

PRODUCING GOLD IN CALIFORNIA

TSX: GQM | OTCQX: GQMN | SEPTEMBER 2016



PRECIOUS METALS SUMMIT
CONFERENCES, LLC
Where the smart money goes prospecting®



Cautionary Statements

The information in this presentation prepared for the Denver Gold Forum includes certain “forward-looking information” and “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (as amended), section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (as amended), the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein including, without limitation, plans for and intentions with respect to our properties, statements regarding intentions with respect to the Soledad Mountain project’s (the “Project”) current and future operating or financial performance including production, rates of return, recoveries, and operating costs are forward-looking statements. Statements concerning Mineral Reserve Estimates and Mineral Resource Estimates are also forward-looking statements in that they reflect an assessment, based on certain assumptions, of the mineralization that would be encountered and mining results if the Project was mined in the manner described. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from statements in this presentation regarding our intentions include, without limitation, risks and uncertainties regarding: the operation of the Project, including additional capital requirements for the Project or future acquisitions; unexpected liabilities of changes in the cost of operations, including costs of extracting gold and silver; refining costs; operating hazards and risks inherent in mining operations; changes to the political environment, laws or regulation, or more stringent enforcement of current laws or regulations in the United States or California; the ability of Golden Queen Mining Company, LCC to obtain and maintain licenses, access rights or permits, required for current and future planned operations; unexpected uninsurable risks that may arise; risks associated with any future hedging activities; equipment breakdowns and non-compliance with environmental and permit requirements. Other risks and uncertainties include risks related to volatility in global equities, commodities, foreign exchange, market price of gold and silver and a lack of market liquidity; changes in planned work resulting from logistical, technical or other factors; that results of operations on the Project will not meet projected expectations due to any combination of technical, operational or market factors; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of technical data and the estimation of gold and silver resources and reserves; and other risks and uncertainties disclosed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions and are subject to all of the risks and uncertainties inherent in our business, including risks inherent in mining. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and, accordingly, should not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Any forward-looking statement made by us in this presentation is based only on information currently available. Technical information in this presentation was reviewed and approved Sean Ennis, P. Eng., P.E., an independent consultant of the Company and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

All amounts are in US dollars except as noted.



Golden Queen Capital Market Information

Capital Structure – September 2016

Listings	TSX: GQM OTCQX: GQMNF
Shares Issued & Outstanding	111,048,683
Options	1,070,000
Warrants (non-listed)	10,757,700
Warrants (GQM.WT)	5,560,000
Fully Diluted Shares	128,536,383
Market Cap (Basic)	US\$104.5 MM C\$135.75 MM
Cash *	US\$23.3 MM
Debt **	US\$48.7 MM
Enterprise Value	US\$130.0 MM
Insiders Ownership	~30.0%
Institutional Ownership	~16.0%
Public Float	~54.0%

* Cash (August 9, 2016) comprised of US \$16.3 mm 100% attributable to Golden Queen Mining Ltd. and 50% of Golden Queen Mining LLC's cash balance of US\$13.9 mm.

** Debt (August 9, 2016) comprised of US\$40.6 mm loan and 50% of Komatsu loan (~US \$16.2 mm).

Top Shareholders*

Clay Family	30%
Sprott Asset Management L.P.	6%
Continental Casualty	3%
Gabelli Funds LLC	3%

*Source: TSX Infosuite



Investment Highlights

- ✓ Gold and silver producer
- ✓ US-based project, fully funded to positive cash flows
- ✓ Located in a mining-friendly jurisdiction with existing infrastructure
- ✓ Robust project economics; low cost structure
- ✓ Construction 100% complete, in-line with budget
- ✓ Excellent joint venture partners



Inaugural gold pour on March 1, 2016

Strategic Focus

OPERATIONS

➤ **Crushing-Screening Plant optimization**

- achieve 10,000 to 12,000 ton per day throughput

➤ **Drilling program in East Pit**

- drilling program in East Pit to optimize mining for the next 5 years

GROWTH

➤ **Organic growth**

- expand Heap Leach pad capacity
- potential for resource increase with exploration drilling

➤ **Add value with aggregate sales**

BALANCE SHEET

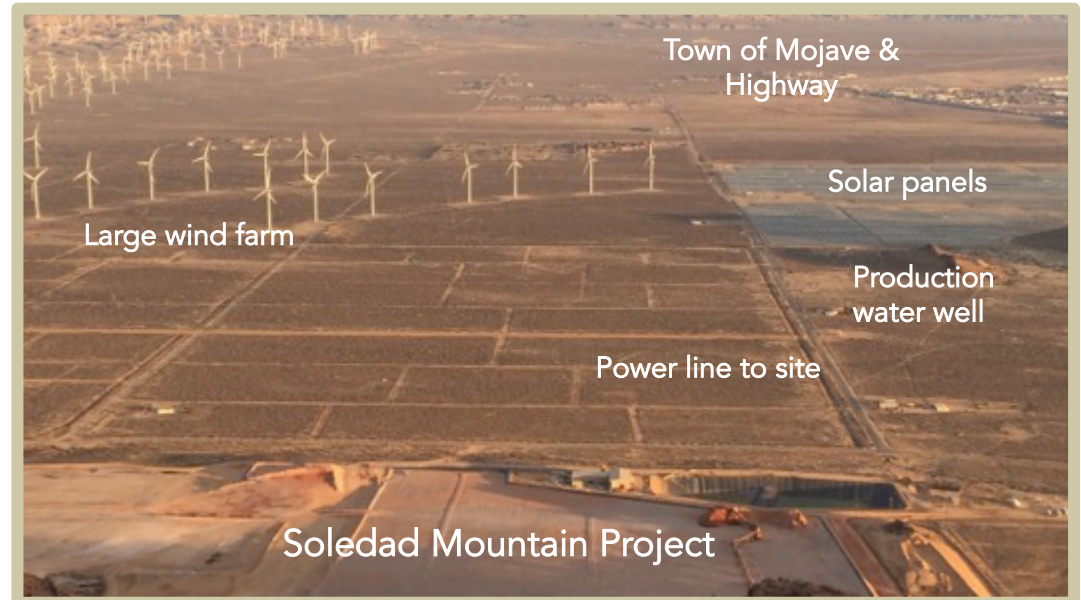
➤ **Debt reduction**

➤ **Maintain capital discipline**

➤ **Maximize shareholder returns**

Project Location

- The Project is located in Kern County ~90 miles northeast of the Los Angeles International Airport
- Access to site is from State Route 14 and an existing paved County road, Silver Queen Road
- Power line, water supply and railroad within ~1 mile of the Project
- Project located ~5 miles south of the town of Mojave
- Railroad hub for the Burlington Northern and Union Pacific railroad lines

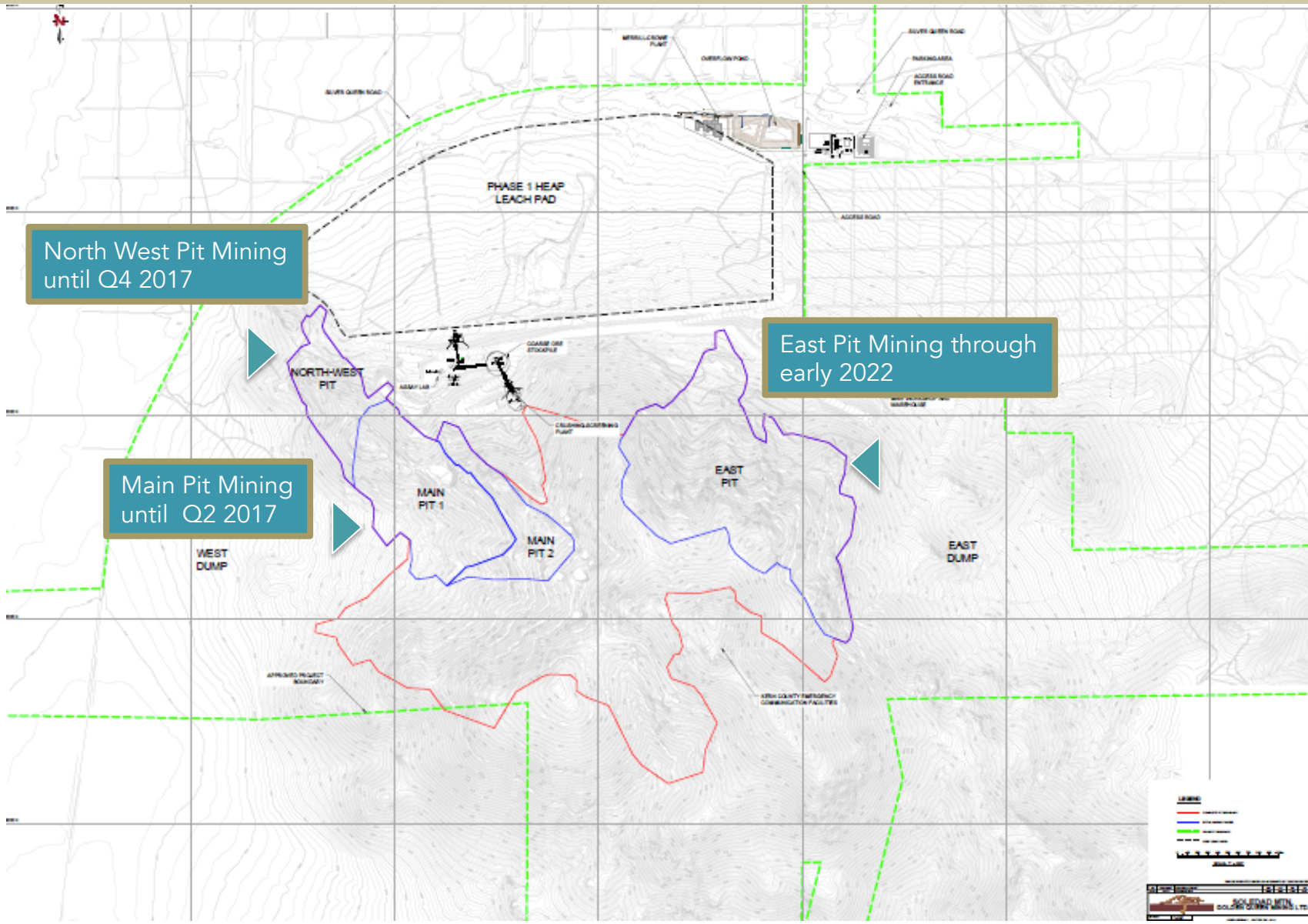


- Kern County's economy strongly depends on natural resources
 - Kern County is the state's top oil-producing county and accounts for ~75% of California's oil production (California is the 3rd largest oil producing state in the U.S., behind Texas and North Dakota)
 - Wind turbines to the west of the Project form collectively one of the largest onshore wind energy projects in the world

Excellent infrastructure nearby:
paved road, power, water, railroad



Site Overview



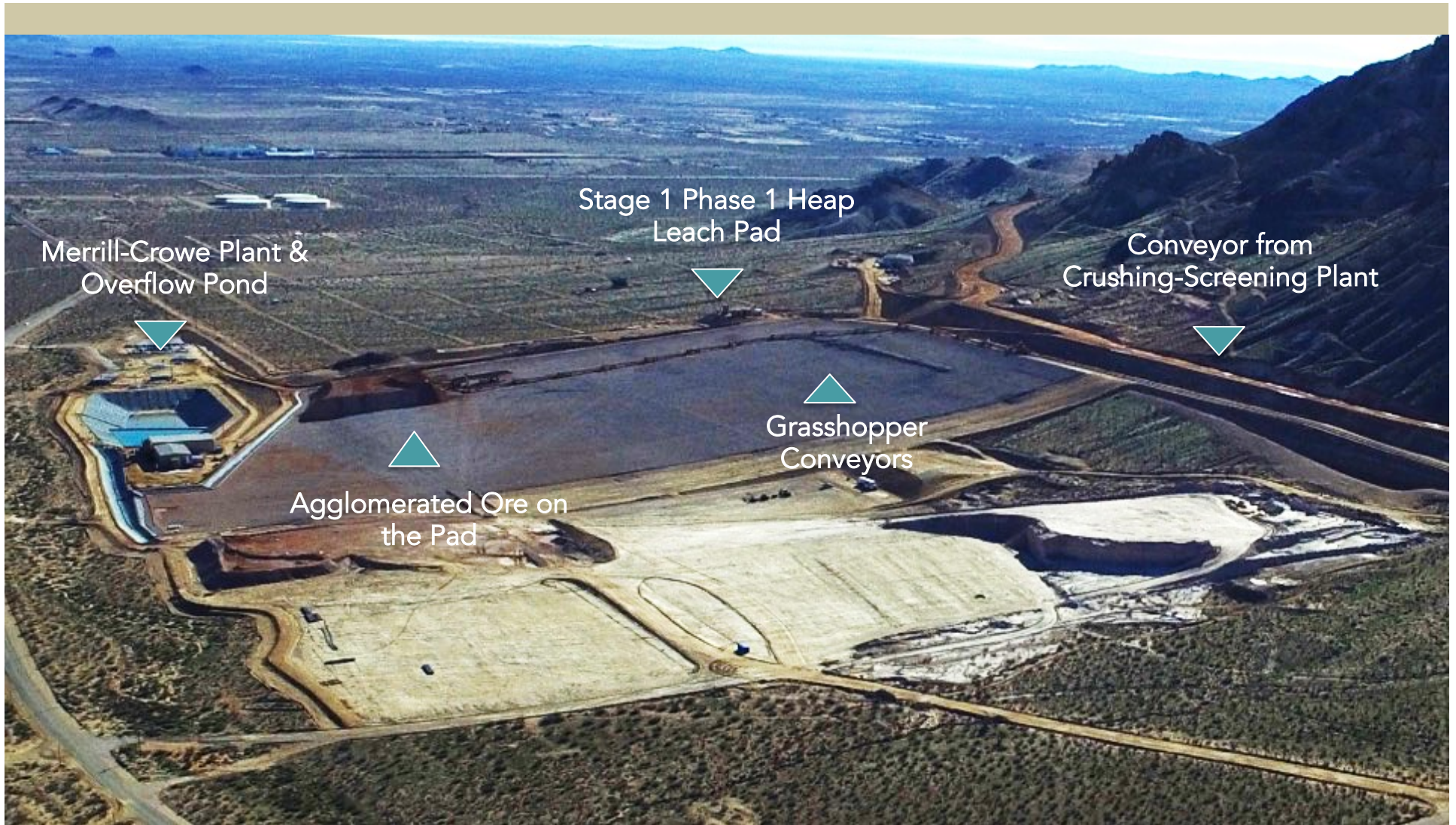
Soledad Mountain Project Overview



Crushing-Screening Plant



Heap Leach Pad & Merrill-Crowe Plant



Q2 2016 Results

	Q2 2016
Ore Tons Mined (t)	660,000
Strip Ratio (W:O)	1.8:1
Gold Production (oz)	2,827
Silver Production (oz)	33,346
Gold Grade Processed (oz/t)	0.013
Silver Grade Processed (oz/t)	0.40
Site Operating Costs (\$/t)	\$11.94

Q3 PROGRESS TO DATE

- ✧ A total of 272K tons of ore was mined in July with a strip ratio of 1.6:1 waste to ore; July production was 2,905 ounces of gold and 29,284 ounces of silver poured
- ✧ In August, 311K tons of ore was mined with a strip ratio of 2.1:1 waste to ore; August production was 2,147 ounces of gold and 26,087 ounces of silver poured
- ✧ Daily average throughput increased from 8.7K in June to 9.4K in August
- ✧ Cell 1 estimated 150-day recovery of approximately 70% to 75%, and anticipated 350-day recovery of approximately 82%
- ✧ Anticipated steady state production and positive operating cash flow in H2 2016

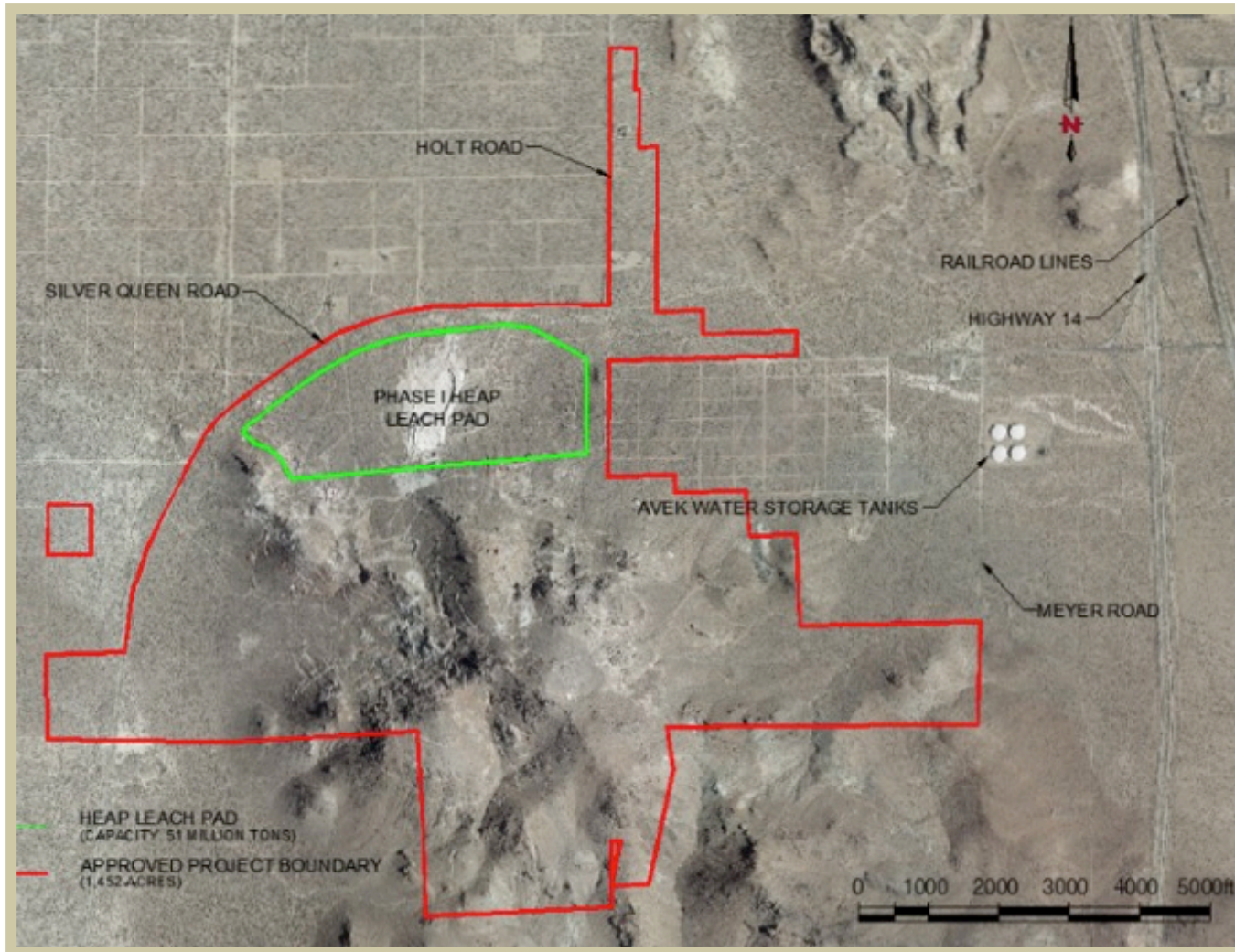
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Approved Project Boundary



Further Upside Potential

MDA modeled a total of 1.9 million tons as high-grade vein ore mined by earlier underground operators including Gold Fields American Development Company (“Gold Fields”) prior to 1942. These volumes are therefore not included in the reported resources. Total historical production at Soledad Mountain has been estimated at 1.3 million tons, although detailed production records are not available. This difference is significant as it is possible that the model underestimates the amount of high-grade vein material that remains in place.

Channel samples included in the Project database consist entirely of cross-cut samples; none of the samples taken along the strike of the mineralized structures were transcribed from original Gold Fields maps into the Project database. The inclusion of the drift-sample data would increase the accuracy of the modeling of the high-grade portions of the mineralized structures, which could further enhance the grade of the resources.

Additional high grade material could meaningfully impact the project economics

Aggregate Sales

- The Company is actively pursuing a by-product aggregate business once the heap leach operation is in full production, based on the location of the Project in Southern California (proximity to major highways and railway lines).
- The source of raw materials will be suitable quality waste rock specifically stockpiled for this purpose. The waste rock can be classified into a range of products such as riprap, crushed stone and sand with little further processing.
- Test work done in the 1990s has confirmed the suitability of waste rock for certain kinds of aggregates. Testing of current mine rock is underway.
- Research suggests that up to 1 million tons of waste rock could be sold into the southern California aggregates markets annually.
- No contributions from the sale of aggregate will be included in the cash flow projections until long term contracts for the sale of products have been secured.

It is expected that aggregate could be sold over an extended life of 30 years.
The sale of aggregates has been included in the Approved Plan.

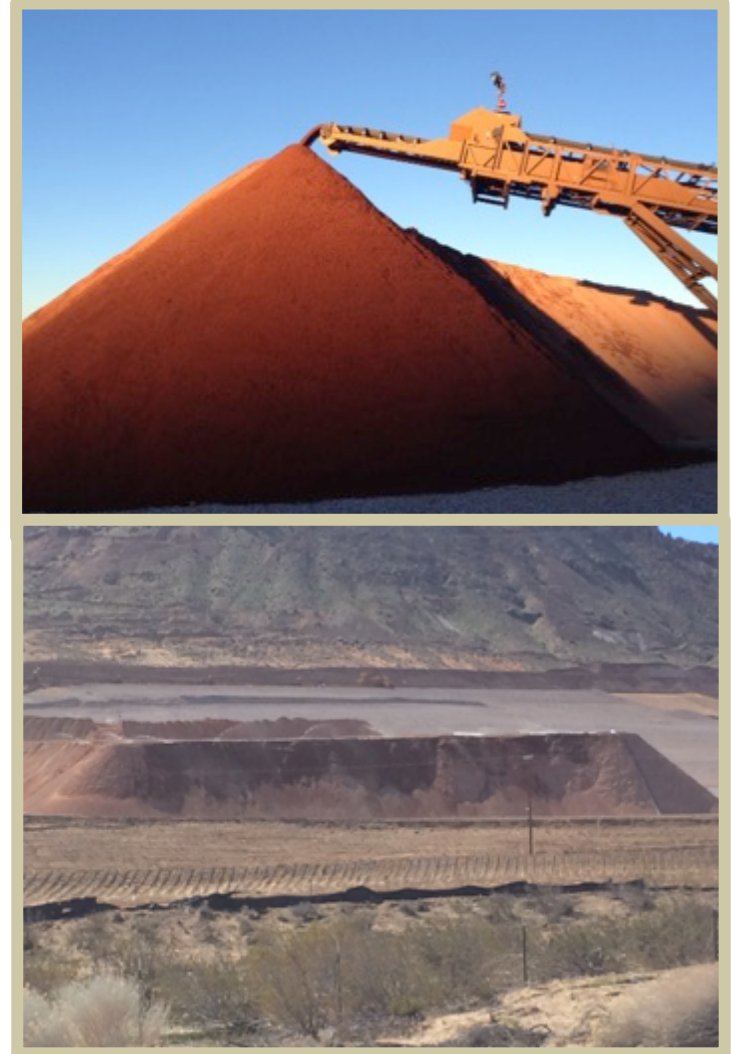
Experienced Leadership Team

<p>Thomas M. Clay Chairman & CEO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice President of East Hill Management Co., LLC, the Clay family office, and has served on the Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd. Board since 2009 • Director of the Clay Mathematics Institute and of Thrombogenics N.V.
<p>Robert C. Walish, Jr. COO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently serves as the President & CEO, Golden Queen Mining Company, LLC, and is the former General Manager of SCM Franke Operation of KGHM International in Chile • 30+ years of open pit and heap leach mining experience including work in Guyana, Arizona, Alaska, South Carolina, Montana & Nevada and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Colorado and his Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin
<p>Bryan A. Coates Director</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently the President of Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. and former Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Osisko Mining Corp. with over 30 years of experience in the international and Canadian mining industry • Also serves as the Chairman of the Board at Timmins Gold Corp., director at NioGold Mining Corporation and the Quebec Mining Association
<p>Guy Le Bel Director</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Served as Vice President Evaluations of Capstone Mining and is a current director of RedQuest Capital with more than 30 years of international mining experience in strategic and financial planning
<p>Bernard Guarnera Director</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered professional engineer and registered professional geologist and is President, Mining & Metallurgical Society of America, Current director, Colorado Mining Association and Broadlands Mineral Advisory Services Ltd. with 40+ years of experience in the global mining industry
<p>Andrée St-Germain Vice President Finance & CFO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined Golden Queen Mining in 2013 and has been involved with the financing and construction of the Project • Formerly, an investment banker with Dundee Capital Markets working exclusively with mining companies on a variety of financings and M&A advisory assignments

The Golden Queen Opportunity

- ✓ Becoming a significant producer of gold and silver in California
- ✓ US-based project, fully funded to positive cash flows
- ✓ Project is located in a mining- friendly jurisdiction with existing infrastructure
- ✓ The low cost structure creates robust project economics
- ✓ Completed project construction in-line with budget
- ✓ Strong joint venture partners
- ✓ Accomplished leadership team

GQM offers near term access to cash flow with significant upside potential



APPENDIX



Committed Partnership

Our Partnership

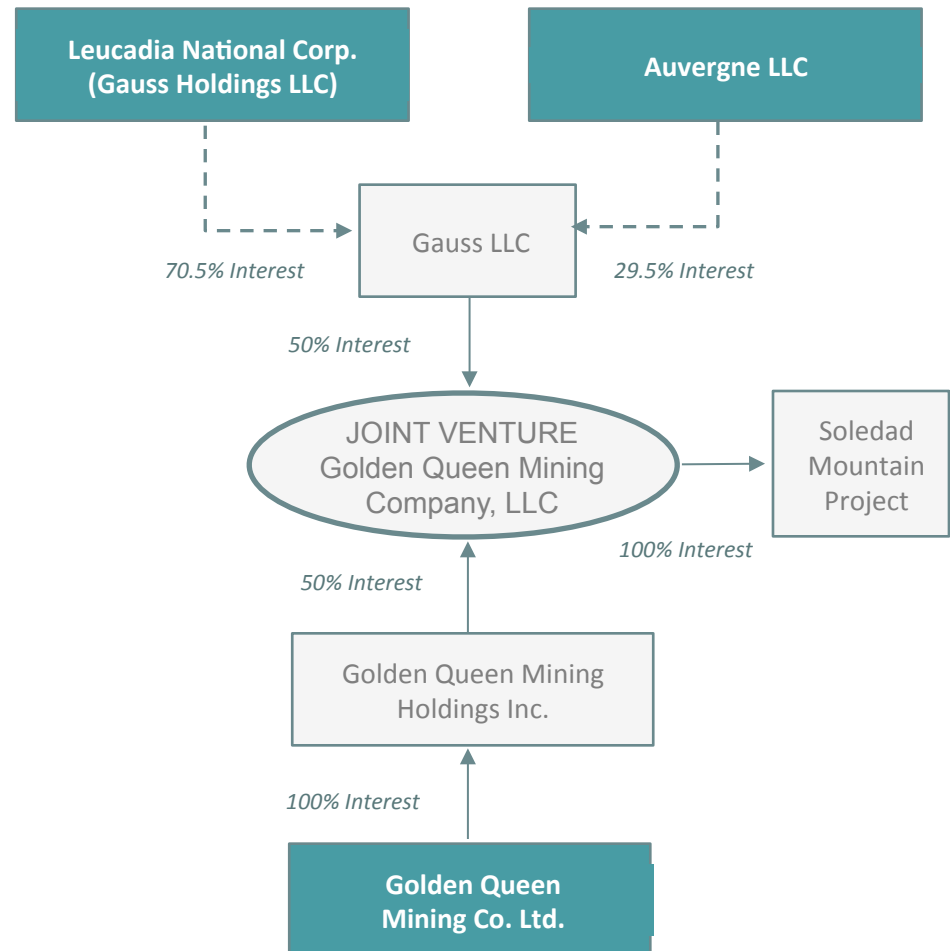
In September 2014, Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd. entered into a joint venture with Gauss LLC, whereby Gauss LLC invested US\$110 million in cash in exchange for a 50% joint venture interest in the Soledad Mountain Project.



Leucadia National Corp. is a NYSE-listed diversified holding company engaged in a variety of businesses, including investment banking and capital markets, beef processing, asset management, commercial mortgage banking and servicing, manufacturing, auto dealerships, telecommunications, oil & gas, energy projects and real estate. The company has a history of successful investments in the mining sector.

Auvergne LLC

Auvergne LLC is a wholly-owned entity of the Clay family, who have been long-term, supportive shareholders of Golden Queen. Since the late 1980's, the Clay family and associated entities have provided significant equity and debt capital to Golden Queen to help fund the exploration and development of the Soledad Mountain Project. Thomas Clay, Manager of Auvergne, has served on the Golden Queen board since 2009 and was appointed Chairman in 2013.



Soledad Mountain History

Gold mining on Soledad Mountain dates back to the late 19th century. The largest producer in the area was Gold Fields American Development Co., a subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa. This syndicate operated an underground mine and mill on the property from 1935 to 1942, when the mine was forced to close by War Production Board Order L-208. Production after the war was minimal, as costs had increased while the price of gold remained fixed at \$35 per ounce until 1973.

The Soledad Mountain deposit is a large, epithermal, multi-episodic, fault/fissure vein system. Gold and silver mineralization occurs in low sulfidation, quartz adularia veins and stockworks that strike northwest. At least 14 separate veins and related vein splits have been identified. Core veins range from less than 1 metre to 6 metres wide with gold grades typically greater than 3.5 grams per ton, surrounded by lower grade mineralization with widths ranging from 1 metre to greater than 50 metres. The level of oxidation extends to depth and the deposit is well-suited for heap leaching.



Karma Headframe and Mill (Circa 1912)

Geological Setting

Soledad Mountain is located within the Mojave structural block, a triangular-shaped area bounded to the south by the northwest-trending San Andreas Fault and to the north by the northeast-trending, Garlock Fault. The Mojave block is broken into an orthogonal pattern of N50E to N60E and N40W to N50W fracture systems. These fracture zones likely developed as the result of Late Cretaceous compressional stresses that were present prior to formation of the Garlock and San Andreas Faults.

Gold and silver mineralization at Soledad Mountain is hosted by northwest-trending, en-echelon faults and fracture systems. Cretaceous quartz monzonite forms the basement of stratigraphic sequences in the Mojave block. The quartz monzonite is overlain by Miocene-age, quartz latite and rhyolitic volcanic rocks. Volcanic centers appear to have formed at intersections of the northeast and northwest-trending fracture systems. Major volcanic centers are present at Soledad Mountain, Willow Springs and Middle Buttes. These volcanic centers consist generally of initial, widespread sheet flows and pyroclastics of quartz latite, followed by restricted centers of rhyolitic flows and rhyolite porphyry intrusives. Rhyolitic flows and intrusives are elongated somewhat along northwest-trending vents and feeder zones.

Gold deposits in the Mojave block include Soledad Mountain, Standard Hill, Cactus and Tropic. At Soledad Mountain gold mineralization occurs in low-sulfidation style, quartz-adularia veins and stockworks that strike northwest. Gold mineralization at Standard Hill, located 1 mile northeast of Soledad, consists of north to northwest-striking quartz veins in Cretaceous quartz monzonite and Tertiary, quartz latite volcanic rocks. At the Cactus Gold Mine, 5 miles west of Soledad, gold occurs in northwest and northeast-striking quartz veins, breccias and irregular zones of silicification in quartz latite, rhyolitic flows and rhyolitic intrusive breccias.

At least 14 separate veins and related vein splits occur at Soledad Mountain. Veins generally strike N40W and dip at high angles either to the northeast or to the southwest. Mineralization consists of fine-grained pyrite, covellite, chalcocite, tetrahedrite, acanthite, native silver, pyrargyrite, polybasite, native gold and electrum within discrete quartz veins, veinlets, stockworks and irregular zones of silicification. Electrum is about 25% silver.

High Pressure Grinding Roll (HPGR)



Tertiary Section
High Pressure Grinding Roll (HPGR)

The HPGR in industry

- Proven and simple technology currently in use in hundreds of projects world-wide
- Consists of two counter-rotating rolls: one a fixed roll and the other a “floating” roll. The “floating” roll is mounted on and can move freely on slides and grinding forces are applied by four hydraulic rams

Benefits of using the HPGR will include:

- Higher gold and silver recoveries due to the formation of micro-cracks in ore particles
- Faster gold and silver extraction rates
- Stronger agglomerates due to a more favorable overall particle size distribution. This will also impact the flow rate of solutions through the heap
- Lower capital costs than a conventional crushing-screening plant that uses cone crushers and screens to size ore for leaching in a heap leach operation
- Manageable dust control with fewer transfer points in the crushing-screening plant
- Lower energy consumption and thus lower operating costs than a conventional crushing-screening plant



ThyssenKrupp

- 60% of the HPGRs installed in the minerals industry are from ThyssenKrupp/Polysius
- ThyssenKrupp/Polysius has been manufacturing HPGRs for over 25 years

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2015 Resource & Reserve Estimates (100% Basis)

Reserve Estimates

Classification	Tonnes	Ton	In-Situ Grade				Contained Metal	
			Gold		Silver		Gold	Silver
			g/t	oz/ton	g/t	oz/ton	oz	oz
Proven	3,357,000	3,701,000	0.948	0.028	14.056	0.410	102,300	1,517,100
Probable	42,957,000	47,352,000	0.638	0.019	10.860	0.317	881,300	14,999,100
Total & Average	46,314,000	51,053,000	0.661	0.019	11.092	0.324	983,600	16,516,200

- The qualified person for the mineral reserve is Sean Ennis, Vice President, Mining, P.Eng., APEGBC Registered Member who is employed by Norwest Corporation.
- A gold equivalent cut-off grade of 0.005 oz/ton was used for quartz latite and a cut-off grade of 0.006 oz/ton was used for all other rock types. Cut-off grade was varied to reflect differences in estimated metal recoveries for the different rock types mined.
- Gold equivalent grades were calculated as follows: $AuEq(oz/ton) = Au(oz/ton) + (Ag(oz/ton)/88)$, which reflects a long-term Au:Ag price ratio of 55 and a Au:Ag recovery ratio of 1.6.
- Tonnage and grade measurements are in imperial and metric units. Grades are reported in troy ounces per short ton and in grams per tonne.
- The Effective Date of the mineral reserve estimate is February 1, 2015.

Resource Estimates

Classification	Tonnes	Ton	In-Situ Grade				Contained Metal	
			Gold		Silver		Gold	Silver
			g/t	oz/ton	g/t	oz/ton	oz	oz
Measured	4,298,243	4,738,000	0.960	0.028	13.37	0.39	130,000	1,865,000
Indicated	79,237,167	87,344,000	0.549	0.016	9.26	0.27	1,415,000	23,733,000
Measured & Indicated	83,535,409	92,082,000	0.575	0.017	9.53	0.28	1,545,000	25,598,000
Inferred	21,392,329	23,581,000	0.343	0.010	7.20	0.21	245,000	4,965,000

- The qualified person for the mineral resource is Michael Gustin, C.P.G. employed as Senior Geologist by Mine Development Associates, Inc.,
- Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- Mineral Resources are reported at a 0.004 oz/ton (0.137 g/t) AuEq cut-off in consideration of potential open-pit mining and heap-leach processing.
- Gold equivalent grades were calculated as follows: $AuEq(oz/ton) = Au(oz/ton) + (Ag(oz/ton)/88)$, which reflect a long-term Au:Ag price ratio of 55 and a Au:Ag recovery ratio of 1.6.
- Mineral Resources are reported as partially diluted.
- Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent discrepancies between tons, grade and contained metal content.
- Tonnage and grade measurements are in U.S. and metric units. Grades are reported in troy ounces per short ton and in grams per tonne.
- The Effective Date of the mineral resource estimate is December 31, 2014.

Cautionary note to U.S. investors concerning proven or probable mineral reserve estimates: This slide uses the terms “proven reserves” and “probable reserves” in accordance with NI 43-101. We advise U.S. investors that the requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of “reserves” are not the same as those of the SEC, and reserves reported by the Company in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as “reserves” under SEC Guide 7 standards. Accordingly, information concerning mineral deposits set forth herein may not be comparable with information presented by companies using only U.S. standards in their public disclosure.

Cautionary note to U.S. investors concerning measured, indicated or inferred resources: We advise U.S. investors that while the terms “measured resources”, “indicated resources” and “inferred resources” are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize these terms and these terms do not comply with SEC Guide 7 requirements. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the material in these categories will be converted into reserves. It should not be assumed that any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.

2015 Updated Feasibility Study

- The 2015 feasibility study incorporates the revised reserves.
- Detailed mine scheduling has been completed on a quarterly basis for the life of the mine.
- Only ~65% of the resource estimate has been included in the mine plan. Successful infill drilling and expanding the Approved Project Boundary may allow us to significantly increase the mine life.

Key Parameters	2015 Feasibility Study
Estimated Mine Life (Years)	11.3
Average Throughput (k short tons per year)	4,594
Stripping Ratio (waste tons:ore tons)	3.41:1
Au Recovery (%)	82.1%
Ag Recovery (%)	50.0%
Total Au Production (k oz)	807.4
Total Ag Production (mm oz)	8.3
Average Annual Au Production (k oz) (Year 2 – Year 11)	74
Average Annual Ag Production (k oz) (Year 2 – Year 11)	781

2015 Updated Feasibility Study

- Robust revised economics
- All key operating costs (including the following items: cyanide, cement, power, labour, fuel) have been brought current
- Demonstrates robust economics and first quartile cash cost
- All figures shown in US\$

Base Case Economics ⁽¹⁾	2015 Feasibility Study
Pre-Tax NPV 5%	\$289.5 mm
Pre-Tax IRR	32.7%
After-Tax NPV 5%	\$213.9 mm
After-Tax IRR	28.3%

Operating Costs	2015 Feasibility Study
Mining Costs per Tonne Mined	\$1.17/t
Mining Costs per Tonne of Ore Processed	\$5.18/t
Processing Costs per Tonne of Ore Processed	\$4.10/t
Site G&A per Tonne of Ore Processed	\$0.72/t
Operating Costs per Tonne of Ore Processed	\$9.99/t
Total Cash Costs, Net of Silver By-Product ^{(1) (2)}	\$518/oz
Total Cash Costs, Net of Silver By-Product + Susex ^{(1) (2) (3)}	\$558/oz

(1) Base case done with a gold price of \$1,250/oz and a silver price of \$17/oz. \$25.4mm spent prior to December 31, 2014 has been excluded from economics.

(2) Includes royalties, property taxes, California fees, off-site refining charges, reclamation financial assurance.

(3) Sustaining capex includes additional mobile mining equipment acquired between Year 2 and Year 10.



2015 Updated Feasibility Study

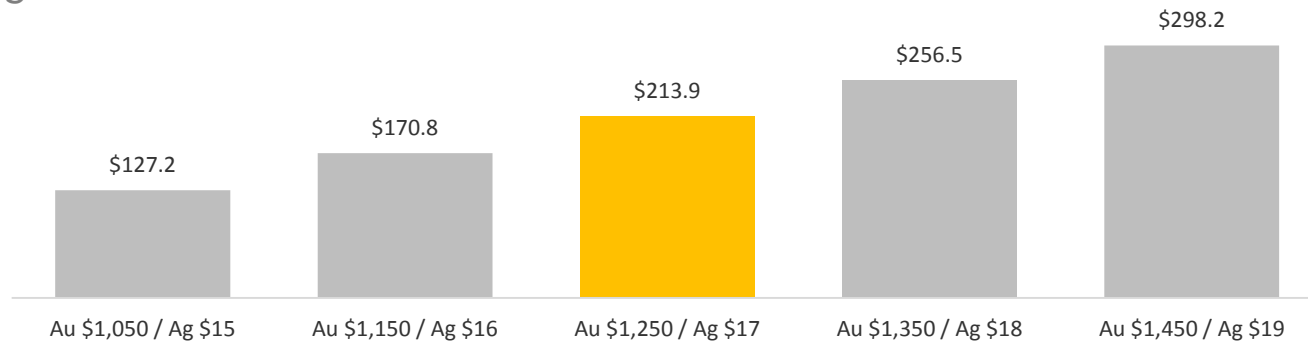
- Pre-production capital costs in line with the capital costs update provided in March 2014.
- The Company made a contribution of \$12.5mm to the joint venture in June 2015 to maintain its 50% interest in the Project.
- Construction has been completed at the project as on budget.

Life of Mine Capital Costs	2015 Feasibility Study (US\$)
Pre-production Capital Costs	\$99.3 mm
Contingency	\$15.0 mm
Working Capital	\$10.0 mm
Financial Assurance Estimate	\$0.5 mm
Mobile Mining Equipment	\$19.2 mm
Total Pre-Production	\$144.0 mm
Sustaining Capital Costs	\$25.5 mm
Additional Mobile Mining Equipment (Years 2-10)	\$10.9 mm
Total Life of Mine Capital Costs	\$180.5 mm

2015 Feasibility Study After Tax NPV & IRR

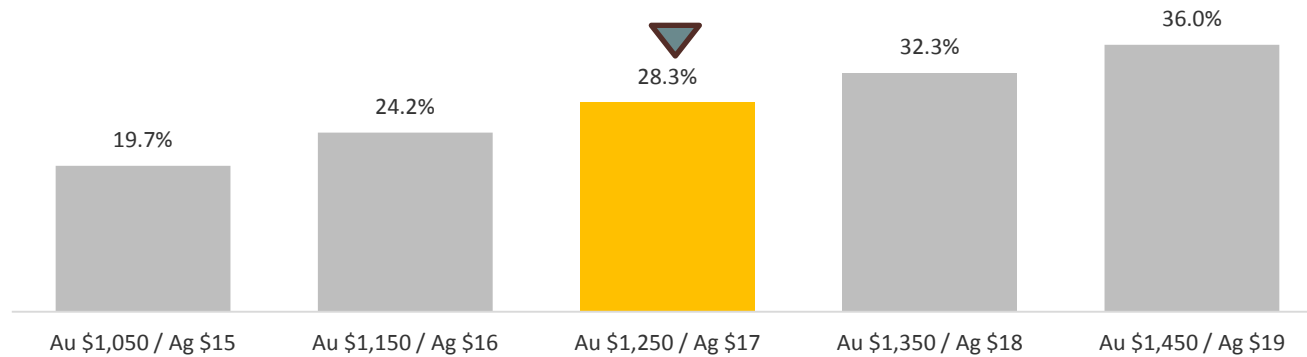
Figures shown on a 100% basis

After-tax
NPV
(5%)⁽¹⁾
US\$ MM



Feasibility Study
Base Case

After-tax
IRR⁽¹⁾



Robust economics with significant near-term upside potential

(1) \$25.4mm in capital expenditures spent prior to December 31, 2014 has been excluded from economics.

Approvals & Permits

A detailed review of approvals and permits required for the Project is provided in the Company's latest Form 10-K filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, dated March 16, 2015. The following is therefore only a brief summary.

Conditional Use Permits

- The Kern County Planning Commission unanimously approved the Project on April 8, 2010. All appeals that were subsequently filed against the Commission's decision have been withdrawn and the decision made by the Planning Commission is now final. The Planning Commission approved minor wording changes to the Conditions of Approval on October 28, 2010
- There are 114 conditions of approval and mitigation measures in the Conditional Use Permits that were approved for the Project. The Company recently addressed the conditions precedent to the start of construction as required by the Conditional Use Permits

Waste Discharge Requirements

- The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board unanimously approved Waste Discharge Requirements and a Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project at a public hearing held in South Lake Tahoe on July 14, 2010
- The board order was subsequently signed by the Executive Officer of the Regional Board and is now in effect

Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate

- The Air Quality and Health Risk Assessment for the Project was completed and submitted to the Kern County Planning Department and the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District ("EKAPCD") on July 21, 2009. This study was approved by Kern County Planning Commission on April 8, 2010, as part of the certification of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report
- Ten applications for Authority to Construct permits were submitted to the EKAPCD in February 2011. The Authority to Construct permits were issued by EKAPCD on February 8, 2012.
- The Authority to Construct permits will be converted to a Permit to Operate after construction has been completed and subject to inspection by EKAPCD

CONTACT US



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