of new mining equipment including the second PC 4000 shovel and nine additional 200-tonne electric drive trucks scheduled to commence operation throughout the fourth quarter;

- implementation of a management operating system and short interval control in the mine, plant and maintenance areas; and
- completion of the pre-aeration thickener installation and optimisation of the regrind circuit performance to deliver higher steady-state recoveries.

Haile is expected to deliver higher production in fourth quarter due to an increasing average feed grade and improved throughput and recovery. Continued increases in total mined volumes and mine productivity are also expected with the larger fleet.

Financial statistics

		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	**YTD Sept 30 2019**	YTD Sept 30 2018
Gold Sales	Koz	**42.1**	34.0	27.3	**100.9**	102.9
Silver Sales	Koz	**2.8**	21.3	21.1	**40.0**	89.3
Average Gold Price Received	US$/oz	**1,477**	1,317	1,213	**1,380**	1,288
Cash Costs	US$/oz	**888**	710	550	**896**	414
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	**1,106**	1,379	1,081	**1,366**	828
All-In Sustaining Margin	US$/oz	**372**	(62)	132	**14**	460

(1) Haile achieved commercial production at the beginning of the fourth quarter 2017. As such all revenue and costs are reported and expensed.

Unit Costs		**Q3 30 Sept 2019**	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	**YTD 30 Sept 2019**	YTD 30 Sept 2018
Mining Cost (1)	US$/t mined	**3.42**	3.78	3.13	**3.99**	2.67
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	**13.23**	15.10	15.68	**14.01**	14.96
Site G&A Cost	US$/t milled	**4.78**	5.69	5.69	**5.62**	5.88

(1) Mining unit costs are inclusive of capitalised pre-strip.

Haile unit costs (US$m)	**Q3 30 Sept 2019**	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	**YTD Sept 30 2019**	YTD Sept 30 2018
Cash Costs (gross)	**37.2**	24.4	15.3	**90.7**	43.9
Less: by-product credits	**(0.0)**	(0.3)	(0.3)	**(0.6)**	(1.5)
Add: Freight, treatment and refining charges	**0.2**	0.1	N/A	**0.3**	0.2
Cash Costs (net)	**37.4**	24.2	15.0	**90.4**	42.6
Gold sales (koz)	**42.1**	34.0	27.3	**100.9**	102.9
Cash cost per ounce sold (US$)	**888**	710	550	**896**	414
Add: General capital and leases	**5.5**	4.7	4.9	**14.7**	11.7
Add: Pre-strip and capitalised mining	**0.9**	15.2	6.3	**24.1**	20.4
Add: Brownfields exploration	**1.1**	1.0	1.5	**3.4**	4.0
Add: Corporate general and administration	**1.7**	1.8	1.9	**5.2**	6.5
All-In Sustaining Costs (net)	**46.6**	46.9	29.5	**137.8**	85.2
Gold sales (koz)	**42.1**	34.0	27.3	**100.9**	102.9
All-In Sustaining Costs per ounce sold (US$)	**1,106**	1,379	1,081	**1,366**	828

In the third quarter, mining unit costs decreased for the second consecutive quarter, down 9% quarter-on-quarter and 37% from the first quarter of 2019 due to increased productivity and equipment availability and improved ground conditions. Processing costs of $13.23 per tonne milled decreased 12.6% quarter-on-quarter as a result of higher mill throughput and lower total costs.

The third quarter 2019 AISC for Haile was $1,106 per ounce sold, a decrease of 20% quarter-on-quarter due to higher sales volumes and improved productivity both mining and processing where tonnes mined and milled improved 35% and 10%, respectively, quarter-on-quarter. There was minimal capitalisation of pre-strip in the third quarter with virtually all third quarter mining costs, including waste movements reporting to cash costs.

In the fourth quarter, pre-stripping of the Ledbetter orebody for future production will commence with continued support of the mining contractor. This, combined with the expensing of stockpiled ore to supplement ore feed to the mill and the timing of sales means no material change in AISC is expected in the fourth quarter.

Exploration

In the third quarter of 2019, Haile exploration expenditures and other related costs were $1.6 million. The exploration program included 20 holes for 6,322 metres utilising four in-house diamond drill rigs. Drilling focussed in the Ledbetter phase 5 pit (Mustang deposit) to infill and convert inferred blocks and optimise the ultimate pit design. A total of 17 of 19 planned holes have been completed in the Ledbetter deep drill program. Additionally, 2 of 5 shallow holes have been completed within the Ledbetter phase 5 pit design.

Results have been received for five Ledbetter phase 5 pit holes and are in line with the block model. Assays were received for six infill holes at the Ledbetter phase 1 and 2 pits with grades and widths supporting the block model. Results received for eight infill and two step-out holes at the Haile pit also support results and modelling to date.

For the fourth quarter, exploration will focus on completing the Ledbetter drill program and testing opportunities in the upper portion of Horseshoe Underground. A total of 24,000 metres of brownfields drilling is forecast in 2019.

Projects

Construction of the cyanide destruct circuit progressed as planned with tank construction underway and commissioning on schedule for the fourth quarter. Design and concrete work for the new pre-aeration thickener was completed in the third quarter with construction expected to be completed and commissioned by year-end 2019.

Field construction activities progressed for the new PAG waste storage facility, and the freshwater detention dam earthworks and lining were completed in the third quarter.

Engineering and other pre-construction planning activities for the Horseshoe Underground Mine continued during the quarter in anticipation of receiving the permit early in 2020.

Didipio

Production statistics

		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Gold Produced	koz	**16.7**	33.1	32.8	**83.5**	91.6
Copper Produced	kt	**2.3**	4.0	4.3	**10.2**	12.1
Total Waste Mined [1]	kt	**8**	44	92.8	**94**	226.9
Total Ore Mined	kt	**92**	747	153	**1,173**	780
Ore Mined Grade Gold	g/t	**1.33**	1.72	1.57	**1.80**	2.27
Ore Mined Grade Copper	%	**0.47**	0.56	0.75	**0.55**	0.58
Mill Feed	kt	**604**	1,022	959	**2,633**	2,823
Mill Feed Grade Gold	g/t	**0.97**	1.14	1.19	**1.11**	1.13
Mill Feed Grade Copper	%	**0.43**	0.43	0.49	**0.43**	0.47
Recovery Gold	%	**89.4**	88.1	89.5	**88.5**	89.4
Recovery Copper	%	**88.1**	90.4	91.2	**89.0**	90.9

(1) Includes pre-strip.

Didipio achieved a 12MMA TRIFR of 1.3 per million hours worked at the end of the third quarter, an increase from 0.55 at the end of the second quarter. The operation has undertaken activities to focus on hand safety and pinch point awareness to continue its legacy of outstanding safety performance.

For the YTD 2019, Didipio has produced 83,465 ounces of gold and 10,187 tonnes of copper, including 16,727 ounces of gold and 2,316 tonnes of copper in the third quarter. This is a 9% reduction from the same period in 2018 and a 50% reduction quarter-on-quarter, both due to the processing of mostly low-grade stockpile ore in the current quarter.

As previously reported, underground mining was temporarily suspended in mid-July due to the depletion of consumable mining supplies. Hydrological management and other environmental management activities are ongoing for health and safety purposes, to ensure ongoing environmental compliance and to ensure the mine is maintained in a state of operational readiness for a rapid restart of normal mining operations.

Mill feed YTD reduced 7% over the same period in 2018 and 41% quarter-on-quarter. This was a combination of lower plant throughput rates across the current quarter to manage plant wear and to optimise the consumption of consumables and diesel fuel, combined with a 24-day planned maintenance shut brought forward from December and completed in September. Third quarter mill feed was 604k tonnes which included 132k tonnes of underground ore and 472k tonnes of previously mined low-grade open pit stockpile ore.

The average mill gold feed grade was 2% lower than the same period in 2018 and 15% lower quarter-on-quarter due to processing of predominantly low-grade open pit stockpile ore.

No sales of gold-copper concentrate or gold doré were completed during the quarter due to the restrictions on material movements imposed by the provincial and local government units.

On July 25, 2019, the Regional Trial Court of Nueva Vizcaya ('NV') denied OceanaGold's petition for an injunction against the Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya and local government units from interfering with the Didipio operations. The Company appealed the Regional Trial Court decision to the Court of Appeals in Manila. A hearing took place on September 18, 2019 and the Company is currently awaiting a decision from the Court of Appeals on an injunction.

In the meantime, OceanaGold's main petition in the Regional Trial Court where the company is seeking the Court to (a) declare as null and void the Governor's restraining order, and (b) prohibit local government units from restraining the Didipio operations has proceeded to pre-trial conference. The parties are now preparing for a trial of these substantive issues.

Didipio's final quarter outlook remains uncertain given the absence of a definitive timeline for a potential resumption of normal operations which is dependent on either (i) a renewal of the FTAA process (refer page 18), or (ii) the favourable resolution of the above legal dispute, whichever comes first. Currently the Company believes if renewal can be completed, or if a positive legal resolution can be achieved in a timely manner, Didipio will be able to resume normal operations without further material delay.

Financial statistics

		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Gold Sales	koz	**(0.6)**	31.7	32.2	**60.2**	91.7
Copper Sales	kt.	**0.0**	3.6	4.2	**6.9**	11.4
Silver Sales	koz	**(0.9)**	45.1	51.2	**86.5**	140.4
Average Gold Price Received	US$/oz	**-**	1,400	1,168	**1,385**	1,265
Average Copper Price Received	US$/lb	**-**	2.60	2.95	**2.8**	3.05
Cash Costs	US$/oz	**0**[(1)]	552	312	**481**	218
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	**0**[(1)]	733	449	**694**	349
All-In Sustaining Margin	**US$/oz**	**-**	667	719	**691**	916

(1) Didipio recorded nil gold sales in the quarter ended 30 September 2019 and therefore did not record an AISC on an ounce sold basis. An AISC on gold produced during Q3 will be recognised on sale.

Unit Costs		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Mining Cost (Open Pit) [(1)]	US$/t mined	**-**	7.33	-	**15.63**	28.01
Mining Cost (U/G)	US$/t mined	**-**	33.53	39.67	**39.34**	42.10
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	**8.04**	5.58	6.70	**6.18**	6.40
Site G&A Cost	US$/t milled	**9.63**	5.74	5.71	**6.56**	5.96

(1) Mining unit costs are inclusive of capitalised pre-strip and capitalized underground mining development

Didipio unit costs (US$m)	Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Cash Costs (gross)	**-**	29.7	33.7	**57.5**	85.6
Less: By-product credits	**-**	(21.3)	(28.2)	**(44.8)**	(78.8)
Less: Production taxes	**-**	4.6	NA	**7.4**	NA
Add: Freight, treatment and refining charges	**-**	4.5	4.5	**8.8**	13.2
Cash Costs (net)	**-**	17.5	10.0	**28.9**	20.0
Gold sales (koz)	**(0.6)** [(1)]	31.7	32.2	**60.2**	91.7
Cash Cost per ounce sold (US$)	**-**	552	312	**481**	218
Add: General capital and leases	**-**	2.4	1.1	**6.4**	1.8
Add: Pre-strip and capitalised mining	**-**	0.5	0.8	**1.1**	2.0
Add: Brownfields exploration	**-**	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	0.2
Add: Corporate general and administration	**-**	2.8	2.4	**5.3**	8.1
All-In Sustaining Costs (net)	**-**	23.2	14.5	**41.8**	32.0
Gold sales (koz)	**(0.6)** [(1)]	31.7	32.2	**60.2**	91.7
All-In Sustaining Costs per ounce sold (US$)	**-**	733	449	**694**	349

(1) Represents final adjustments on completion of concentrate shipments from the prior period.

Processing and site G&A costs were $8.04 and $9.63 per tonne milled, respectively. The increases relative to the same period in 2018 and also quarter-on-quarter are attributable to the reduction in total tonnes milled in the third quarter, which is a result of the lower average throughput rates plus the 24-day processing plant maintenance shutdown in September. During the quarter $7.6 million was included in General and Administration – other, which related to maintaining elements of the Didipio operation in a state of operational readiness for a re-start of normal operations.

Didipio recorded no gold sales during the third quarter and therefore did not record an AISC on a per ounce sold basis. While the production remains in inventory for future sale, as a guide for the third quarter, the Company notes that on a gold ounce produced basis, using an assumed copper price of $2.60/lb, the estimated AISC on an as produced basis was approximately $517 per ounce. When the gold produced during the third quarter is sold, an actual AISC on a per ounce sold basis will be generated and reported.

Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement

The initial term of the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) ended on June 20, 2019. The FTAA is renewable for another 25 years and the Company lodged the application for the renewal in March 2018. The Company is currently continuing the renewal process with its regulatory stakeholders, including the Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR") and Mines and Geosciences Bureau ("MGB"). The MGB has confirmed in writing in a letter dated June 20, 2019 that the Didipio mine is permitted to continue its mining operations pending the completion of the renewal process.

The Company remains proactively engaged with its regulatory stakeholders, including the Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR") and Mines and Geosciences Bureau ("MGB") on the renewal process. The Company notes that should circumstances arise where there is an expectation that an FTAA renewal will not be granted, or there is otherwise an expectation of an extended suspension of production, this may constitute an impairment indicator and the carrying value of the Didipio assets may be impaired.

Waihi

Production statistics

		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Gold Produced	koz	**16.0**	21.2	26.6	**52.3**	65.9
Total Waste Mined	kt	**14**	72	50	**140**	138.8
Total Ore Mined	kt	**115**	123	120	**333**	327
Ore Mined Grade	g/t	**4.94**	5.96	7.80	**5.54**	6.99
Mill Feed	kt	**117**	126	118	**338**	326
Mill Feed Grade	g/t	**4.93**	5.99	7.86	**5.55**	7.05
Recovery	%	**86.3**	86.9	89.3	**86.5**	89.4

In the third quarter of 2019, the Waihi operation reported a 12-MMA TRIFR of 5.5 per million hours worked, slightly higher than 4.9 at the end of the third quarter 2018. Waihi continues to focus on implementing actions emanating from its safety maturity survey that are designed to reduce TRIFR.

For the YTD 2019, Waihi produced 52,304 ounces of gold including 16,021 ounces in the third quarter. Third quarter gold production was 40% lower than the same period in 2018 and 24% lower quarter-on-quarter. These reductions were in-line with expectations and consistent with the planned mine plan whereby lower grade ore was mined.

Ore mining in current mining areas is expected to be depleted in the first quarter of 2020. Operations at Waihi will then transition from the current areas to the Martha Underground, which commenced initial development in the second quarter of 2019. Additional information on projects, including Martha Underground, is included in the Waihi project section below.

Ore mined in the third quarter was 115k tonnes, a 4% reduction over the same period in 2018 and a 7% quarter-on-quarter reduction. These period-on-period reductions were in-line with expectations and consistent with the mine plan. During the quarter mined ore continued to be sourced from the Correnso, Daybreak, Louis and Trio Deeps veins.

Mill feed YTD was 4% higher than the same period in 2018 and 7% lower quarter-on-quarter. The period-on-period variations are in-line with the mine plans.

Mill feed grade YTD was 31% lower than the same period in 2018 and 18% lower quarter-on-quarter as expected. Gold recovery for the third quarter was similar to the prior quarter, despite the reduction in mill feed grade. The recovery reduction relative to the same period in 2018 largely reflects the materially lower mill feed grade.

Looking ahead, fourth quarter production at Waihi is expected to be broadly consistent with the third quarter.

Financial statistics

		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Gold Sales	koz	**15.3**	20.2	26.0	**50.5**	66.9
Average Gold Price Received	US$/oz	**1,481**	1,316	1,241	**1,361**	1,308
Cash Costs	US$/oz	**686**	648	510	**695**	614
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	**778**	815	603	**855**	756
All-In Sustaining Margin	**US$/oz**	**703**	501	638	**506**	552

Unit Costs		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Mining Cost [(1)]	US$/t mined	**43.16**	46.03	53.36	**49.74**	61.39
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	**27.05**	25.99	26.09	**27.39**	30.04
Site G&A Cost	US$/t milled	**19.04**	19.23	19.15	**20.27**	21.60

(1) Mining unit costs are inclusive of any capitalised mining costs.

Waihi unit costs (US$m)	Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Cash Costs (gross)	**10.9**	13.6	14.0	**36.4**	43.2
Less: by-product credits	**(0.5)**	(0.6)	(0.9)	**(1.5)**	(2.4)
Add: Freight, treatment and refining charges	**0.1**	0.1	0.1	**0.2**	0.3
Cash Costs (net)	**10.5**	13.1	13.2	**35.1**	41.1
Gold sales (koz)	**15.3**	20.2	26.0	**50.5**	66.9
Cash cost per ounce sold (US$)	**686**	648	510	**695**	614
Add: General capital and leases	**0.3**	0.5	0.5	**1.7**	2.8
Add: Pre-strip and capitalised mining	**0.0**	1.6	0.7	**3.0**	2.8
Add: Brownfields exploration	**0.0**	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	0.5
Add: Corporate general and administration	**1.1**	1.3	1.2	**3.4**	3.4
All-In Sustaining Costs (net)	**11.9**	16.5	15.7	**43.2**	50.6
Gold sales (koz)	**15.3**	20.2	26.0	**50.5**	66.9
All-In Sustaining Costs per ounce sold (US$)	**778**	815	603	**855**	756

Third quarter underground mining unit costs were $43.16 per tonne mined, processing costs were $27.05 per tonne milled, and site G&A costs were $19.04 per tonne milled. The lower period-on-period mining unit rates are largely driven by reduced waste movements as mining is focussed on ore stoping. The quarter-on-quarter increase in processing unit costs is due to the reduction of total ore tonnes mined and milled.

Waihi's third quarter AISC was $778 per ounce sold which was a 4% reduction quarter-on-quarter. The quarter-on-quarter decrease due to lower waste movements and lower sustaining capital which more than offset the reduction in ounces sold. The YTD AISC was $855 per ounce, 13% higher than the corresponding period in 2018 mainly due to a lower mill feed grade and decreased gold produced and sold consistent with the mine plan.

Exploration

In the third quarter of 2019, exploration expenditure and other related costs at Waihi were $6.22 million with most of this investment at the Martha Underground Project and the WKP prospect.

Brownfields exploration in the third quarter continued to focus on resource definition at the Martha Underground Project where 39,236 metres were drilled utilising six diamond drill rigs from both the 920-level and 800-level drill drives. This drilling was complemented by up to two surface diamond rigs. As at March 7 2019, the Martha Underground Indicated Resource stood at 2.1 million tonnes at 4.84 g/t for 331,000 ounces of gold and Inferred Resources stood at 4.5 million tonnes at 4.59 g/t Au for 667,000 ounces of gold.

Drilling at the regional WKP prospect located approximately ten kilometres to the north of Waihi continued in the third quarter where 7,499 metres have been drilled on the East Graben vein YTD. This drilling has intersected significant widths and gold grades in step-out holes on the initial resource announced in the first quarter that included 0.4 million tonnes at 18.0 g/t for 234,000 ounces of gold in the Indicated category and 1.1 million tonnes at 11.9 g/t for 401,000 ounces of gold in the Inferred category with most of the resource attributed to the East Graben vein. Drilling of 2,140 metres was conducted at priority regional targets with coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies around high level surface geological expressions of epithermal systems on the Ohui and White Bluffs tenements.

Exploration activities in the fourth quarter of 2019 will continue to focus on the Martha Underground Project and WKP prospect.

Projects

Development for the Martha Underground Project commenced, with 871 metres of mine development completed in the third quarter. The pilot hole was drilled for the raisebore ventilation connection between the 800m and 920m levels, and reaming to the full 4.5m diameter commenced, with 48 metres out of 120 metres advanced by the end of the quarter.

Feasibility level evaluations for the Martha Underground Project also progressed, including a mining methods analysis considering areas unaffected and affected by historical mining. Backfill requirements are also being assessed, including potential applications for uncemented rock fill, cemented rock fill and paste fill. Other feasibility work included design of a dewatering system to lower in-situ groundwater below the current 720m level. Dewatering holes will be drilled from the 920m level to intersect stope voids for the installation of pumps and piping.

The Company expects to complete a Waihi district study in the first half of 2020 incorporating development of the Martha and WKP deposits over the longer-term highlighting production rates, high-level costs and production schedules.

During the quarter, assessment of the Mining Permit application for the WKP lodged by the Company continued in-line with timing expectations by the New Zealand government.

Macraes

Production statistics

		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Gold Produced	koz	**37.9**	37.8	50.0	**127.0**	144.8
Total Waste Mined [1]	kt	**11,874**	13,116	8,332	**35,122**	29,588
Total Ore Mined	kt	**1,181**	1,349	2,089	**4,616**	4,367
Ore Mined Grade	g/t	**1.13**	0.96	1.17	**1.04**	1.31
Mill Feed	kt	**1,471**	1,526	1,459	**4,452**	4,382
Mill Feed Grade	g/t	**0.98**	0.93	1.23	**1.07**	1.19
Recovery	%	**81.9**	82.8	86.2	**82.8**	86.0

(1) Includes pre-strip.

In the third quarter of 2019, the Macraes operation reported one injury and a 12-MMA TRIFR of 4.6 per million hours worked, down from 7.0 at the end of the third quarter 2018. The operation has recently invigorated its behavioural based safety program and is focussing on quality safety leadership and engagement through the final quarter of 2019.

Macraes produced 126,970 ounces of gold YTD, including 37,918 ounces in the third quarter, down 12% from the same period in 2018 and in-line quarter-on-quarter. YTD production was lower due to a lower head grade and recovery, partially offset by higher total mill feed. Quarter-on-quarter production remained stable with a higher head grade offsetting lower throughput and recoveries. Coronation North was the primary ore source supported by ore production from Coronation and part of the previously mined Frasers Pit, now renamed the Gaytan Pit. Additional low-grade stockpile material was used to supplement mill feed reducing the average feed grade which also resulted in slightly lower recoveries.

Total YTD mining movements increased 17% over the same period in 2018 but reduced 10% quarter-on-quarter. The increase YTD reflected stripping of Coronation Stage 5 while the quarter-on-quarter reduction was in-line with the mining schedule, with equipment being utilised in multiple mining areas with the commencement of waste movements in the Gaytan Pit. Quarter-on-quarter ore mined decreased in-line with the mining schedule and also due to longer ore haul distances early in the quarter.

Mill feed YTD was 2% higher than the same period in 2018 but 4% lower quarter-on-quarter. The YTD increase reflects continued improvements in plant availability and performance, the quarter-on-quarter reduction due to processing of slightly harder ore. The split between underground and open pit ore remained relatively constant quarter-on-quarter with open pit ore accounting for approximately 85% of the total feed.

Mill feed grade YTD was 10% lower than the same period in 2018 but 5% higher quarter-on-quarter. The decrease YTD reflecting expected lower grades out at Coronation North, Coronation and Gaytan pits. The quarter-on-quarter increase was expected based on the mine plan, offset partially by increased reliance on low grade stockpiles.

YTD recoveries were 3% lower than the same period and 2018 and broadly in-line quarter-on-quarter. The YTD reduction was due to the lower mill feed grade and a higher gold-to-sulphur ratio per the mine plan.

Looking ahead, production at Macraes is expected to be higher in the fourth quarter on higher grades and with significant increases in ore from Coronation and Gaytan pits at reduced strip ratios.

Financial statistics

		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Gold Sales	koz	**37.6**	39.7	48.6	**129.5**	139.1
Average Gold Price Received	US$/oz	**1,482**	1,319	1,215	**1,358**	1,280
Cash Costs	US$/oz	**805**	786	594	**718**	594
All-In Sustaining Costs	US$/oz	**1,262**	1,356	874	**1,142**	957
All-In Sustaining Margin	**US$/oz**	**220**	(37)	341	**216**	323

Unit Costs		Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Mining Cost (Open Pit) (1)	US$/t mined	**1.18**	1.09	1.46	**1.17**	1.28
Mining Cost (U/G)	US$/t mined	**37.04**	40.44	40.26	**39.63**	42.31
Processing Cost	US$/t milled	**7.12**	7.03	7.63	**7.04**	7.66
Site G&A Cost	US$/t milled	**2.19**	2.03	1.99	**2.08**	1.86

(1) Mining unit costs are inclusive of pre-strip and capitalized underground mining development

Macraes unit costs (US$m)	Q3 30 Sept 2019	Q2 30 Jun 2019	Q3 30 Sept 2018	YTD Sept 30 2019	YTD Sept 30 2018
Cash Costs (gross)	**30.1**	31.1	28.7	**92.4**	82.1
Less: by-product credits	**0.0**	(0.1)	0.0	**(0.1)**	0.0
Add: Freight, treatment and refining charges	**0.2**	0.2	0.2	**0.5**	0.5
Cash Costs (net)	**30.3**	31.2	28.8	**92.9**	82.7
Gold sales (koz)	**37.6**	39.7	48.6	**129.5**	139.1
Cash cost per ounce sold (US$)	**805**	786	594	**718**	594
Add: General capital and leases	**3.9**	7.5	2.8	**17.7**	9.2
Add: Pre-strip and capitalised mining	**10.5**	12.3	7.4	**29.4**	31.1
Add: Brownfields exploration	**0.6**	0.3	1.0	**0.8**	3.6
Add: Corporate general and administration	**2.2**	2.5	2.3	**7.0**	6.6
All-In Sustaining Costs (net)	**47.4**	53.8	42.5	**147.8**	133.1
Gold sales (koz)	**37.6**	39.7	48.6	**129.5**	139.1
All-In Sustaining Costs per ounce sold (US$)	**1,262**	1,356	874	**1,142**	957

Third quarter 2019 open pit mining costs were $1.18 per tonne mined, underground mining costs were $37.04 per tonne mined, processing costs were $7.12 per tonne milled and site G&A costs were $2.19 per tonne milled. The underground mining unit cost demonstrated improvement relative to the comparative periods mainly due to lower equipment maintenance costs. Processing and G&A costs per tonne milled have remained broadly stable.

Macraes' third quarter AISC was $1,262 per ounce sold, which was 7% lower than the prior quarter. The decrease was due to lower waste movements and lower sustaining capital combined with a higher mill feed grade. YTD AISC was $1,142 per ounce, which was 19% higher than the corresponding period in 2018 mainly due to a lower mill feed grade and higher general operating capital, which includes the new excavator acquired in 2019.

Exploration

In the third quarter 2019, exploration expenditure and other related costs were $2.2 million with all expenditures related to brownfield exploration activities. Activities during the third quarter utilised up to three surface diamond drill rigs and one surface reverse circulation rig for a total of 11,348 metres drilled. Underground exploration during the third quarter utilised one diamond rig for a total of 530 metres drilled.

Drilling during the third quarter occurred mainly at Golden Point, Gaytan and Frasers Underground. At Golden Point, an infill program continued the definition of underground resources. The planned Golden Point infill program is now 100% complete. Drilling at Gaytan consisted of an infill program which focussed on the conversion of low-strip ratio open pit resources. The initial Gaytan infill program was completed in June, with an additional program now completed to convert newly defined resources. At Frasers Underground, an infill drill program was completed on a planned new stoping panel.

Drilling results to date from both Golden Point and Gaytan are encouraging and demonstrate economic mining grades and widths for underground and open pit mining, respectively. The Company continues to investigate an underground mining operation at Golden Point which forms part of the mine life extension initiatives for the Macraes operation. Results from Frasers Underground were in line with expectations.

Exploration activities in the fourth quarter will continue to focus on resource estimate updates and geological interpretation from the completed Golden Point and Frasers programs. Two additional programs totalling approximately 1,000-metre diamond drilling to define additional resources in the underground will be completed

Projects

The Company is currently investigating opportunities to increase mine life at Macraes. To this end, the investment in exploration with drilling activities across multiple targets within the Macraes Goldfield and further mine planning is underway.

Work progressed on the scoping study for the Golden Point geological resource, with an updated geological model being constructed following the latest round of infill drilling. Other work undertaken focussed on geotechnical assessment and options for mining methods, including the potential for use of backfill to maximise overall resource recovery.

Sustainability

Environment and Community

The Company did not record any significant environmental incidents in the third quarter of 2019 and environmental performance remains consistently strong.

The Corporate Tailings Governance Committee, chaired by the CEO, met through the period and appointed Len Murray (President and CEO of Klohn Krippen Berger) as an independent technical advisor to the Committee. Len has over 35 years' experience in the design and construction of mining and civil earthworks including extensive experience with design, construction and management of Tailings storage facilities. The Committee has initiated a regular review of our Operational performance and quality assurance processes.

The Responsible Supply Chain Working Group continues internal review to identify actions in line with the requirements of Australia's Modern Slavery Act.

Implementation of Human Rights Impact Assessments ("HRIA") continues at Haile and across the New Zealand operations. The second phase of the Didipio HRIA covering stakeholder and rights engagement concluded in June and the company is reviewing the reported results.

Haile

Groundwater and surface water sampling and testing results continue to show high water quality with little to no impact from mining activities and results continue to support the long-range modelling.

The permitting processes associated with the proposed Haile expansion and underground mining activities continues to be well supported by the Regulators and local communities with the 22nd consecutive successful Mining Permit modification approved by the Department of Health and Environmental Control and unanimous and unconditional approval from the Lancaster County Council for all permit related actions required under the Supplemental Environmental Impacts Statement.

Haile has hosted over 60 stakeholder visits (400 people in total) over the past 12 months to demonstrate transparency and provide educational opportunities that show current large-scale mining practices that minimise impacts to the environment and local communities.

Didipio

Didipio Mine Environmental Compliance Officer Oliver Donato was awarded the Top Pollution Control Officer for the Philippines during the 39th Annual Pollution Control Association of the Philippines. This continues the strong support from the local environmental Regulators and recognition of excellent environmental management at the Didipio Mine.

The Didipio Operation is working with members of the community to better understand the potentially harmful impacts to the environment and health from unregulated and illegal alluvial mining operations.

Waihi

At Waihi the environmental focus continues to support data collection and interpretation for permitting with an additional six reports on environmental effects prepared for Council and peer review. Approvals were granted for the installation of four piezometers at WKP allowing base line monitoring of the groundwater levels. Drilling of these piezometer holes commenced in July.

The Waihi Operation was recognised at the 2019 Minerals Forum winning the Community Initiative Award for its Community Outreach Program. This program actively works with the Waihi community to ensure that locals receive information about the mine's activities that is relevant, timely, and easy to understand. This is the second consecutive year that Waihi has received this award.

Subsequent to the quarter end, the Company received NZ Overseas Investment Office approval to purchase 178 hectares of land near the Waihi Gold Mine. This land could be used to support the expansion of the mine.

Macraes

A focus on Permitting continues with submissions prepared and submitted for the Macraes-Dunback Road Realignment, Coronation North Extension, Frasers West Pit and Golden Point Underground. Good progress has been made with affected party stakeholders prior to determination.

Water management remains a focus at Macraes with a comprehensive action plan being developed to understand and manage Sulphate associated with waste rock drainage as well as modelling for nitrate in ground water. Trials on rock handling, irrigation and passive treatment are being developed to reduce uncertainty and provide optionality for future management. The Macraes Mine were recognised at the New Zealand Minerals Forum winning the Award for Environmental Excellence for work undertaken through 2018-19 on Sulphate Management.

The Common Ground Study has been completed to assist in resolving potential conflicts between the farming community and the Councils/Dept of Conservation regarding conservation in the Macraes District.

Reefton Rehabilitation Project

Globe Pit Lake Water quality has significantly improved this year. The supplemental water treatment over the past 3 months has improved the water quality in the Pit Lake to the point that it is now possible to discharge directly to Devils Creek. An Assessment of Environmental Effects has been completed and is ready for submission. This will allow for the removal of the Devils Creek Silt Pond embankment. A process to permit the bank removal and to discharge directly to the Devils Creek has been initiated with the Council.

20Ha of mining lease has been rehabilitated with topsoil through this period including 15Ha of capping completed on the Fossickers Tailings Storage Facility beaches. 100,000 seedlings have been propagated and will be planted over the next two months.

Globe Pit Lake - Reefton

Gavin Lee and Scott Mossman receive the Minerals Forum Environment Award - Macraes

Other Information

Strategic Investments

As at September 30, 2019, the Company held $34.1 million in marketable securities from strategic investments in exploration companies listed on the Venture Stock Exchange in Toronto (GSV, NUG).

These strategic investments include a 14.6% equity position in Gold Standard Ventures (GSV) and a 16.2% equity position in NuLegacy (NUG), both of which hold prospective exploration tenements in the main producing gold belts of Nevada, United States.

Joint Ventures

The Company continues to review prospective joint venture opportunities to support a pipeline of projects within the Great Basin of western USA and Argentina.

In the Great Basin of western USA, four projects continued under Option Agreements with active exploration programs):

- On the Highland project, an extensive geochemical soil sampling program as well as a ground geophysical survey were completed.
- On the Spring Peak project, geologic mapping, a geochemical soil survey and a ground geophysical survey were completed and permitting is in progress to drill the project.
- On the Fat Lizard project, geologic mapping and a ground geophysical survey were completed. During the third quarter, three diamond holes were drilled on the property with assays pending.
- On the Tuscarora project, geologic mapping was carried out across a portion of the property followed by the completion of two ground geophysical surveys targeting high-grade epithermal gold-silver veins extending under young cover. Drilling was in progress at the end of the third quarter with results expected in the fourth quarter of 2019.

In late May 2019, the Company entered into an Option Agreement with Rio De Oro S.A., a private company exploring the Santa Teresita Project in Rio Negro province, Argentina. The Company is targeting a three-kilometre-long zone of pervasively silicified sedimentary rocks, partly hydrothermally brecciated and cut by numerous crustiform, chalcedony veins. The prospect is interpreted as a shallowly exposed epithermal system untested by drilling to date. During the third quarter, seven diamond core holes were completed for a total of 1,500.6 metres. The holes intersected broad zones of silicification and brecciation with two sets of cross-cutting banded chalcedony veins recognised. Assay results are awaited. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company can earn an initial 65% in the property with a minimum aggregate expenditure of US$4,500,000 over the initial four-year period and meeting several option payments. Following completion of the 65% earn-in phase, the Company can earn an additional 15% (80% total) by completing a National Interest 43-101 compliant PEA within 3 years and meeting various option payments. The Company holds a one-off option to acquire the remaining 20%.

Accounting & Controls Information

Corporate governance

As announced during the third quarter, the Company appointed Ms. Catherine Gignac to the Board of Directors as a Non-Executive Director, effective August 30, 2019.

The current members of the Board's Committees are:

Audit and Financial Risk Committee	Remuneration Committee	Sustainability Committee	Governance and Nomination Committee
Paul B. Sweeney (Chair)	Craig J. Nelsen (Chair)	Dr. Geoff Raby (Chair)	Dr. Nora L. Scheinkestel (Chair)
Ian M. Reid	Paul B. Sweeney	Ian M. Reid	Paul B. Sweeney
Dr. Geoff Raby	Dr. Nora L. Scheinkestel	Craig J. Nelsen	Dr. Geoff Raby
Catherine Gignac		Catherine Gignac	

Risks and uncertainties

This document contains some forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results, performance, prospects, opportunities and continued mining operations to differ materially from those expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things: failure to obtain necessary permits and approvals from government authorities including failure or delay in obtaining renewal of the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement; extended suspension of mining and processing activities at the Didipio operation; inability to access critical supplies which in the event of an emergency may impact Didipio's ability meet all ongoing compliance obligations; volatility and sensitivity to market prices for gold; replacement of reserves; possible variations of ore grade or recovery rates; changes in project parameters; procurement of required capital equipment and operating parts and supplies; equipment failures; unexpected geological conditions; political risks arising from operating in certain developing countries; inability to enforce legal rights; defects in title; imprecision in reserve estimates; success of future exploration and development initiatives; operating performance of current operations; ability to secure long term financing and capital, water management, environmental and safety risks; seismic activity, weather and other natural phenomena; changes in government regulations and policies including tax and trade laws and policies; ability to maintain and further improve labour relations; general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and other development and operating risks. For further detail and discussion of risks and uncertainties refer to the Annual Information Form available on the Company's website.

Summary of quarterly results of operations

The Income Statement section of this report sets forth unaudited information for each of the eight quarters ended December 31, 2017 to September 30, 2019. This information has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements which, in the opinion of management, have been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for fair presentation of our financial position and results of operations for those periods. The most significant factors causing variation in the result are the volatility of the gold and copper price, the variability in the grade of ore mined from the Haile, Didipio, Waihi and Macraes mines, gold and copper recoveries, the timing of waste stripping activities, movements in inventories and large movements in foreign exchange rates between the USD and NZD. In the current quarter the restrictions on material movements at Didipio imposed by the provincial and local government units has also caused variation in the results of operations.

Non-GAAP financial information

Throughout this document, we have provided measures prepared according to IFRS ("GAAP") as well as some non-GAAP performance measures. As non-GAAP performance measures, do not have a standardised meaning prescribed by GAAP, they are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. We provide these non-GAAP measures as they are used by some investors to evaluate OceanaGold's performance. Accordingly, such non-GAAP measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation, or a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with GAAP.

- Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) a non-GAAP measure and a reconciliation of this measure to Net Profit / (Loss) is provided in the Income Statement section of this report
- All-In Sustaining Costs ('AISC') per ounce sold is based on the World Gold Council methodology, is a non-GAAP measure and a Group reconciliation of these measures to cost of sales, is provided in the Business Summary section of this report.
- Cash Costs per ounce sold is a non-GAAP measure and a Group reconciliation of these measures to cost of sales, is provided in the Business Summary section of this report.
- All-In Sustaining margin refers to the difference between average gold price received, and AISC per ounce of gold sold.
- Net debt has been calculated as total interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.
- Liquidity has been calculated as cash and cash equivalents and the total of funds which are available to be drawn under the Company's loan facilities.
- Adjusted net profit / (loss) is defined as Earnings / (Loss) after income tax and before gain/(loss) on undesignated hedges and impairment charge as calculated in the Income Statement of this report. Adjusted earnings / (loss) per share represents the adjusted net profit / (loss) on a per share basis.
- Annualised return on invested capital is defined as annualised net profit / (loss) divided by total shareholders' equity plus interest bearing debt.

Transactions with related parties

There were no significant related party transactions during the period.

No offer of securities

Nothing in this release should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell OceanaGold securities in any jurisdiction or be treated or relied upon as a recommendation or advice by OceanaGold.

Reliance on third party information

The views expressed in this release contain information that has been derived from publicly available sources that have not been independently verified. No representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information. This release should not be relied upon as a recommendation or forecast by OceanaGold.

Additional information

Additional information referring to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available at SEDAR at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.oceanagold.com.

Disclosure controls and procedures

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as at December 31, 2018. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2018 to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, would be made known to them by others within those entities. These controls were designed and evaluated based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework).

Internal control over financial reporting

Management of OceanaGold, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2018. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that they were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls, or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls subsequent to the date the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer completed their evaluation, nor were there any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Company's internal controls requiring corrective actions.

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A cost-effective system of internal controls, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the internal controls over financial reporting are achieved.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. Please refer to Note 3 of OGC's consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2019 for further information.

Changes in accounting policies and standards including initial adoption

The Group adopted the following accounting standards for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2019:

IFRS 16 - Leases

The Group adopted the requirements of IFRS 16 Leases as of January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 Leases and results in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The lease liability is measured at present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the balance date and is unwound over time during the interest rate implicit in the lease repayments where available or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

The right of use asset comprises the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. The asset is depreciated over the term of the lease.

The new standard replaces the Group's operating lease expense with an interest and depreciation expense.

Please refer to Note 2 of OGC's consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2019 for further information.

Accounting standards effective for future periods

The following accounting policy is effective for future periods.

IAS 28 – Investments in associates and joint ventures

This standard is amended to address the inconsistency between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 however the effective date has been deferred indefinitely by the IASB.

The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when the transaction involves a business combination, and whereas a partial gain is recognised when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business.

Please refer to Note 2 of OGC's consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2019 for further information.