Teranga
The Next Multi-Asset Mid-Tier West African Gold Producer

Denver Gold Forum
September 25-27, 2017
Alan Hill
Chairman
Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains certain statements that constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws ("forward-looking statements"), which reflect management’s expectations regarding Teranga’s future growth, results of operations (including, without limitation, future production and capital expenditures), performance (both operational and financial) and business prospects (including the timing and development of new deposits and the success of exploration activities) and opportunities. Wherever possible, words such as “anticipates”, “potential”, “belief”, “expected”, “estimates”, “plans”, “anticipated”, “ability” and similar expressions or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “should”, “work to” or “will” have been used to identify such forward looking information. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, all disclosure regarding possible events, conditions or results of operations, future economic conditions and anticipated courses of action. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation reflect management’s current beliefs based upon information currently available to management and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, Teranga cannot be certain that actual results will be consistent with such forward looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based upon assumptions, opinions and analysis made by management in light of its experience, current conditions and its expectations of future developments that management believe to be reasonable and relevant but that may prove to be incorrect. These assumptions include, among other things, the ability to obtain any requisite governmental approvals, the accuracy of mineral reserves and mineral resources estimates, gold price, exchange rates, fuel and energy costs, future economic conditions, community resettlement within anticipated timeline, anticipated future estimates of free cash flow, and courses of action. Teranga cautions you not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements and forward-looking information in this presentation include without limitation, statements regarding (i) potential upside and improved economics from the Banfora Project; (ii) anticipated rates of conversion of inferred resources into reserves; (iii) objective to increase the mine life beyond the initial 9 years by first gold pour in 2019; (iv) anticipated financing plan including the need to raise additional capital; (v) expected reserve update in the first half of 2018. (vi) future cash flows from Sabodala; (vii) impact of gold forward sales contracts; (viii) anticipated timing of Banfora construction; (ix) entering into of debt facility; and (x) the extension of the gold hedging program.

In addition, all of the results of the Banfora Project Feasibility Study constitute forward-looking statements and forward-looking information. The forward-looking statements include metal price assumptions, fuel price and foreign exchange rates, cash flow forecasts, projected capital and operating costs, metal recoveries, mine life and production rates, and the financial results of the Banfora Project Feasibility Study. These include statements regarding (i) IRR of 15% after tax; (ii) NPV of $90 million at a 5% discount rate after tax, (iii) estimated all-in sustaining costs; (iv) capital cost estimates (pre-production capital of $232 million, excluding $12 million in construction readiness activities spent prior to major construction), (v) proposed mining plans and methods, and (vi) a mine life estimate of 9 years.

Readers are cautioned that actual results may vary from those presented.

The risks and uncertainties that may affect forward-looking statements include, among others: the inherent risks involved in exploration and development of mineral properties, including government approvals and permitting, changes in economic conditions, changes in the worldwide price of gold and other key inputs, changes in mine plans and other factors, such as project execution delays, many of which are beyond the control of Teranga, as well as other risks and uncertainties which are more fully described in Teranga’s Annual Information Form dated March 30, 2017, and in other filings of Teranga with securities and regulatory authorities which are available at www.sedar.com. Teranga does not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements should assumptions related to these plans, estimates, projections, beliefs and opinions change. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy or sell Teranga securities. All references to Teranga include its subsidiaries unless the context requires otherwise.

This presentation is as of September 22, 2017. All references to Teranga include its subsidiaries unless the context requires otherwise. This presentation contains references to Teranga using the words “we”, “us”, “our” and similar words and the reader is referred to using the words “you”, “your” and similar words. All dollar amounts stated are denominated in U.S. dollars unless specified otherwise.
Deep Value: A Re-Rating Opportunity (C$)

$3.21 TGZ Current Share Price (closing price Sept 14, 2017)

$6.15 NAV/Share*  $7.32 NAV/Share*  $8.30 NAV/Share*

- Cash balance as at June 30, 2017
- Banfora Project NPV₅% based on 2P
- Sabodala NPV₅% based on 2P

Gold Price per Ounce Assumption:
- $1,250
- $1,300
- $1,350

$0.74  $1.65  $0.74

$1.03  $1.39  $5.91

$4.38  $5.19  

Excludes potential upside from resource conversion & exploration discoveries

*Refer to Non-IFRS Performance Measures on slide 26
Achieving Our Vision: Building The Next Multi-Asset Mid-Tier West African Gold Producer

VISION

Organic Growth

Banfora Project

Sabodala

Pro Forma Consolidated Average Annual Production\(^{(1),(6)}\)
300Koz – 350Koz

Refer to Endnotes (1) and (6) on slide 27
**Continuously Improving Consolidated Production & Cash Flow Profile**

Teranga Consolidated Production Profile (koz)\(^{(1),(6),(7)}\)

- **2020 – 2022**
  - Sabodala + Banfora
  - ~350Koz annual production

- Opportunities to improve reserves, production and free cash flow through resource conversion & discoveries

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\(^*\)Refer to Non-IFRS Performance Measures on slide 26

Refer to Endnotes (1), (5), (6), (7) and (14) on slide 27
Prudent and Disciplined Allocation of Capital

- Objective is to put an optimal financing plan in place which eliminates, or at least minimizes, requirement for issuing new equity
- Deferral of plant construction by about one quarter provides incremental cash flow from Sabodala
- Banfora Project infill drill program may result either in an increase in the size of the debt facility and/or lower cost of capital

Mitigating Cash Flow Volatility During Construction Period

- Forward gold sales program
  - provides greater cash flow certainty for ~50% of production up to end of 2018
  - prospective lenders are using $1,150 gold to determine Sabodala’s cash flows – from the lenders’ perspective, this hedge increases Sabodala’s cash flows by $24 million over the next 2 years

Strong Financial Position

Anticipated Sources & Uses: 2018/2019 ($Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source/Use</th>
<th>Amount ($Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash balance as at June 30, 2017</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabodala free cash flow</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward gold sales 131Koz @1,336/oz</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt facility (based on indicative term sheets)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Anticipated Sources</strong></td>
<td><strong>329</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banfora pre-production capital costs</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banfora pre-production operating costs</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate overhead</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consolidated minimum cash</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Anticipated Uses</strong></td>
<td><strong>279</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Considerations (Uses)</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Include: Cost overrun / minimum cash balance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financing costs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exploration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refer to Non-IFRS Performance Measures on slide 26
Refer to Endnotes (3), (4) and (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) on slide 27
Sabodala
Senegal, West Africa
Replacing Reserves & Increasing Production and Cash Flow

Proven and Probable Reserves\(^{(6)}\) (Moz)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Updated Sabodala Technical Report: Annual Average Production of 176Koz at AISC\(^*\) of Less Than $900/oz

*Refer to Non-IFRS Performance Measures on slide 26
Refer to Endnote (6) on slide 27
Opportunities to Maintain Sabodala’s Annual Production of +200Koz Beyond 2022

Four Significant Opportunities for Continued Growth at Niakafiri
1. Restricted areas (sacred sites, cemetery, schools)
2. Extending the Niakafiri West trend northwards
3. Exploring a potential northwest trend under Sabodala village
4. Extending the Niakafiri Main zone at depth

Underground
• Current reserves of 346Koz within a resource (MII) base of 1.3Moz
• Extend drilling as we complete pit bottoms for higher grade and thicker zones for improved mining methods (long-hole vs cut & fill)
• Current operating scenario is for an owner mine fleet

Niakafiri (Sabodala – Senegal)
Overview of Permitted Banfora Project

Ideally Situated on a Prolific Gold Belt
• Permitted mining license that covers 89 km$^2$
• Exploration licenses covering +1,000 km$^2$
• Burkina Faso’s second major city, Bobo-Dioulasso, has an international airport and is easily accessible from Banfora Project
• Situated within the prolific mafic volcanic greenstone belt that hosts similar deposits including Tongon in Côte d’Ivoire

Four Deposits Included in Feasibility Study
• Nogbele, Stinger, Samavogo and Fourkoura

Banfora Benefits from Fiscal Stability Guarantees
• Under Teranga’s mining convention, certain tax rates are stabilized for the Banfora Project
• Banfora Project tax rate will be 17.5%
Significant Advantages to Modeling Banfora on Sabodala Mine

Matches Teranga’s Strength & Experience

- Similarities between Sabodala design and proposed design at Banfora will help to ensure a smooth build and operation
- Conventional open pit mining techniques
- Same type of ore recovery as Sabodala
- Teranga team has developed an expertise for operating in a multi-pit, central mill type of operation and is using the operating flexibility this brings to its advantage

Deposits Located Close to Proposed Plant Site

- Largest deposit, Nogbele is adjacent to proposed plant site – other deposits within close proximity
  - Fourkoura 6 km
  - Stinger 15 km
  - Samavogo 25 km
- Selected trucks have the added flexibility to haul ore directly to plant
### Pre-Production Capital Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-Production Capital Costs</th>
<th>Millions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indirect project construction</td>
<td>$19.6</td>
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<td>Processing plant</td>
<td>$46.6</td>
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<td>Reagents and plant services</td>
<td>$12.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>$52.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining infrastructure &amp; equipment</td>
<td>$30.2</td>
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<td>EPCM costs</td>
<td>$16.3</td>
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<td>Owners project costs</td>
<td>$30.5</td>
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<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>$208.2</strong></td>
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<td>Contingency</td>
<td><strong>$24.0</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$232.3</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- (a) Sum of individual amounts may not equal due to rounding.
- (b) Excludes cost to mine and stockpile 764 Kt at 2.25 g/t or 55Koz (strip ratio of 9:1) prior to mill production which has been included in mining operating costs.
- (c) Excludes $12 million used for construction readiness activities spent prior to major construction.

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### Banfora Project: Pre-Construction Activities Timeline

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<td>Infill Resources Drilling</td>
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<td>Updated Resource Models and Mine Plan</td>
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<td>Initial Site Infrastructure, Civils, Equipment Selection</td>
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<td>EPCM Award</td>
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<td>Front End Engineering Design, Procurement</td>
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<td>CSMP Contractor Awards</td>
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<td>Project Finance Process</td>
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<td>Community Relations, Relocation Planning, Livelihood Restoration Process</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) Sum of individual amounts may not equal due to rounding.
(b) Excludes cost to mine and stockpile 764 Kt at 2.25 g/t or 55Koz (strip ratio of 9:1) prior to mill production which has been included in mining operating costs.
(c) Excludes $12 million used for construction readiness activities spent prior to major construction.
**Robust** LOM Physicals and Cash Flows

**Physicals**
- Near surface, lode vein orebodies with mostly visual control that outcrop at surface
- Overall strip ratio averages approximately 7:1

**LOM Unit Costs**
- Similar to Sabodala and competitive with peers

**LOM AISC* and Cash Flows**
- All-in sustaining costs* per ounce below $850
- 9-year LOM free cash flow from operations* of $409 million$^{(5)}
- Net cash flow is estimated at $176 million$^{(5)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total LOM</th>
<th>2019 – 2024 Average</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ore mined</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste mined</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total material mined</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>176</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ore milled</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Mill head grade</td>
<td>g/t</td>
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<td>Gold produced$^{(1)}</td>
<td>Koz</td>
<td>1,075</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>$/t mined</td>
<td>2.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Processing</td>
<td>$/t milled</td>
<td>11.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>General &amp; administrative</td>
<td>$/t milled</td>
<td>4.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustaining capital</td>
<td>$M</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>AISC*</td>
<td>$/oz</td>
<td>843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income taxes, W/C and other</td>
<td>$M</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free cash flow from operations*</td>
<td>$M</td>
<td>409</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-production capital$^{(4)}</td>
<td>$M</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net Cash Flow**$^{(5)} $M 176

Sum of individual amounts may not equal due to rounding.

*Refer to Non-IFRS measures on slide 26
Refer to Endnotes (1), (4) and (5) on slide 27
Upside Expected in Near-Term with Current Targeted Infill Drill Program

Aiming for a Conversion Rate of 25%-50% of Inferred Resources Located Near Current Reserve Pits

- Objective is to increase drill hole density within the existing inferred resources
- Approximately 70% of a planned 65,000 metre drill program has been completed to date
- Given demonstrated continuity of mineralization, 25%-50% of inferred resources is targeted to be converted to indicated
Drill-Ready Targets Underlie Multi-Year Regional Exploration Program

Prospective Banfora Land Package

- ~12 targets identified by Gryphon team prior to acquisition
- Targets are within trucking distance of proposed plant site

Targets Have Potential to Become Resources

- Kafina West: 1,000 metre NE-trending soil and auger anomaly. Drill results of 8 m @ 2.2 g/t Au and 11 m @ 3.2 g/t Au
- Konatvogo: 2,000 metre NW-trending soil and auger anomaly between the Fourkoura and Nogbele deposits. Up to 21.6 g/t Au from altered shear-hosted quartz vein outcrops
- Bassongoro: 1,500 metre NNE-trending soil and auger anomaly (up to 15g/t Au). Intersection of regional Nianka and Fourkoura structures undrilled
Golden Hill
Burkina Faso
Golden Hill: Tight Circle of Prospects Starting to Come Together

Golden Hill (Houndé Belt – Burkina Faso)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semafo</td>
<td>Corporate Presentation (Mar 2017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roxgold</td>
<td>Corporate Presentation (Feb 2017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endeavour</td>
<td>Corporate Presentation (Feb 2017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acacia</td>
<td>Preliminary Results (Feb 2017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savary</td>
<td>Corporate Presentation (Mar 2017)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Siou Pit** M&I: 0.99 Moz
- **Mana** M&I: 3.83 Moz
- **Houndé** M&I: 2.55 Moz
- **Yaramoko** M&I: 0.81 Moz
- **Mana** M&I: 3.63 Moz
- **Teranga’s JV Golden Hill Project**
- **Karankasso JV** Inf: 0.67 Moz
- **Sarama Permits** South Houndé JV Inf: 2.10 Moz
- **Acacia JVs**

M&I Resources are inclusive of P&P Reserves

**KEY**
- Exploration Permits
- Prospects
- Interpreted Geology
  - Major Shear
  - Basalt
  - Diorite
  - Felsic Intrusive
  - Gneiss
  - Granite
  - Granodiorite
  - Metasediments
  - Tarkwaian Type
  - Sediments
  - Schist
  - Volcano Sediments

**MAP VIEW**
- Kalahari Zone
- Moveze (82 km)
- Inferred (221 km)
- Basalt (186 km)

**LOCATION**
- Koné
- 2.5 km
- 5 km
- Houndé Belt
- Burkina Faso
Golden Hill: Demonstrating Hole-to-Hole and Section-to-Section Continuity at Ma Prospect*

Ma Prospect – Representative Drill Section

Hole-to-hole and section-to-section continuity from core drill program currently extends over a minimum 1,420 metre strike length

*For full details, please see Teranga Gold’s press release dated September 13, 2017
Golden Hill: Early Stage Exploration Success at Newest Targets - Peksou and Nahiri

Peksou Prospect – GHDD003 Cross-Section

Current minimum strike length of 600 metres with initial core drill results of: 6 m @ 20.33 g/t Au; 8 m @ 5.97 g/t Au and 36 m @ 2.32 g/t Au. 2,500-metre planned drill program in Q4 2017

Nahiri Prospect – Drill Plan

Current minimum strike length of 350 metres with initial core drill results of: 8 m @ 2.09 g/t Au; 10 m @ 1.89 g/t Au and 34 m @ 6.08 g/t Au. 2,000-metre planned drill program in Q4 2017
Golden Hill: Hidden Potential at Jackhammer Hill Prospect

Hidden Potential at Never Previously Drilled Target
- 1,000 metre long auger, soil and rock chip anomaly
- Currently drilling with core drill on a minimum 1,500 metre program

Encouraging Visual Results From First Set of Holes
- Assays pending
Deep Value: A Re-Rating Opportunity (C$)

$3.21
TGZ Current Share Price (closing price Sept 14, 2017)

$6.15 NAV/Share*
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$1,250

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Gold Price per Ounce Assumption

Cash balance as at June 30, 2017
Banfora Project NPV \(5\%\) based on 2P
Sabodala NPV \(5\%\) based on 2P

Excludes potential upside from resource conversion & exploration discoveries

*Refer to Non-IFRS Performance Measures on slide 26
Non-IFRS Performance Measures

The Company has included non-IFRS measures in this document, including “total cash cost per ounce of gold sold”, “all-in sustaining costs per ounce”, “free cash flow from operations” and “EBITDA”. The Company believes that these measures, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, provide investors an improved ability to evaluate the underlying performance of the Company. The non-IFRS measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. These measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed under IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to other issuers.

Total cash costs figures are calculated in accordance with a standard developed by The Gold Institute, which was a worldwide association of suppliers of gold and gold products and included leading North American gold producers. The Gold Institute ceased operations in 2002, but the standard is considered the accepted standard of reporting cash cost of production in North America. Adoption of the standard is voluntary and the cost measures presented may not be comparable to other similarly titled measure of other companies. The World Gold Council (“WGC”) definition of all-in sustaining costs seeks to extend the definition of total cash costs by adding corporate general and administrative costs, reclamation and remediation costs (including accretion and amortization), exploration and study costs (capital and expended), capitalized stripping costs and sustaining capital expenditures and represents the total costs of producing gold from current operations. All-in sustaining cost excludes income tax payments, interest costs, costs related to business acquisitions and items needed to normalize earnings. Consequently, this measure is not representative of all of the Company’s cash expenditures. In addition, the calculation of all-in sustaining costs does not include depreciation expense as it does not reflect the impact of expenditures incurred in prior periods. Therefore, it is not indicative of the Company’s overall profitability. For Sabodala and Banfora, life of mine total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs figures used in this presentation are before cash/non-cash inventory movements and exclude any allocation of corporate overheads. Total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs figures for Sabodala further excludes amortized advanced royalty costs. Other companies may calculate this measure differently. Consolidated total cash costs and all-in sustaining cost figures add corporate overhead costs. Other companies may calculate this measure differently. The Company calculates free cash flow from operations as net cash flow provided by operating activities less sustaining capital expenditures. The Company believes this to be a useful indicator of its ability to generate cash for growth initiatives. “Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization” (“EBITDA”) is a non-IFRS financial measure, which excludes income tax, finance costs (before unwinding of discounts), interest income, depreciation and amortization, and non-cash impairment charges from net earnings. EBITDA is intended to provide additional information to investors and analysts and do not have any standardized definition under IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Management believes that EBITDA is a valuable indicator of our ability to generate liquidity by producing operating cash flow to: fund working capital needs, service debt obligations, and fund capital expenditures. Net Asset Value (“NAV”) per share is a Non-IFRS financial measure. NAV per share is equal to Net Present value (“NPV”) per share and is calculated using the NPV of the life of mine (“LOM”) cash flows based on the Banfora and Sabodala 43-101 technical reports. The NPV calculation assumes a long term gold price of $1250, $1300, and $1350 per ounce, a 5% discount rate, a 0.82 USD/CAD exchange rate and a 1.10 USD/EURO exchange rate, and current cash on hand. It excludes corporate administration, exploration expenditures and debt repayments but it includes interest, income taxes, and changes in working capital.

For more information regarding these measures, please refer to the Company’s Management’s Discussion and Analysis accessible on the Company’s website at www.terangagold.com.
Endnotes

1. Production targets are based on proven and probable ore reserves for the Banfora Project, as set out in the feasibility study prepared for the Banfora project, as disclosed in a news release of Teranga, dated September 7, 2017 (the “Banfora Feasibility Study”). A NI 43-101 compliant technical report for the Banfora Project is expected to be filed on the Company’s website and on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) within 45 days of that news release.

2. Teranga’s consolidated cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2017. Actual consolidated cash and cash equivalents of Teranga as of January 1, 2018 could be more or less than this amount.

3. This Sabodala free cash flow is an estimate that is based on the updated life of mine plan and reserve estimate for the Sabodala project, as set out in the Technical Report of Teranga for the Sabodala Project, Senegal, West Africa, dated August 30, 2017 (the “Sabodala Technical Report”). See in particular Section 21 of the Sabodala Technical Report - Capital and Operating Costs.

4. See the Banfora Feasibility Study. Banfora pre-production capital costs of $232 million are an estimate only and excludes $12 million in estimated construction readiness activities expected to be spent prior to major construction. Actual Banfora pre-production capital costs could be greater or less than this amount.

5. LOM assumptions include:
   - Gold Price $1,250 per ounce
   - Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO): Banfora – $0.59 per litre
     Sabodala - $0.46 per litre
   - Light Fuel Oil (LFO): Banfora - $1.04 per litre ($0.88 per litre during construction period)
     Sabodala - $0.81 per litre
   - Euro to USD Exchange Rate: $1.10

6. This production target is based on proven and probable reserves only from the Sabodala project as at June 30, 2017 as disclosed on the Company’s website at www.terangagold.com and the Sabodala Technical Report filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com on August 30, 2017. The estimated ore reserves underpinning this production target have been prepared by competent persons (see Competent Persons Statements on pages 4-5 of the Company’s press release dated July 19, 2017).

7. See the Banfora Feasibility Study. This LOM production plan assumes that the Banfora project plant construction will commence in Q1 2018. If the Banfora plant construction commences in Q2 2018 instead, the LOM production plan is expected to shift by several months.

8. The Company executed gold sales contracts totaling 131,000 ounces of gold commencing October 1, 2017 through December 31, 2018, at a price of $1,336 per ounce of gold. The forward sales contracts can be settled at the option of Teranga in either cash or by physical delivery of gold. As part of this forward sales program, 25,000 ounces of gold are due for settlement during the fourth quarter of 2017, with 26,500 ounces of gold for settlement due in each of the four quarters of 2018, for a total of 131,000 ounces of gold due for settlement during this period. The incremental free cash flow benefit to Teranga is calculated by multiplying the total ounces under the forward sales program of 131,000 ounces of gold by the difference between the hedge price of $1,336 per ounce and the Company’s long-term gold price assumption of $1,250 per ounce.

9. There is no guarantee that Teranga will be able to negotiate and enter into a debt facility in respect of the Banfora project on or prior to January 1, 2018 on terms that are acceptable to it. Any such debt facility, if entered into, could be for more or less than such amount.

10. See the Banfora Feasibility Study.

11. Corporate overhead costs are estimated to be ~$10 million per year for each of 2018 and 2019.

12. Consolidated minimum cash represents the minimum amount of cash or working capital that the Company considers is appropriate to conduct day-to-day operations.

13. Other considerations (uses) is an estimate of potential other uses of the Company’s cash during the period, including, but not limited to, discretionary exploration expenditures, financing costs and any cost overrun or minimum cash requirements that might be contained in any completed debt financing agreement. Actual amounts may total more or less than the aggregate amount specified.

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