Basis of Preparation

2023 Sustainability Report

Contents

About this Document

This document outlines the basis on which the data for OceanaGold's 2023 Sustainability Report and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance data set has been generated and reported.

The data covers the performance and activities of OceanaGold's four operational mines from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

Exchange rate summary

Unless otherwise stated, all financial figures in this report have been converted to United States dollars (USD) using a weighted average and are provided in Table 1.

TABLE 1 – 2023 Weighted average exchange rates

Currencies	Rate
AUD/USD	0.66
NZD/USD	0.61
PHP/USD	0.0179
GBP/USD	1.24
SGD/USD	0.74
CAD/USD	0.74

Unless required to be displayed as a decimal, numbers and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

When determining the indicators contained in the sustainability/ESG performance data set, we aimed to achieve comparability year-on-year and with our peers and industry benchmarks, and ensure the reported data was reliable and met internal and external stakeholder expectations.

To make sure the data complemented or addressed other reporting needs, we considered various reporting requirements and frameworks. These included: the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards and Mining and Metals Sector Disclosure Guidance; the Responsible Gold Mining Principles; and the Task Force on Climate-Related Disclosures recommendations; as well as OceanaGold's internal and external policies, frameworks and reporting requirements.

Enquiries and feedback on our reporting and performance are welcome.
Please contact OceanaGold at sustainability@oceanagold.com.

Socio-Economic Contribution

Payments to governments

Includes income tax, royalties and other payments to governments where we operate including New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Philippines, and the United States of America (USA). Payments made to the Government of Singapore have not been included, due to the small workforce number in 2023 and the Company having no operations in-country.

Income tax
Income taxes paid as disclosed in OceanaGold Corporation's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Royalties
Royalties mainly on gold sales at prescribed levels paid to government bodies.

Other payments to governments
Includes excise, local business, property, payroll, taxes, duties, levies, permits, license and other fees paid to government bodies. Also includes mandatory funds released for social development and community related programs including those in the Philippines, where up to 3% of Didipio annual operating costs/gross revenue is allocated, and in the USA where OceanaGold is required to provide financial support to a Heritage Trust program in accordance with agreements in place with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

Extractive Sector Transparency Measures Act (ESTMA)
Payments to Governments shown in Sustainability Report data sets differ from the Company's ESTMA Report for which we are required to disclose reportable payments based on the nature and threshold by payee to Natural Resources Canada. Consumption taxes and employer payroll-related taxes are excluded from the ESTMA summary. The latest annual ESTMA submission is available on our website.

Payments to capital providers

Dividends paid to shareholders, repayments of lease liabilities, and interest expense and finance costs.

Employee wages and benefits

The economic value of wages and benefits distributed to OceanaGold employees is comprised of the employee benefits expenses as disclosed in Note 16 of OceanaGold Corporation's Consolidated Financial Statements for 2023, plus other employee expenses.

Fines, penalties, legal settlements

Significant fines and penalties are defined as those that meet a Category 3 level in the OceanaGold risk matrix. This has the financial equivalency at an individual operational level of between $20,000–$200,000.

A legal settlement payment constitutes a monetary payment in respect of an acknowledged violation of a law/s enforceable through a court, or other institution able to issue settlement orders on behalf of a court of law.

Procurement

Definitions of local, national, and international supplier for each site are provided in Table 2.

TABLE 2 – Supplier definitions

Site	Definitions
Haile	**Local:** States of South Carolina and North Carolina **National:** All other areas within the United States of America **International:** All other countries
Didipio	**Local:** Host barangay and adjacent barangays as defined in the Social Development Management Plan **National:** All other areas within the Philippines **International:** All other countries
Macraes	**Local:** Within the Region of Otago **National:** All other areas within New Zealand **International:** All other countries
Waihi	**Local:** Waikato and Bay of Plenty local government areas **National:** All other areas within New Zealand **International:** All other countries

Social investment

Includes economic contributions only. Includes Company contributions towards community initiatives and operating license requirements.

Community programs and infrastructure investment

Community programs and infrastructure investment represent financial contributions made in relation to community programs and infrastructure. A non-exhaustive list includes:

- Sponsorships of local students for part/full payment of schooling or tertiary costs;
- Sponsorships for teacher aids, rescue equipment purchase; and
- Infrastructure upgrades such as sporting structures, lighting, park equipment, native trees.

Donations and community investment

Donations and community investment represents financial contributions made in relation to donations to community to fund community outcomes. A non-exhaustive list includes:

- Monetary donations to clubs, schools, community projects;
- Christmas hampers;
- Travel costs for community school; and
- Monetary donations for prizes.

Value in-kind donations and community investment

Information with attributed financial value is provided by respective operational Social Performance representatives. In-kind donations represent non-financial contributions made in relation to community programs, charitable giving and social investment. A non-exhaustive list includes:

- Firewood donations, where wood has been sourced from OceanaGold-owned properties and cut and delivered by employees or contractors;
- OceanaGold-owned property, land and accommodation made available for not-for-profit community organizations and women's domestic violence shelters;
- Time contributed by OceanaGold employees or contractors to community events or projects; and
- Winnings or items of value donated for charity.

2023 Methodology changes and restatements

Amended Haile Mine local supplier definition to include North Carolina.

The definition of social investment has been updated to include amounts paid for community initiatives which are a part of operating license requirements. There are no restatements to previous year's values.

People and Culture

Total workforce

Permanent
An individual hired on a full-time or part-time basis with no set end date for employment. Individuals engaged under a permanent employment agreement.

Temporary or casual
An individual hired on a temporary and flexible basis with no set requirements beyond completing a specific task/project. This includes individuals engaged under fixed-term (limited tenure) or casual employment agreements.

Full-time equivalent
The full-time equivalent (FTE) definition is the number of hours considered full-time.

The calculation of full-time equivalent is an employee's scheduled hours divided by the employee's hours for a full-time work week. For example, OceanaGold's 38-hour work week employees scheduled to work 38 hours per week are 1.0 FTEs. Employees scheduled to work 30.4 hours per week are 0.8.

Contractors
An individual or entity engaged by OceanaGold or its subsidiaries and not directly employed by OceanaGold performing a service under contract on either a long-term or permanent basis, where 'long-term' is defined as delivery of that service on at least a fortnightly basis for greater than, or equal to, three months.

This includes:

1) All contractors working on an OceanaGold-controlled site (for example, personnel at OceanaGold's exploration camps); and
2) All contractors in a personal services role under the direction of OceanaGold either on or off site. For example, individuals working at the direction of OceanaGold in a seconded role, but not an outsourced help desk operator who assists numerous clients other than OceanaGold.

We have defined full-time as approximately 10 hours per day, at five days per week, for 48 weeks of the year for full-time contractor positions across our Company.

Contractors are not included in any breakdowns in our People and Culture data set.

Employee segments

Workforce and turnover data includes all permanent, full-time and part-time, temporary and casual employees at December 31. It excludes all contractors.

Employee turnover

Calculated as the number of people who left the company during the year, divided by the number of employees at December 31.

Voluntary turnover includes employees who have chosen to resign or retire and employees who have completed fixed-term contracts.

Non-voluntary turnover includes redundancies and actions warranting termination under an employment contract and jurisdictional employment law. This includes misconduct, poor performance, redundancy, being absent without leave, and death.

Voluntary turnover only has been used to calculate the turnover rates reported by gender, age and region.

Employment classifications

Executive
SuccessFactors Position Level = Executive Leadership Team.

Includes President & Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and senior executive level direct reports e.g. Executive Vice President – Chief Financial Officer, Chief Technical & Projects Officer, etc.

General Manager / Senior Vice President
SuccessFactors Position Level = General Manager / Senior Vice President.

This position level includes, for example General Manager – Didipio Operations (site based), Senior Vice President – Business Development & Investor Relations (non-site based).

Manager
SuccessFactors Position Level = Senior Manager, Group Manager, Head of Function.

Superintendent, Supervisor and Senior Professional
SuccessFactors Position Level = Manager or Superintendent or Senior Professional.

Professional
SuccessFactors Position Level = Supervisor or Professional.

General staff
SuccessFactors Position Level = Non-supervisory staff.

Leadership positions
Includes employees with the following role designation: Executive Leadership, General Manager, Senior Vice President, Group Manager, Manager, Superintendent, Supervisor or is a Senior Professional who has employees or fixed-term contractors reporting to them (including acting arrangements).

Training hours

Average training hours per employee = Total training hours divided by Full-time equivalent (FTE).

Training programs include:

- Inclusive Culture;
- Gold Leadership;
- Anti-bribery and anti-corruption;
- Human Right; and
- Cyber Security Awareness Training.

Anti-bribery training

Relevant employees and contractors, including Board members, are required to complete the OceanaGold online bribery and corruption training every two years. The total number reported represents those who completed the online training during the year, but not the total number of people who were compliant with respect to this training as at year-end.

Local hire

Locally resourced employee – an employee who is a citizen of the country of operation or has acquired citizenship.

Externally resourced employee – an employee who is not a citizen or has not acquired citizenship and is on a working visa.

Total annual compensation ratio

Median annual total compensation of all employees of our company (other than the highest-paid individual) divided by the annual total compensation of our highest-paid individual.

Median annual total compensation of all employees – The total employee expenses as reported in the financial table divided the total workforce as at December 31, excluding the highest-paid individual from the People table in the Sustainability Report.

Annual total compensation of our highest-paid individual – The total compensation value of the highest-paid individual as reported in the Compensation of Named Executive Officers table in the AGM Management Information Circular.

We did not annualize the pay of any other type of employee (e.g. part-time) or make any other adjustments to the payroll data.

2023 Methodology changes and restatements

No changes or restatements to prior year made.

Health and Safety

Total work hours

Includes the hours worked for all employees and contractors at all OceanaGold offices and sites.

Lost Time Injury (LTI)

Any injury or illness that results in one or more shifts away from work, excluding the day of the incident.

Medical Treated Injury (MTI)

Any injury or illness that results in medical treatment but does not result in any lost or restricted shifts.

Restricted Work Injury (RWI)

Any injury or illness that results in a person not being able to perform their normal duties.

Recordable Injury

Injuries that result in classification as lost time injury, restricted duties injury or medically treated injury.

High potential incident

Any potential or actual consequence Level 4 or 5 safety event.

Incident category definitions

Category 1 – First aid. Reversible health effects of little concern including precautionary restricted work and clinical referral but no medical treatment.

Category 2 – Medical treatment undertaken, reversible health effects, LTI up to 1 week, RWI up to 2 weeks.

Category 3 – LTI between 1–5 weeks, reversible health impacts of concern, RWI greater than 2 weeks.

Category 4 – Permanent/irreversible disabling illness, injury or health impact, LTIs greater than 5 weeks.

Category 5 – Fatality, significant irreversible health effect with reduced life expectancy.

Frequency rate

All rates are calculated using million hours worked.

TRIFR: Total recordable Injury Frequency Rate = number of lost time injuries, medically treated injuries and restricted work injuries x 1,000,000/hours worked.

LTIFR: Lost Time Injury Frequency rate = number of lost time injuries recorded per million exposure hours worked. Total number of lost time injuries x 1,000,000/hours worked.

RWIFR: Restricted Work Injury Frequency rate = number of restricted work injuries recorded per million exposure hours worked. Total number of restricted work cases x 1,000,000/hours worked.

MTIFR: Medical Treatment Injury Frequency rate = number of medical treated injuries recorded per million exposure hours worked. Total number of medical treated injuries x 1,000,000/hours worked.

Occupational disease

Refers to instances where an Occupational Physician diagnoses a worker as having an illness, impairment, or as otherwise having their wellbeing affected due to repeated or long-term exposure to workplace hazards, agents or events, such as silica, diesel particulate matter.

Mechanism of injury

Refers to the way the injury occurred and the forces impacted on the body to cause an injury. These include, falls, slips and trips, object hit on body, moving objectives, exposure to heat, electricity and other environmental factors, sound and pressure, muscular stress, contact with chemicals and other substances, biological exposures and other unspecified mechanisms of injuries.

Body part injured

Refers to the part of the body that was injured. These include, head, neck, trunk, upper limbs including hands, lower limbs including feet and multiple body parts.

2023 Methodology changes and restatements

The safety assurance program has been removed from the Sustainability Report information. Assurance activities continue to be conducted.

No changes or restatements to prior year made.

Community and Human Rights

Complaints, incidents, disputes, grievances

General community complaint and grievance
Is an expression of dissatisfaction with a situation or the behaviour of the company.

General community concern
Is an expression of dissatisfaction with a situation or the behaviour of the company, where the complainant does not want to formally complain.

Human rights complaint
Any general community complaint or concern assessed as having a possible human rights impact.

Human rights grievance
An escalation of a human rights complaint, where the complainant has a serious feeling of wrongdoing. It includes situations where a complaint was not addressed to the satisfaction of the complainant.

A human rights grievance is considered "resolved" when both parties (OceanaGold and complainant) come to a shared understanding of an outcome.

Disputes relating to the land or resource use
A concern or complaint that contains a claim that OceanaGold is not or has not in the past, adhered to a legal, permit or company policy requirement relating to land or resource use.

Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous agreements
A formal agreement with Indigenous Peoples is a document between the Company and representatives from local Indigenous groups. It covers key aspects including agreed consultation and engagement processes, responsibilities or parties and avenues of recourse in the event of disagreements. At our New Zealand operations, these agreements with iwi are a legislated requirement.

Human rights training

OceanaGold Board, Executive Management and Senior Leadership Team members are required to complete human rights training every two years. The % reported is calculated as the number of members who have completed the training within the last two years as at December 31 divided by the total number of members as at December 31.

2023 Methodology changes and restatements

No changes or restatements to prior year made.

Environment

OceanaGold reports environmental performance data on all operating mines for which it has operational control. These are:

- Haile;
- Didipio;
- Macraes; and
- Waihi.

With the exception of data related to tailing storage facilities, non-operating assets or closed mines e.g. Reefton and Junction Reefs, and corporate offices are not included in data reported.

Compliance reporting

Total environmental non-compliances

All non-compliances are reported in accordance with the following Compliance Consequence Classifications:

- **Non-Compliance (Technical)** – Non-compliance of regulatory requirement with NO measurable environmental impact.
- **Non-Compliance (Measurable)** – Non-compliance of regulatory requirement with measurable environmental impact.

Moderate to major environmental spills

Environment event (incident) severity is assessed using the criteria specified in the OceanaGold Risk Matrix.

- **Category 1** – Limited impact and minimal area effected (remediated within 24 hrs).
- **Category 2** – Minor short-term impact (remediate within five days).
- **Category 3** – Measurable short-term impact off site (lasting less than two months post remediation) or reoccurring low-level events that could have a cumulative level 3 impact.
- **Category 4** – Measurable medium-term impact off site (lasting less than six months post remediation).
- **Category 5** – Measurable, serious long-term impact off site (lasting greater than six months post extensive remediation).

Water

Water withdrawn

OceanaGold applies the Minerals Council of Australia Water Accounting Framework (WAF) methodology when calculating surface water withdrawn. The methodology is generally aligned to the GRI.

Water sources included: surface water, ground water, rainfall harvest and water supplied from a third-party.

The sum of water that enters the operational facility for use in a task and/or is actively managed (e.g., physically pumped, treated or has material evaporative losses) by the facility without being used in a task and includes water entrained in ore and groundwater seepage if known.

Entrained water – Water in the raw material calculated by multiplying the ore to be processed (dry milled tonnes) by an estimated or measured moisture percentage.

Groundwater seepage

Haile Mine – Estimates of groundwater seepage rates are calculated by developing a relationship between the precipitation vs contact water generation data. This relationship has been calibrated from over 38 months of data. Based on this relationship it has been inferred that that value approximates seepage to the mine pits is 600 gpm (38 l/s).

This relationship considers:

- Contact water generation rates which are dependent on precipitation events (intensity and durations), size of the contact water catchment and groundwater inflow to pits. This water is stored in pits and precludes direct measurement of groundwater inflow.
- Contact water storage volumes are calculated via fill curves developed from pit configurations with water levels measured regularly. Monthly contact water balance is calculated by summing the change in storage + the water intake to the water treatment plant.
- A correlation between monthly precipitation and contact water generation utilizing the contact water generation data and plotting against monthly precipitation is developed. A correlation is then calculated as this relationship is not precise due to numerous variables including intensity and frequency of precipitation events, weather patterns, changes in size of the catchment (pit expansions) and changes to seepage rates.

Macraes – A seepage volume estimate has not been calculated and included.

Groundwater withdrawn from underground workings excludes any reuse water that has been supplied to an underground task.

Third-party water is any water supplied by an entity external to the operational facility and includes water that is purchased or supplied from an industrial or municipal water supplier.

Water stress

Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas is used to determine the classification of each site for water stress. Water Stress is defined by the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 (2023) as *"Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water demand to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water demand include domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate more competition among users"*.

The 2023 water stress classifications are:

- Macraes and Waihi (New Zealand) – Low
- Didipio (Philippines) – Medium-High
- Haile (United States) – Low

Water discharged

Water discharged is defined as the sum of effluents, used water and unused water released to surface water, ground water and/or to a third party for which the facility has no further use.

Surface water that does not contain mine-affected water and is passively collected and stored temporarily in a sediment dam prior to release to the receiving environment is not reported.

A third-party discharge is defined as water supplied to an entity external to the operational facility.

Water pumped underground for reuse in mining tasks, is not deemed a groundwater discharge and has not been included in this metric.

Destination

All water is discharged via defined discharge points into designated receiving water bodies as described in Table 3.

TABLE 3 – Water discharge destinations

Site	Destination
Haile	Tributary of the Little Lynches River
Didipio	Dinauyan River
Macraes	N/A (water is not directly discharged but is stored and evaporates or is reused)
Waihi	Ohinemuri River

OceanaGold does not discharge into marine water bodies (the ocean).

Water type

Water types are classified in accordance with the WAF categories, as shown in Table 4:

TABLE 4 – Water quality classifications

Water quality (Category 1)	Water quality (Category 2)	Water quality (Category 3)
All other water	TDS > 1000 mg/L	TDS > 5000 mg/L
	Ph 4–6 or 8–10	pH <4 or > 10
	Coliforms > cfu/100ml	Constituents in concentrations harmful to human health
	Persistent turbidity: not removed by sedimentation	

Note: These categories are broader than the GRI categories which are based on Total Dissolved Solids only.

Water consumption

In reference to GRI, water consumption = total water withdrawn - total water discharge.

Water withdrawn is defined as the sum of water that enters the operational facility for use in a task and/or is actively managed (e.g. physically pumped, treated or has material evaporative losses) by the facility.

Water discharge is defined as the total water discharged to surface water, groundwater sources or provided to a third-party.

Reported discharge volumes do not account for:

- Reuse water pumped underground for a task;
- Evaporation losses from water storages;
- Water entrained (held) in tailings; and
- Seepage losses into groundwater where it has not been accounted for e.g. Macraes.

Waste generation

Hazardous waste
The following disposal methods have been included in the total weight of hazardous waste reported:

- Waste transported;
- Waste imported;
- Waste exported; and
- Waste treated.

Non-hazardous waste
The following disposal methods have been included in the total weight of non-hazardous waste reported:

- Reuse;
- Recycling;
- Composting;
- Incineration (mass burn);
- Landfill; and
- On-site storage.

Tailings storage

The data relating to tailings storage facilities associated with non-operated interests owned by OceanaGold have not been included in this data, as disclosure obligations rest with the relevant operating entities.

Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)
Refers to a structure or location that is designed and managed to contain the tailings produced by the mine and refers to facilities that contain tailings in open pit mines or on the surface ("external tailings facilities"). Tailings placed in mined-out underground mines are not reported as a TSF for the purposes of an engineered structure.

Closed
A closed TSF is defined as a facility that is no longer accepting new mining tailings and is capped and/or rehabilitated (e.g. pit lake) in accordance with an agreed closure plan and the Engineer of Record has assessed the facility to be in a state of safe closure. Prior to reaching the closed state, the TSF is in an active closure phase which includes "rehabilitation, monitoring and maintenance" activities.

Care and maintenance
Some TSFs are classified as being in care and maintenance until it has been determined the structure should progress to an active closure phase in accordance with Life of Mine plans. During this phase all requirements of an active TSF will continue to be met.

Independent reviews
Refers to reviews conducted by qualified third parties who are not and have not been directly involved with the design or operation of the particular TSF. These third parties have not been engaged for more than the maximum consecutive engagement term specified in the OceanaGold governance framework to ensure independence is maintained.

Material findings
Reporting of material findings identified in independent reviews are determined by the OceanaGold risk categories. Only matters assessed as being a level 3 Category, or greater than, are deemed material after consideration of health and safety, environmental, social, financial, reputation and compliance consequences.

Biodiversity

All areas are reported in hectares (Ha) and have been measured by either survey or GIS digitizing based on aerial images.

Areas restored
Areas that were used during or affected by operational activities, and where remediation measures have either restored the environment to its original state or to a state where it has a healthy and functioning system. This includes progressive rehabilitation and landforms that meet the final landform closure criteria, which we anticipate will be approved by the regulator e.g. pit lakes, water course diversions, etc.

Areas protected
Areas that have been protected from operational activities and the environment remains in its original state with a healthy and functioning ecosystem. These areas have not been disturbed by mining and have been protected by a legal instrument.

Each operation implements a Biodiversity Management Plan that describes how biodiversity values are managed, including the required monitoring to assess the condition of these areas and maintenance programs.

Land disturbance and rehabilitation

All areas are reported in hectares (Ha) and have been measured be either survey or GIS digitizing based on aerial images.

Land disturbed
Includes physical alteration which substantially disrupts the pre-existing habitats and land cover and is generally associated with land clearing associated with the advancing mining operations or installation of new ancillary infrastructure. It applies to all land owned or leased and managed for production activities or extractive use.

Land rehabilitated
Includes areas that were used during or affected by operational activities and where remediation measures have rehabilitated the disturbed land to achieve the required or agreed end use.

Agreed end use
An outcome defined as land being returned upon completion of rehabilitation, as a result of obligations in a permit or negotiation with affected parties where appropriate. It does not necessarily mean returning land to its prior condition, as post-mining end use may result in a changed state (such as flooded open-cast workings creating wetland habitat).

2023 Methodology changes and restatements

There have been no methodology changes for calculating environmental data in 2023. The WRI Aqueduct database for determining Water Stress areas was updated in August 2023. Didipio water stress classification has changed to medium-high.

Climate

OceanaGold reports climate change data on all operating mines for which it has operational control.

Energy

Direct and indirect energy

Energy consumption is reported based on:

- Total energy consumption within the operational boundaries (direct) from renewable and non-renewable fuel sources, and includes renewable energy generation, diesel, petrol (gasoline), LPG and natural gas;
- Energy consumption inside the organization from indirect sources only includes purchased electricity; and
- Energy conversion factors used to convert from recorded energy consumption units to report in Gigajoules (GJ) are included in Table 5 and Table 6.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Emissions calculations include both direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) emission sources and are reported as tCO_2-e.

Direct Scope 1

The following sources are included, and incorporate work done by contractors that are supplied their fuel by OGC:

- Emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in stationary sources e.g. generation of electricity, water pumping.
- Emissions resulting from the combustion of fuels in mobile combustion sources e.g. transportation of materials, products, waste, workers and passengers.
- These energy sources include diesel, petrol (gasoline), LPG and natural gas used by OceanaGold and contractor equipment used within the area of operational control.
- Publicly available emissions factors are used to calculate the total amount of emissions based on total energy consumption and reported in Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2-e) (see Table 5 and Table 6).
- Diesel fuel that was delivered in bulk to sites has not been separated into stationary and transport use for emissions calculations. The conversion of bulk diesel to emissions uses the most applicable emissions factor for the jurisdiction based on majority use in the mining fleet.
- Fugitive gases e.g. SF6, HFC are not reported.

Scope 1 – Energy and emissions factors

Source – National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2023

TABLE 5 – Direct (Scope 1) emissions from consumption of including certain petroleum-based products for stationary energy purposes

Fuel combusted	Energy content factor	Scope 1 emission factor ($kgCO_2$-e /GJ)			
		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Combined gases
LPG	25.7	60.2	0.2	0.2	60.60
Natural gas	0.0393 GJ / m3	51.4	0.1	0.03	51.53

TABLE 6 – Direct (Scope 1) emissions from consumption of transport fuels in different transport equipment

Fuel combusted	Energy content factor	Scope 1 emission factor ($kgCO_2$-e /GJ)			
		CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Combined gases
Cars and light vehicles					
Gasoline	34.2	67.4	0.02	0.2	67.62
Diesel oil	38.6	69.9	0.01	0.5	70.41
Heavy duty trucks					
Diesel oil [1]	38.6	69.9	0.1	0.4	70.4

See Appendix – Unit Conversions for detail on conversion factors used.

Direct Scope 2

- Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions include the CO_2 emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity.
- Publicly available emissions factors are used to calculate the total amount of emissions based on total kWh consumed and report in CO_2-e (see Table 7).

Scope 2 – Energy and emissions factors

TABLE 7 – Electricity Grid Emission Factors for each jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Reference year	Combined gases
New Zealand [2]	2022	0.0742 $kgCO_2$-e/kWh
Philippines [3,4]	2017 2018	0.83 tCO_2-e/MWh (Contract Supply) 0.86 tCO_2-e/MWh (Non-Contract Supply)
South Carolina (US) [5]	2022	559.9 $lbCO_2$-e/MWh (0.2540 $kgCO_2$-e/kWh)

Sources:
1 The euro iii classification is used for the heavy vehicle diesel emission factor.
2 Measuring Emissions: A guide of Organizations 2023 Detailed Guide (New Zealand).
3 Contract Supply – Sual Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant in Sual, Pangasinan – Team Energy 2015–2017 Sustainability Report. A more recent Sustainability Report has not been published.
4 Non-contract non-renewable energy supply SMGP 2019–2020 Sustainability Report. A more recent Sustainability Report has not been published.
5 eGRID Summary Tables 2022(United States EPA). Supplier specific emissions factors are not available from the supplier.

New Zealand Renewable Energy Credits (NZRECs) have been purchased under a formal contract between OGNZL and Genesis Energy Limited. Where the purchased NZRECs are equivalent to the electricity energy consumed, the Emissions Factor (kg CO_2-e/kWh) is zero. The maximum RECs purchased for the relevant consumption period is provided in Table 8. Under this Scheme, the NZRECs do not certify that the actual electricity consumed was generated in a renewable method.

TABLE 8 – Maximum NZRECs and consumption period

Maximum certificates (MWh)	Consumption period
321,600	Apr 1, 2021, to Mar 31 2022
321,600	Apr 1, 2022, to Mar 31 2023
321,600	Apr 1, 2023, to Mar 31 2024
215,007	Apr 1, 2024, to Nov 30 2024

Didipio received a commitment from its energy provider in 2021 to supply renewable energy of up to 50% of total energy requirements on an annual basis. In 2023 approximately 36% of purchased electricity was from renewable sources.

Emissions intensity

Emissions intensity is the total tCO_2-e emissions relative to the total amount of ounce of gold produced (oz. Au).

Emissions intensity – tCO_2-e / oz. Au.

Emissions (tCO_2-e) – Includes the total tCO_2-e emissions from both direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) emission sources (excluding fugitive emissions).

Gold Production (oz. Au) – The total ounces of gold produced (oz. Au) from the operating mines for which OceanaGold has operational control (see above).

Gold production results are sourced from OceanaGold's Management and Discussion and Analysis Fourth Quarter and Full Year 2023 Results.

The emissions intensity calculation does not include the gold equivalent amounts of other metals produced e.g. copper and silver.

OceanaGold has established a baseline emissions intensity of 0.52 tCO_2-e/oz. Au in 2019.

2023 Methodology changes and restatements

Energy and GHG emissions

The emission factor for natural gas was updated in 2023 to better reflect the source of natural gas, which is only used at Haile and is supplied via pipeline. This change does not have a significant impact on emissions totals in previous years.

Appendix – Unit Conversions

Conversions	Reference source
Kilowatt Hours are converted to Gigajoules using 1 kWh = 0.0036 GJ	Unit Converter (unitconverters.net)
Pounds (lb) are converted to Kilograms using 1 lb = 0.453592 kg	Unit Converter (unitconverters.net)
Megawatt Hours are converted to Kilowatt Hours using 1 MWh = 1000 kWh	Unit Converter (unitconverters.net)
Natural Gas: 1 Dekatherm = 1.0550559 GJ	Unit Converter (unitconverters.net)
Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) (kg) = 1.8184 L (PH).	LPG mix in Philippines Propane and butane conversion
Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) (kg) = 1.862 L (NZ)	Genesis energy safety data sheet
1 Gallon = 3.78541 Litres	Unit Converter (unitconverters.net)
1 acre = 0.40468564 hectares	Unit Converter (unitconverters.net)

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