QUARTERLY REPORT – For the period ending 31 March 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Record quarterly Group gold production of 208,963 ounces
- Group All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC)[1] of A$1,015 per ounce (US$732/oz)[2]
  - Record quarterly production from Cowal of 70,803 ounces at an AISC of A$757/oz (US$546/oz)
- Potential new discovery at Johnson's Rest, Mungari, with the structure remaining open at depth and to the south. Intersections[3] returned include:
  - 10m (8.66m etw) grading 22.32g/t Au from 118m
  - 14m (12.12m etw) grading 2.93g/t Au from 63m
- Resource definition drilling at Mungari has extended mineralisation at Frog's Leg underground and the White Foil open pit beyond the limits of the December 2015 Ore Reserve
- Group Ore Reserves increased by 12% from 5.20 million ounces to 5.85 million ounces
- Group Mineral Resources increased by 10% from 12.74 million ounces to 14.01 million ounces
- Record operating mine cash flow of A$154.9 million and net mine cash flow, post all sustaining and major capital, of A$105.8 million
- A total of A$80.0 million in early debt repayments made during the quarter
- Interim dividend cash payment of A$12.1 million (net of DRP) paid during the quarter
- Group June 2016 quarter production is expected to meet or exceed the March 2016 quarter

Consolidated production and sales summary

	Units	Sep quarter FY16	Dec quarter FY16	Mar quarter FY16	YTD FY16
Gold produced	**oz**	**174,169**	**203,700**	**208,963**	**586,832**
By-product silver produced	oz	170,202	169,767	242,328	582,296
C1 Cash Cost	**A$/oz**	**631**	**759**	**752**	**718**
All-In Sustaining Cost[1]	**A$/oz**	**882**	**1,016**	**1,015**	**975**
All-in Cost[4]	**A$/oz**	**1,015**	**1,164**	**1,125**	**1,105**
Gold sold	oz	179,256	205,863	203,910	589,030
Achieved gold price	A$/oz	1,559	1,536	1,614	1,570
Silver sold	oz	178,432	169,767	217,042	565,241
Achieved silver price	A$/oz	20	20	20	20

1. Includes C1 cash cost, plus royalty expense, sustaining capital, general corporate and administration expense. Calculated on per ounce sold basis
2. All US dollar prices in this report have been calculated using the average AUD:USD exchange rate for the Mar 2016 quarter of 0.7215
3. All reported intervals included in this release are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided
4. Includes AISC plus growth (major project) capital and discovery expenditure. Calculated on per ounce sold basis

OVERVIEW

Group gold production for the March 2016 quarter was a record 208,963 ounces. This was a 3% increase compared to the prior quarter (Dec qtr: 203,700oz). Average C1 cash costs were A$752/oz (Sep qtr: A$759/oz) and AISC[1] was A$1,015/oz (Dec qtr: A$1,016/oz).

Using the average AUD:USD exchange rate for the quarter of 0.7215, Evolution's Group C1 costs equated to US$543/oz and AISC to US$732/oz.

June 2016 quarter production is expected to meet or exceed the results of the March 2016 quarter. Group FY16 capital expenditure is now expected to be at or below the bottom end of the original guidance range of A$190.0 – A$235.0 million.

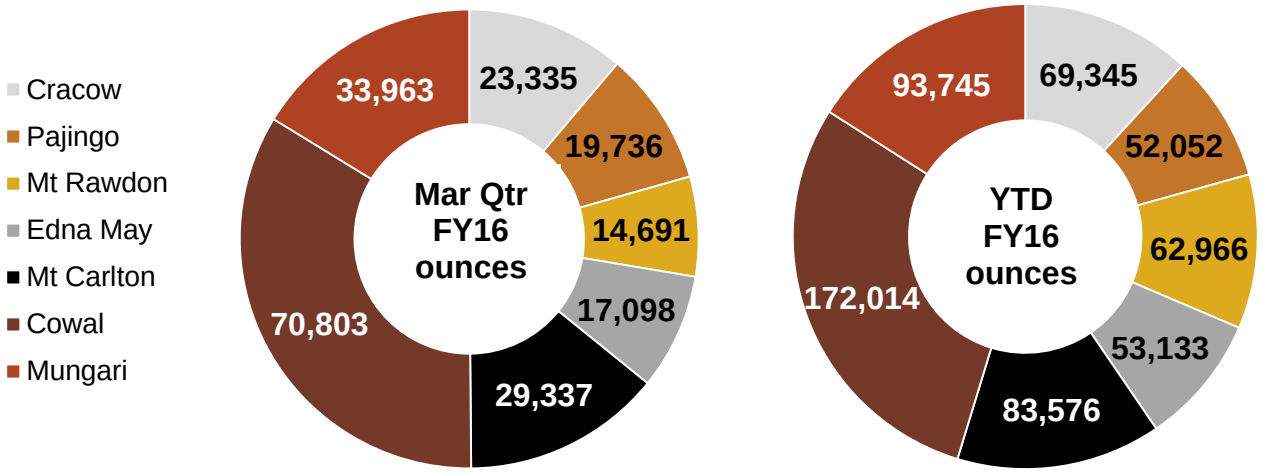
In the March 2016 quarter Evolution delivered a record operating mine cash flow of A$154.9 million and net mine cash flow, post all sustaining and major capital, of A$105.8 million (Dec qtr: A$141.9 million; A$97.8 million).

Cowal delivered another very strong quarter achieving record production of 70,803 ounces at a C1 cash cost of A$584/oz (US$421/oz) and AISC of A$757/oz (US$546/oz).

The strong operational cash flow allowed Evolution to make accelerated debt repayments totalling A$80.0 million during the March quarter. Since the beginning of September 2015 total debt outstanding has been reduced by A$207.0 million to A$400.0 million. Outstanding debt comprises of A$130.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolver Facility and A$270.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facility. The Group cash balance at 31 March 2016 was A$35.3 million.

Exploration activities continue to yield exciting results with good drill intercepts reported at most of the operations. Highlights included significant high-grade gold intersections from Johnson's Rest at Mungari, including 10m (8.7m etw) grading 22.32g/t Au from 118m (BDR086). Also at Mungari, resource definition drilling has extended mineralisation at both the Frog's Leg underground and White Foil open pit beyond the 31 December 2015 Ore Reserve limits. Infill drilling at Mt Carlton is confirming the presence of high sulphidation structures some 75m below and 200m north of the 31 December 2015 Mineral Resource limits. At Pajingo a maiden Mineral Resource was reported at Camembert of 445kt grading 6.8g/t for 98koz. At Cracow resource definition drilling confirmed the depth extension of the high-grade mineralisation at Coronation with the best intersection returning 4.7m (4.2m etw) grading 50.91g/t Au (CNU055A).

Evolution today announced the outcome of its annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates. Group Ore Reserves increased by 12% from 5.20 million ounces to 5.85 million ounces after accounting for depletion of 979,000 ounces. No change was made to the gold price assumption of A$1,350 per ounce in estimating the Reserves. Group Mineral Resources increased by 10% from 12.74 million ounces to 14.01 million ounces. Full details can be found in the separate announcement released 21 April 2016 entitled "Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement".



1. AISC includes C1 cash cost, plus royalty expense, sustaining capital, general corporate and administration expense. Calculated on per ounce sold basis following transition to "All-in" cost metric calculation to World Gold Council standards in FY16. Previously reported on a per ounce produced basis. Prior periods have not been restated

OVERVIEW

Group safety performance

Group total recordable injury frequency rate as at 31 March 2016 was 10.2 (31 Dec 2015: 11.5). The lost time injury frequency rate was 1.6 (31 Dec 2015: 1.1). Beyond Zero Safety Leadership training commenced during the quarter. This training will further equip leaders with the tools and skills to effectively and confidently manage their teams. The Health and Wellbeing program was rolled out at Mungari with 220 individual registrations in the first month. The March quarter also saw a continued focus on the reduction of vehicle incidents.

As at 31 Mar 2016	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR
Cowal	0	0.0	5.0
Mungari	1	4.0	11.9
Mt Rawdon	0	0.0	9.8
Edna May	0	3.6	5.3
Cracow	0	0.0	18.7
Pajingo	0	2.1	21.2
Mt Carlton	0	2.3	6.7
Group	1	1.6	10.2

LTI: Lost time injury. A lost time injury is defined as an occurrence that resulted in a fatality, permanent disability or time lost from work of one day/shift or more
LTIFR: Lost time injury frequency rate. The frequency of injuries involving one or more lost workdays per million hours worked. Results above are based on a 12 month moving average
TRIFR: Total recordable injury frequency rate. The frequency of total recordable injuries per million hours worked. Results above are based on a 12 month moving average

OVERVIEW

March 2016 quarter production summary

March Qtr FY16	Units	Cowal	Mungari	Mt Rawdon	Edna May	Cracow	Pajingo	Mt Carlton	Group
UG lat dev - capital	m	-	299	-	-	496	615	-	1,410
UG lat dev - operating	m	-	571	-	-	796	437	-	1,804
Total UG lateral development	m	-	870	-	-	1,291	1,052	-	3,214
UG ore mined	kt	-	141	-	-	133	102	-	377
UG grade mined	g/t	-	4.58	-	-	6.11	6.36	-	5.61
OP capital waste	kt	0	210	3,317	123	-	-	0	3,651
OP operating waste	kt	1,053	1,769	112	1,595	-	-	506	5,034
OP ore mined	kt	2,162	276	733	626	-	-	209	4,005
OP grade mined	g/t	1.23	1.64	0.70	0.88	-	-	4.24	1.26
Total ore mined	kt	2,162	417	733	626	133	102	209	4,382
Total tonnes processed	kt	1,877	439	866	727	129	106	188	4,331
Grade processed	g/t	1.41	2.57	0.60	0.80	6.12	6.10	6.61	1.75
Recovery	%	83.2	93.5	87.5	91.5	91.9	94.6	88.6	87.2
Gold produced	**oz**	**70,803**	**33,963**	**14,691**	**17,098**	**23,335**	**19,736**	**29,337**	**208,963**
Silver produced	oz	68,174	6,487	27,253	9,588	11,246	20,576	99,003	242,328
Copper produced	t	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	278
Gold sold	oz	66,997	36,390	13,636	17,375	23,253	20,123	26,137	203,910
Achieved gold price	A$/oz	1,608	1,610	1,630	1,628	1,603	1,634	1,614	1,614
Silver sold	oz	68,174	6,487	27,253	9,588	11,246	20,576	73,717	217,042
Achieved silver price	A$/oz	18	19	21	21	21	21	20	20
Copper sold	t	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	247
Achieved copper price	A$/t	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,149	6,149
Cost Summary									
Mining	A$/prod oz	241	530	231	716	399	347	187	346
Processing	A$/prod oz	326	295	609	697	203	207	208	330
Administration and selling costs	A$/prod oz	101	73	179	161	114	101	220	125
Stockpile adjustments	A$/prod oz	(66)	39	48	(41)	(9)	(26)	(13)	(21)
By-product credits	A$/prod oz	(18)	(4)	(38)	(12)	(10)	(22)	(103)	(28)
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/prod oz**	**584**	**934**	**1,029**	**1,521**	**697**	**608**	**499**	**752**
C1 Cash Cost (sold oz)	A$/sold oz	617	872	1,109	1,496	699	596	560	770
Royalties	A$/sold oz	34	37	84	73	77	86	125	63
Gold in Circuit & other adjustments	A$/sold oz	(36)	69	(174)	(53)	(118)	6	(135)	(46)
Sustaining capital[1,2]	A$/sold oz	104	223	169	123	193	278	94	159
Reclamation & other adjustments	A$/sold oz	39	19	29	18	7	13	36	26
Administration costs[3]	A$/sold oz	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	43
All-in Sustaining Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**757**	**1,227**	**1,215**	**1,658**	**858**	**980**	**679**	**1,015**
Major project capital	A$/sold oz	0	62	827	53	48	74	0	84
Discovery	A$/sold oz	20	37	0	0	45	15	4	26
All-in Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**778**	**1,326**	**2,043**	**1,710**	**951**	**1,069**	**683**	**1,125**
Depreciation & Amortisation[4]	A$/prod oz	245	488	517	425	477	273	509	384

1. Sustaining Capital for WGC purposes includes 60% UG mine development capital
2. Group Sustaining Capital includes a reduction of A$1.00/oz for Corporate capital expenditure from project capitalisations
3. Includes Share Based Payments
4. Group Depreciation and Amortisation includes Corporate Depreciation and Amortisation of A$1.29/oz

OVERVIEW

FY16 YTD production summary

July 2015 – Mar 2016	Units	Cowal	Mungari	Mt Rawdon	Edna May	Cracow	Pajingo	Mt Carlton	Group
UG lat dev - capital	m	-	815	-	-	1,784	1,751	-	4,350
UG lat dev - operating	m	-	1,133	-	-	2,133	1,401	-	4,666
Total UG lateral development	m	-	1,947	-	-	3,917	3,152	-	9,017
UG ore mined	kt	-	418	-	-	360	306	-	1,084
UG grade mined	g/t	-	5.11	-	-	6.26	5.48	-	5.59
OP capital waste	kt	0	541	10,612	1,295	-	-	1,409	13,857
OP operating waste	kt	3,024	4,684	359	4,617	-	-	683	13,368
OP ore mined	kt	6,127	786	1,965	1,713	-	-	568	11,159
OP grade mined	g/t	1.12	1.47	0.97	0.92	-	-	6.36	1.36
Total ore mined	kt	6,127	1,204	1,965	1,713	360	306	568	12,243
Total tonnes processed	kt	4,937	1,021	2,567	2,260	378	321	570	12,054
Grade processed	g/t	1.30	3.04	0.84	0.80	6.13	5.35	6.18	1.75
Recovery	%	83.4	93.9	90.8	91.5	93.0	94.4	88.9	88.2
Gold produced	**oz**	**172,014**	**93,745**	**62,966**	**53,133**	**69,345**	**52,052**	**83,575**	**586,832**
Silver produced	oz	168,765	15,861	82,676	24,836	37,974	50,842	201,343	582,296
Copper produced	t	-	-	-	-	-	-	888	888
Gold sold	oz	165,369	103,377	61,332	55,715	68,433	52,583	82,221	589,030
Achieved gold price	A$/oz	1,569	1,575	1,569	1,595	1,564	1,581	1,548	1,570
Silver sold	oz	168,765	15,861	82,676	24,836	37,974	50,842	184,287	565,241
Achieved silver price	A$/oz	20	20	20	21	21	21	20	20
Copper sold	t	-	-	-	-	-	-	894	894
Achieved copper price	A$/t	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,568	6,568
Cost Summary									
Mining	A$/prod oz	256	517	144	628	404	434	105	331
Processing	A$/prod oz	365	253	423	629	202	229	244	329
Administration and selling costs	A$/prod oz	106	61	121	149	108	126	225	123
Stockpile adjustments	A$/prod oz	(124)	(19)	81	(26)	2	1	(19)	(35)
By-product credits	A$/prod oz	(19)	(3)	(27)	(10)	(11)	(20)	(115)	(29)
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/prod oz**	**583**	**809**	**743**	**1,370**	**705**	**770**	**440**	**718**
C1 Cash Cost (sold oz)	A$/sold oz	606	733	763	1,306	715	763	447	715
Royalties	A$/sold oz	39	34	80	66	87	83	116	65
Gold in Circuit and other adjustment	A$/sold oz	(25)	110	(43)	29	(54)	9	(21)	2
Sustaining capital[1,2]	A$/sold oz	60	151	177	69	210	261	90	129
Reclamation and other adjustments	A$/sold oz	39	18	25	17	11	14	32	25
Administration costs[3]	A$/sold oz	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	37
All-in Sustaining Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**719**	**1,056**	**1,003**	**1,488**	**969**	**1,129**	**665**	**975**
Major project capital	A$/sold oz	0	45	529	110	63	78	99	102
Discovery	A$/sold oz	13	37	1	2	32	44	10	29
All-in Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**732**	**1,138**	**1,532**	**1,601**	**1,064**	**1,251**	**774**	**1,105**
Depreciation & Amortisation[4]	A$/prod oz	276	505	491	421	479	277	504	405

1. Sustaining Capital for WGC purposes includes 60% of the underground mine development capital
2. Group Sustaining Capital includes a reduction of A$0.85/oz for Corporate capital expenditure from project capitalisations
3. Includes Share Based Payments
4. Group Depreciation and Amortisation includes Corporate Depreciation and Amortisation of A$1.34/oz

OPERATIONS

Cowal, New South Wales (100%)

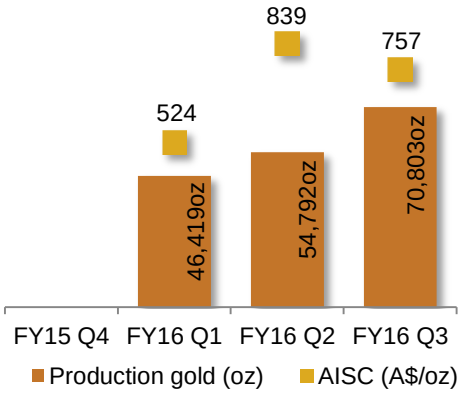
Cowal produced 70,803oz of gold in the March quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$584/oz and AISC of A$757/oz (Dec 2015 qtr: 54,792oz, C1 A$725/oz and AISC A$839/oz).

Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$59.4 million. Cowal delivered a net mine cash flow of A$52.5 million, post sustaining capital of A$6.9 million.

Cash costs per ounce were materially lower due largely to increased production and lower processing costs. As planned, processed grades improved to 1.41g/t relative to 1.18g/t in the December 2015 quarter. Recoveries of 83.2% were achieved during the March quarter.

Mining activities focussed on the Stage G cutback to a current operating level of 939mRL. The June 2016 quarter will see mining continue in the Stage G cutback.

Evolution today released an updated Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement for 31 December 2015. Cowal saw an addition to Ore Reserves of 976,000 ounces prior to mining depletion. The increase was largely due to E42 pit design changes and reduced cost assumptions.



Mungari, Western Australia (100%)

Mungari produced 33,963oz of gold in the March quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$934/oz and AISC of A$1,227/oz (Dec 2015 qtr: 40,692oz, C1 A$760/oz and AISC A$961/oz).

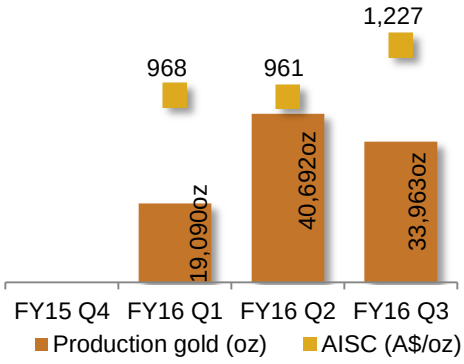
Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$26.8 million. Mungari delivered a net mine cash flow of A$16.4 million, post sustaining capital and major capital of A$10.4 million.

Frog's Leg production was affected due to a seismic event in January which resulted in the Mist orebody being taken offline for rehabilitation for most of the quarter. This area started to come back online in March once significant ground support upgrades were in place. The June 2016 quarter is expected to see a return to normal development and production activities.

Mining of the White Foil open pit focussed on the Stage 2A for high grade ore and the 2B cutback. Total open pit material movements were heavily impacted by rain and lightning events.

The processing plant achieved a record of 155kt milled for the month of March. This was a strong performance considering a high portion of blend contained the harder White Foil ore.

The operation is continuing to review the cost base and identify opportunities for reductions. Mungari moved to an owner-operator for shotcrete activities in March. This will result in reduced ground support costs by combining these activities with already established paste-fill operations.



Mt Rawdon, Queensland (100%)

Mt Rawdon produced 14,691oz of gold at C1 cash cost of A$1,029/oz and AISC of A$1,215/oz (Dec 2015 qtr: 19,777oz, cash cost A$965/oz, AISC A$1,227/oz).

Seasonal storms in January and February resulted in heavy rainfall events at Mt Rawdon which restricted access to higher-grade ore from the Stage 3 pit floor. Pumping will continue throughout the fourth quarter which will improve access to the Stage 3 pit floor.

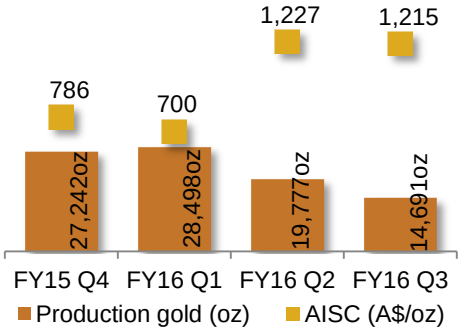
Capital waste movement continued to focus on the north-eastern section of the Stage 4 cutback. Ore from this area is reconciling positively against the resource model.

OPERATIONS

Stage 4 ore from the upper lower-grade benches (470kt at 0.66g/t) provided the majority of mill feed. Stage 3 ore (170kt at 0.96g/t) and low-grade stockpiled material was also processed during the quarter.

The accelerated stripping capital program at Mt Rawdon is nearing completion. The strip ratio is expected to drop from approximately 4.4:1 in FY16 down to approximately 2.1:1 in FY17 and FY18. The strip ratio for the remainder of the life of mine post FY18 is below 1.0:1.

By its usual high standards Mt Rawdon has had two consecutive poor quarters in December 2015 and March 2016 which were both heavily impacted by weather events. Evolution is confident the operation is back on track for a strong performance in the June 2016 quarter.



Edna May, Western Australia (100%)

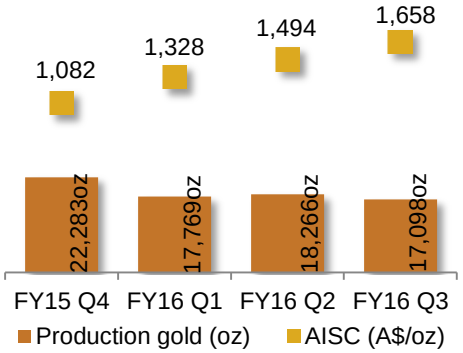
Gold production of 17,098oz was achieved in the March quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$1,521/oz and AISC of A$1,658/oz (Dec 2015 qtr: 18,266oz, C1 cash cost A$1,282/oz, AISC A$1,494/oz). Unit costs increased due to plant shutdowns, higher sustaining capital expenditure and increased drilling activity.

Mining was focussed on the southern and north-east sections of the Stage 2 cutback. Grades were lower than the previous quarter in line with the mine plan. A return to higher grade ore at the base of the pit is anticipated in the June 2016 quarter.

The processing plant performance was adversely affected by 96 hours of scheduled shutdowns and more than 60 hours of weather related power outages.

The return to better grades and improved plant availability is expected to result in an improved performance in the June 2016 quarter.

Board approval was received during the quarter for the commencement of Stage 1 of the underground development. The capital investment of A$16.0 million targets an initial resource of approximately 200,000 ounces. Underground development will commence in the June 2016 quarter with first production expected in FY18. A feasibility study is currently being undertaken for Stage 2 of the underground development.



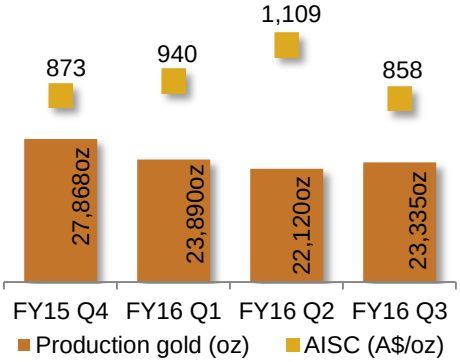
Cracow, Queensland (100%)

Cracow produced 23,335oz of gold in the March quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$697/oz, and AISC of A$858/oz (Dec 2015 qtr: 22,120oz, C1 A$754/oz, AISC A$1,109/oz).

Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$19.0 million. Cracow delivered a net mine cash flow of A$13.4 million, post sustaining and major capital of A$5.6 million.

The primary ore sources were the Kilkenny, Empire, Tipperary, and Klondyke ore bodies. Mining costs were lower largely due to a reduction in development activity. Production from the Klondyke ore source also contributed to lower unit costs due to its close proximity to the surface.

Assay results returned from drilling at Coronation have confirmed the depth extension of high-grade mineralisation, some 50m below the December 2015 resource limits. Further details are provided in the exploration section of this report.



OPERATIONS

Pajingo, Queensland (100%)

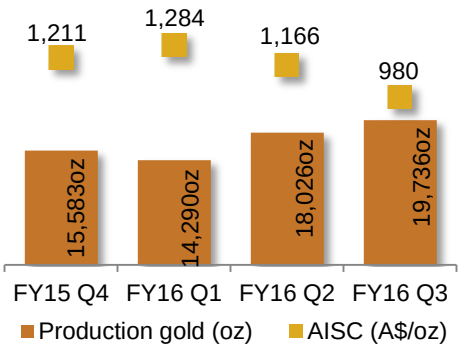
Pajingo produced 19,736oz of gold in the March quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$608/oz and an AISC of A$980/oz (Dec 2015 qtr: 18,026oz, C1 A$812/oz and AISC A$1,166/oz).

Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$18.6 million. Pajingo delivered a net mine cash flow of A$11.6 million, post sustaining and major capital of A$7.1 million.

Improved grade from some high-grade Sonia Splay stopes and more efficient underground mining operations resulted in higher production ounces and lower costs for the quarter.

The primary ore sources continued to be the Sonia East, Sonia Splays, Zed East and Zed West orebodies. Additional targets were identified in the upper remnant areas of these lodes via a recent engineering and geological review.

A new tailings facility was permitted during the quarter to provide approximately 2.5 years of tails storage.



Mt Carlton, Queensland (100%)

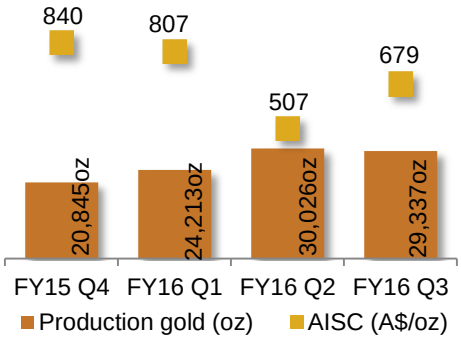
Mt Carlton delivered another strong quarter with mine operating cash flow of A$23.9 million. Net mine cash flow was A$21.4 million after all sustaining and major capital A$2.5 million.

A total of 29,337oz of payable gold contained in 15,308 dry metric tonnes (dmt) of gold concentrate was produced in the March quarter. Concentrate shipments for the quarter were 13,875 dmt across six shipments.

Costs remained low with C1 cash costs of A$499/oz and an AISC of A$679/oz (Dec 2015 qtr: 30,026oz, C1 A$337/oz, AISC A$507/oz).

Consistent positive grade reconciliation of V2 west ore grade processed continued. Unit costs were marginally higher predominantly due to an increase in reserve definition drilling.

Plant optimisation projects to maximise efficiencies for V2 ore continue to advance on schedule.



CORPORATE

Financials

The March quarter improved on Evolution's strong performance so far this year with a record operating mine cash flow of A$154.9 million (Dec 2015 qtr: A$142.0 million) and a record net mine cash flow of A$105.8 million (Dec 2015 qtr: A$97.8 million).

The record net cash flow highlights the quality of the recently acquired assets with strong contributions from Cowal (A$52.5 million) and Mungari (A$16.5 million). Mt Carlton continued its outstanding year with a net mine cash flow of A$21.4 million.

Cashflow (A$M)	Operating Mine Cashflow	Sustaining Capital	Major Projects Capital	Net Mine Cashflow
Cowal	59.4	(6.9)	0.0	52.5
Mungari	26.8	(5.9)	(4.5)	16.5
Cracow	19.0	(2.8)	(2.8)	13.4
Edna May	0.3	(2.1)	(0.9)	(2.7)
Mt Carlton	23.9	(2.5)	0.0	21.4
Mt Rawdon	6.7	(2.3)	(11.3)	(6.9)
Pajingo	18.6	(3.4)	(3.7)	11.6
March 16 Quarter	**154.9**	**(25.9)**	**(23.2)**	**105.8**
December 15 Quarter	**142.0**	**(16.3)**	**(27.8)**	**97.8**
September 15 Quarter	**147.3**	**(15.8)**	**(26.4)**	**105.0**
Year to Date (March 16)	**444.1**	**(58.0)**	**(77.4)**	**308.6**

Total capital expenditure for the quarter was A$49.1 million (Dec 2015 qtr: A$44.2 million). The higher capital expenditure in the March quarter related to timing of sustaining projects at Cowal and Mungari which was offset by lower expenditure at some other sites.

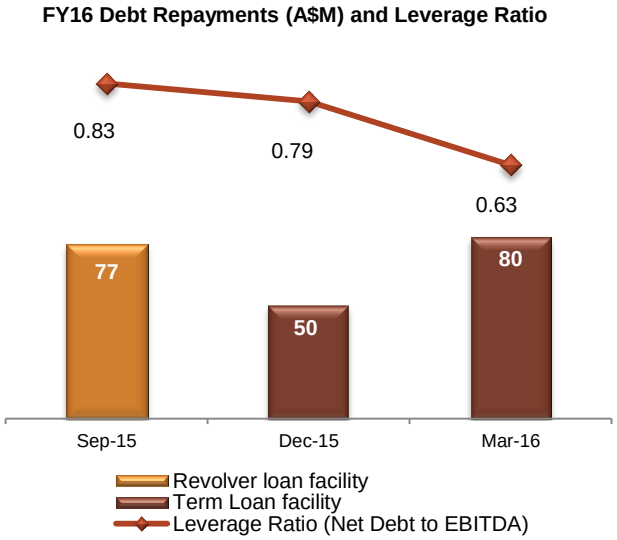
Discovery expenditure totalled A$5.4 million (Dec 2015 qtr: A$9.0 million). The reduction was predominantly due to a lower spend at the Tennant Creek JV with Emmerson Resources Limited. Maintaining low corporate administration costs remained a priority which amounted to A$5.6 million for the quarter (Dec 2015 qtr: A$6.0 million).

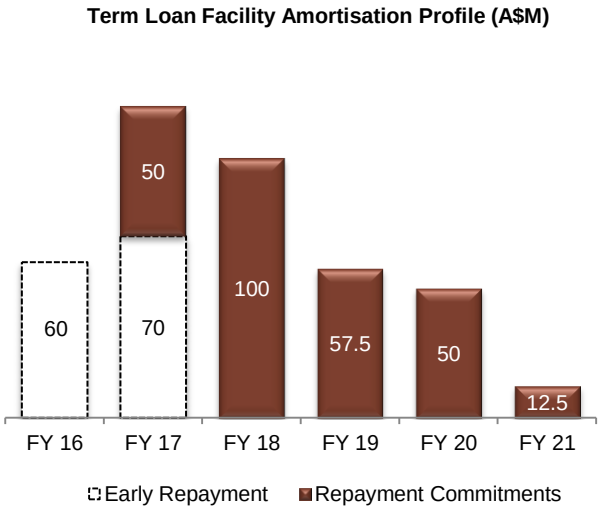
In line with previous quarters, and on the back of another record quarter of cash generation, Evolution made further inroads into reducing its debt position and strengthening its balance sheet. The company made early repayments totalling A$80.0 million into the Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facility during the quarter. This brings the year to date total debt repaid to A$207.0 million. In addition to debt repayments this year, expenditure of A$86.8 million related to asset acquisition costs and integration activities has been incurred.

As at the end of March 2016 the total debt outstanding under the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolving and Term Facility was A$400.0 million. This is comprised of A$130.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolver Facility and A$270.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facility. The undrawn amount of the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolver Facility remains at A$170.0 million.

Evolution has now met all of its debt repayment obligations through until the end of December 2016.

CORPORATE





The balance sheet and debt repayment commitments are supported by Evolution's hedge book. During the March quarter Evolution sold forward 150,000 ounces of gold at an average price of A$1,764 per ounce with scheduled deliveries out to 30 June 2020. As at 31 March 2016 the hedge book stood at 795,688oz at an average price of A$1,620/oz, including 88,669oz due for delivery during the June 2016 quarter at an average price of A$1,591/oz.

The Group cash balance at 31 March 2016 was A$35.3 million (31 Dec 2015: A$45.3 million). The table below shows the movement of cash for the March quarter and year to date.

Cash flow (A$M)	Mar quarter 2016	FY 2016 YTD
Opening Cash Balance 1 July 2015		**205.8**
Opening Cash Balance 1 January 2016	**45.3**	
Net mine cash flow	105.8	308.6
Corporate and discovery	(10.0)	(35.6)
Interest expense	(8.2)	(23.7)
Dividend payment (Net of DRP)	(12.1)	(23.7)
Debt repayment	(80.0)	(207.0)
Working Capital Movement	(1.7)	(2.1)
Acquisition and integration costs	(0.8)	(55.5)
Phoenix Gold investment	(2.9)	(31.3)
Debt drawdown for Cowal	0.0	607.0
Payment for Cowal	0.0	(707.2)
Closing Cash Balance 31 March 2016	**35.3**	**35.3**

During the March quarter the Company declared an interim unfranked dividend of 1 cent per share for the first half of FY16 which was paid on 29 March 2016. The participation rate for the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) was 17.6% resulting in the issue of 1.5 million shares. The cash dividend payment, net of DRP, was A$12.1 million.

EXPLORATION

Exploration highlights

- 17 drill rigs deployed across Cowal, Cracow, Mt Carlton, Mungari, Pajingo and Edna May
- Potential new discovery at Johnson's Rest, Mungari, with a best intersection of 10m (8.66m etw[1]) grading 22.32g/t Au from 118m – drilling continued to test for the continuity of mineralisation up to 1,500m along strike. The structure is open at depth and to the south
- Resource definition drilling at Mungari has extended mineralisation at Frog's Leg underground and the White Foil open pit beyond the limits of the December 2015 Ore Reserve
- Drilling confirming the continuation of high-grade mineralisation at Mt Carlton outside of the V2 open pit including 12m (10.0m etw) grading 3.07g/t Au from 170m (HC16DD1150)
- An aggressive drilling campaign commenced in and around the Cowal E42 pit with the aim of identifying further open pit growth opportunities
- Encouraging resource definition results returned at Cracow, confirming the depth extension of the high-grade mineralisation at Coronation including 4.7m (4.2m etw) grading 50.91g/t Au (CNU055A)
- Drill testing confirmed that the Edna May Gneiss contains mineralised intercepts up to 200 metres east of the underground resource and is also open at depth

Mungari, Western Australia (100%)

Near mine exploration

Exploration drilling has focussed on the Johnson's Rest/Broads Dam area located 30km north-west of the Mungari processing plant. A potential new discovery has been identified with significant high-grade gold intersections returned from three adjacent holes (Figures 1 and 2). These holes define a mineralised zone increasing in thickness and gold tenor at depth from approximately 15m to 100m vertically below surface. Significant intercepts[1] include:

- 10m (8.66m etw) grading 22.32g/t Au from 118m (BDRC086)
- 14m (12.12m etw) grading 2.93g/t Au from 63m (BDRC085)

Drilling has now intersected mineralisation with a strike length of 1,500m along the Zuleika Shear Zone. Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike to the south. Drilling will continue to test the extent of this mineralisation next quarter.

1. All reported intersections included in this release are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided

EXPLORATION

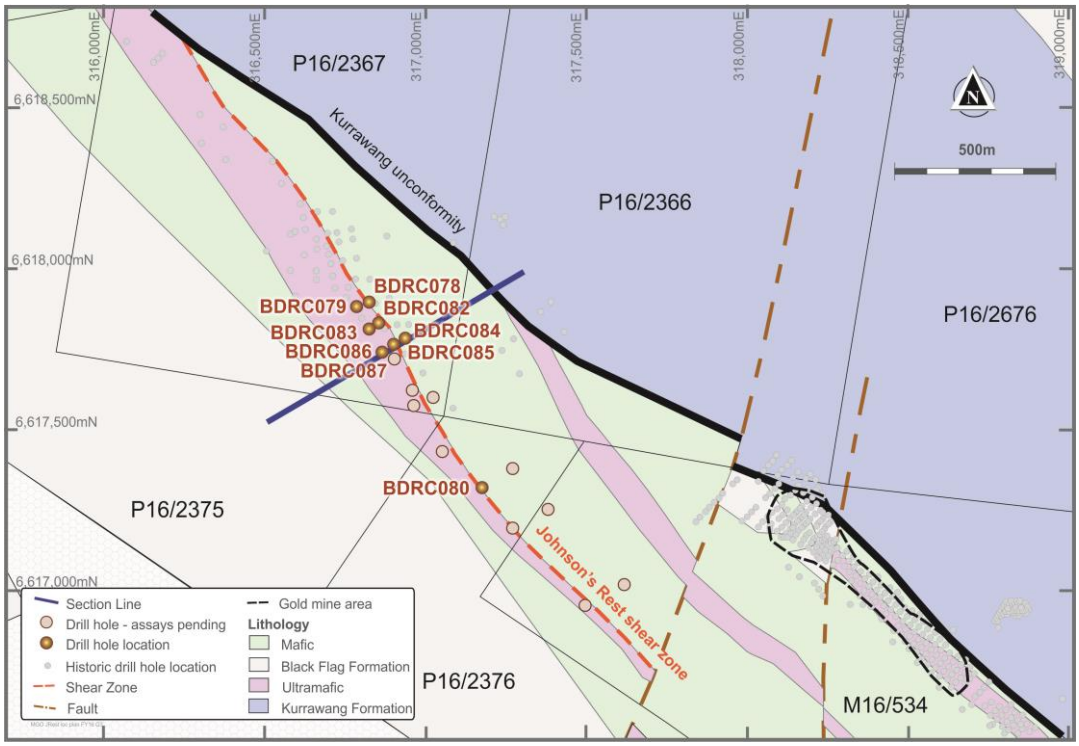


Figure 1: Johnson's Rest drill hole location plan showing reported drill holes

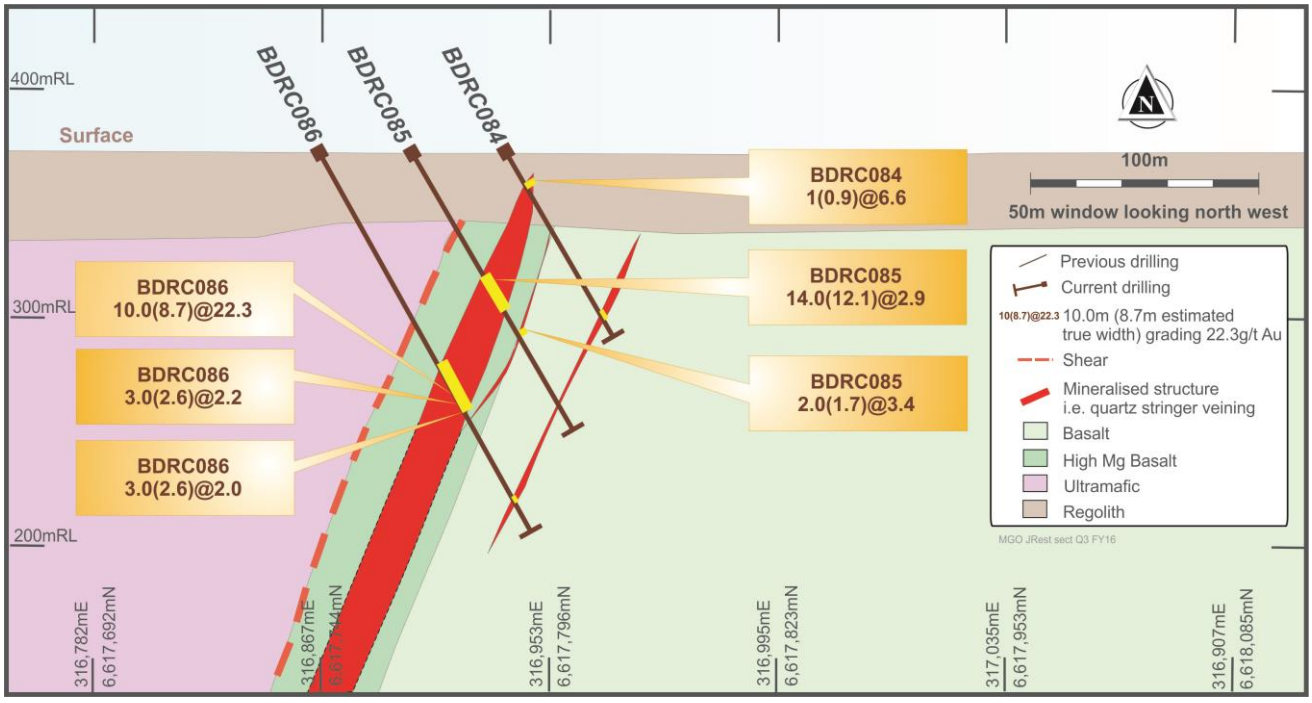


Figure 2: Johnson's Rest schematic section showing drill hole collars and reported intersections

EXPLORATION

Resource definition drilling

Diamond drilling to test the strike and down-plunge extensions of mineralisation at Frog's Leg has confirmed the extension of high-grade mineralisation up to 80m below and 80m north beyond the limits of the December 2015 Ore Reserve (Figure 3). Drilling in the June 2016 quarter will focus on testing for the continuation of high-grade mineralisation in the Central, Rocket and Rocket South lodes beyond the limits of the Frog's Leg Ore Reserve.

Significant intersections include:

- 5.0m (3.18m etw) grading 7.84g/t Au (FLRD104)
- 11.6m (7.0m etw) grading 5.63g/t Au (FLRD116)
- 10.0m (4.32m etw) grading 5.74g/t Au (FLRD117)

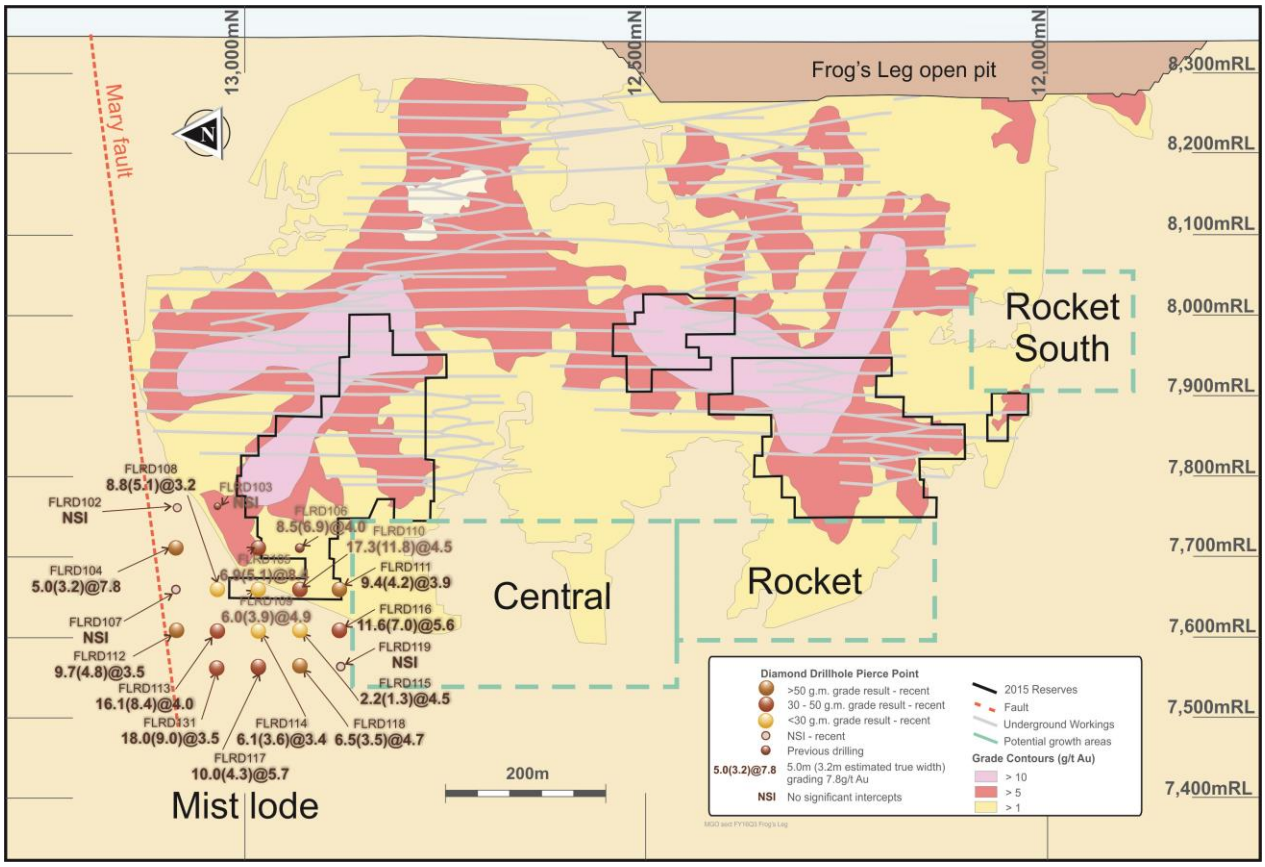


Figure 3: Resource definition drilling at Frog's Leg (Mist) showing extensions to mineralisation outside of the current Ore Reserve envelope and future target areas

At White Foil, drilling has confirmed the continuation of mineralisation up to 200m along strike and 40m below the southern limits of the December 2015 Ore Reserve with 14 of the 15 holes returning significant assay results (Figure 4). The new assay results will be evaluated to determine the economic viability of a cut-back to the south of the White Foil open pit. Further resource definition drilling to test for extensions to mineralisation below the centre and north of the current open pit reserve design will commence in the September quarter 2016. Significant intersections include:

- 8.0m (1.49m etw) grading 9.51g/t Au from 124m (WFRD001)
- 12.0m (3.05m etw) grading 3.65g/t Au from 164m (WFRD005)
- 14.0m (6.38m etw) grading 3.21g/t Au from 124m (WFRD006)
- 12.0m (4.22m etw) grading 4.35g/t Au from 170m (WFRD011)

EXPLORATION

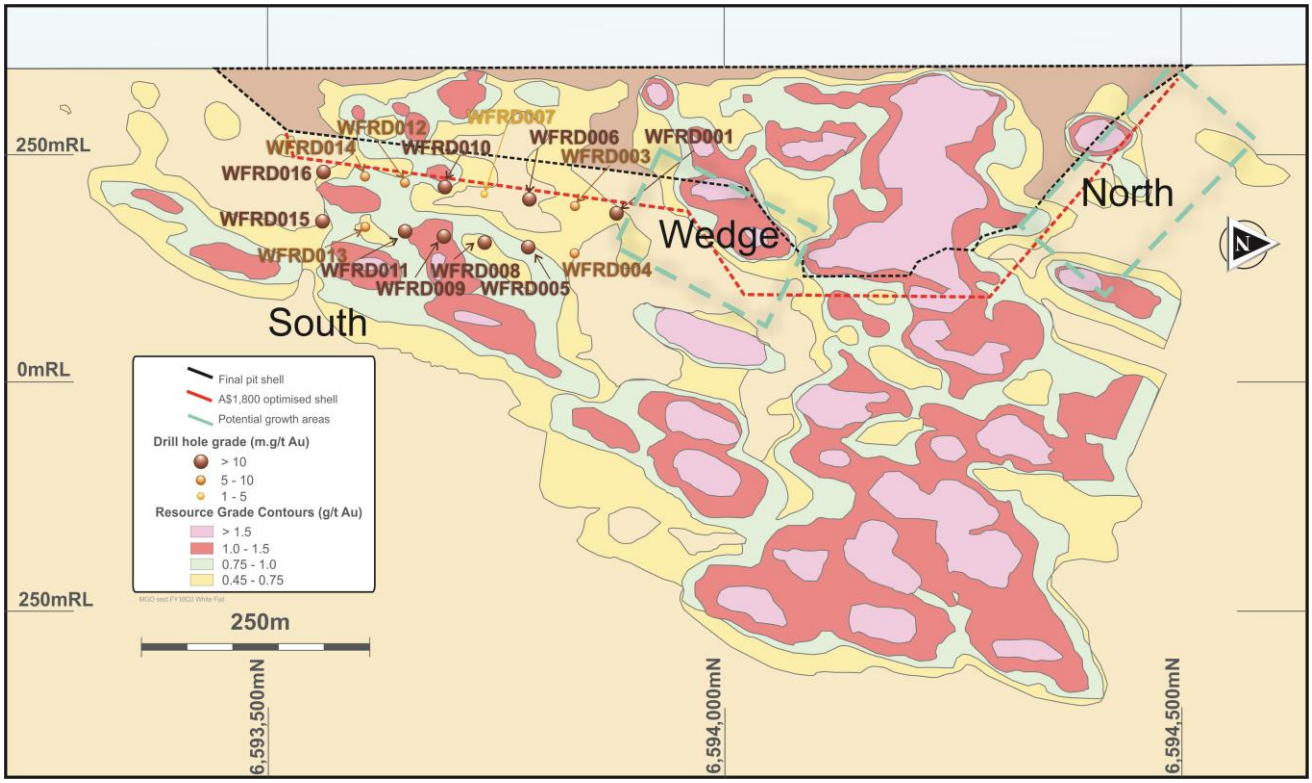


Figure 4: Resource definition drilling at White Foil showing extensions to mineralisation outside of the current Ore Reserve envelope and future target areas

Cowal, New South Wales (100%)

At Cowal, drilling continued to test for extensions to the north and south of the known orebodies. This work is guided by the improved 3D geology models. Drilling has commenced in and around the known resources, with significant drill programs planned for the remainder of FY16 and FY17 totalling approximately 30,000m. The aim is to define and extend mineralisation beyond the E42 Ore Reserve pit limits.

Near mine exploration

E46 west resource definition diamond drilling program

Five holes were drilled to the west of E46 to test for the strike extension of gold mineralisation along the west dipping sediment-diorite contact. Some of the holes intersected alteration in the zone of interest. Assay results from oxidised rock in drill hole E46D3239 returned 14m grading 1.55g/t Au from 26m including 2m grading 4.89g/t Au from 29m and 1m grading 8.62g/t Au from 36m.

Resource definition drilling

Two drill programs comprising a total 10 holes for 1,100 metres were drilled during the March quarter. The first program was collared within the E42 pit and targeted high-grade mineralisation below the Dec 2015 Ore Reserve design. The second program aimed to extend the mineralised system beyond the limits of drilling to the south-west of the E42 pit. Significant intersections include:

- 9.0m grading 4.65g/t Au from 48m (E42RC1681)
- 10.0m grading 6.93g/t Au from 23m (E42RC1697)

EXPLORATION

Mt Carlton, Queensland (100%)

Resource definition drilling

At Mt Carlton, an infill drilling program was conducted to test for the continuation of the high-grade mineralisation in the west and east lodes. The aim of the program was to identify opportunities for an underground resource to the north and east; and to increase the confidence of the Mineral Resource classification outside of the V2 open pit.

Geological logging and assaying has confirmed the presence of mineralised textures typical of the high-sulphidation structures outside of the Dec 2015 Mineral Resource limits and significant intersections returned include:

- 12m (10.03m etw) grading 3.07g/t Au from 170m (HC16DD1150)
- 12m (10.39m etw) grading 2.30g/t Au from 162m (HC16DD1159)
- 18m (10.44m etw) grading 3.45g/t Au from 176m (HC16DD1162)

Concurrent to the drilling program, a major review of the geology, structure and mineralisation is underway to enhance the understanding of the mineral controls at the Mt Carlton high-sulphidation deposit. The aim of the review is to identify drill targets for open pit and underground growth opportunities immediately to the north and below the V2 pit.

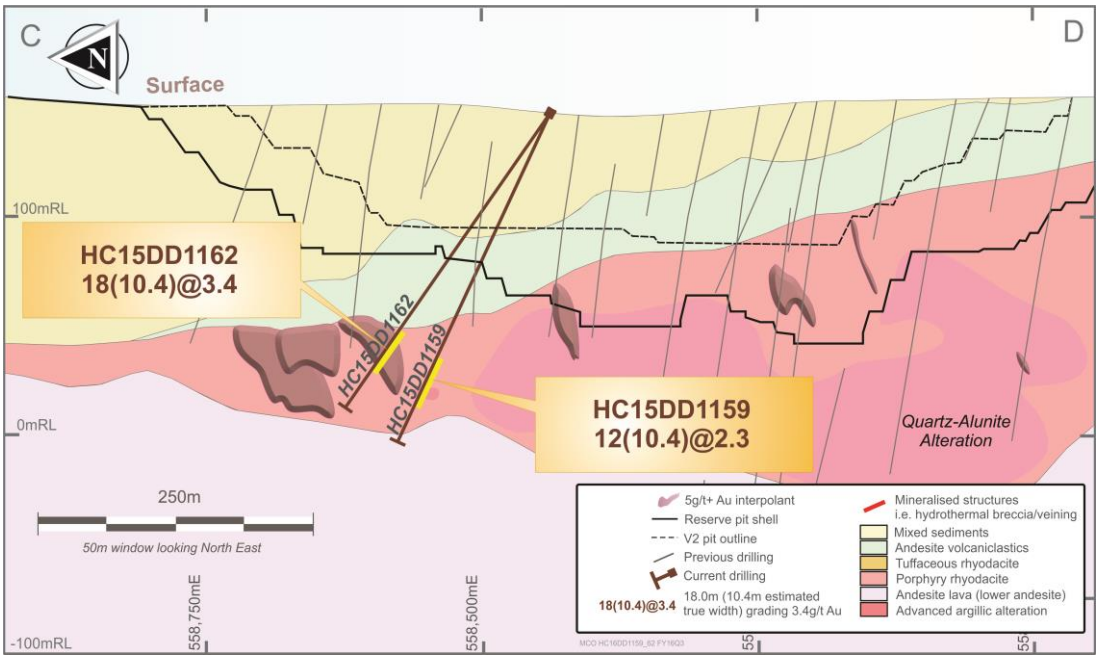


Figure 5: Schematic cross section of reported drill hole HC16DD1159 and HC16DD1162

Pajingo, Queensland (100%)

Resource definition drilling

Drilling occurred throughout the underground mine targeting extensions or infilling known resources. The surface drilling targeted the upper extents of the Anne and Janet B ore bodies as well as the depth extension below the Scott lode open pit. The Anne and Janet B drilling results were encouraging with the best intersections including:

- 15.4m (12.0m etw) grading 7.4g/t Au including 6.4m (4.4m etw) grading 15.9g/t Au (JMRD4032)
- 3.5m (2.0m etw) grading 25.6g/t Au (JMRD4036)

EXPLORATION

Cracow, Queensland (100%)

Near mine exploration

Further drill testing of the G, J, I and Phoenix South faults was undertaken during the quarter. To date all holes have intersected narrow fault zones containing vein material and have returned anomalous results. Further drill testing will continue in the June quarter to target areas of dilation in the vein structures. In addition, drilling was completed at Roses Pride North and underground diamond drilling commenced to test the Griffin Corridor.

Resource Definition Drilling

Assay results returned from the Coronation drilling have confirmed the depth extension of high-grade mineralisation, some 50m below the December 2015 resource limits. Significant intersections returned at Coronation include:

- 4.7m (4.2m etw) grading 50.91g/t Au (CNU055A)
- 3.2m (2.7 m etw) grading 8.27g/t Au (CUN056)
- 1.1m (0.8m etw) grading 19.75g/t Au (CNU058)

Edna May, Western Australia (100%)

Two surface diamond holes were drilled in the quarter to test for extension of the Edna May Gneiss unit, host to the Edna May mineralisation. This drilling has demonstrated that the Edna May Gneiss is prospective at depth. The drill holes intersected this unit 200m further east than previously known. Further drilling is required to test for the presence of high-grade mineralisation. The Edna May Underground Mineral Resource is open at depth and along strike to the east.

Further information on all reported exploration results included in this release is provided in the Drill Hole Information Summary and JORC Code 2012 Table 1 presented in Appendix 1 and 2 of this report.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Evolution today announced the outcome of its annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates. Group Ore Reserves increased by 12% from 5.20 million ounces to 5.85 million ounces after accounting for depletion of 979,000 ounces. No change was made to the gold price assumption of A$1,350 per ounce in estimating the Reserves. Group Mineral Resources increased by 10% from 12.74 million ounces to 14.01 million ounces. Full details can be found in the separate announcement released today, 21 April 2016, titled: Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement.

Forward looking statements

This report prepared by Evolution Mining Limited (or "the Company") include forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Competent person statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results listed in the table below is based on work compiled by the person whose name appears in the same row, who is employed on a full-time basis by Evolution Mining Limited and is a member of the institute named in that row. Each person named in the table below has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Each person named in the table consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears including sampling, analytical and test data underlying the results.

Activity	Competent person	Institute
Mungari exploration results	James Potter	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Cowal exploration results	Joseph Booth	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Mt Carlton exploration results	Matthew Obiri-Yeboah	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Pajingo exploration results	Andrew Engelbrecht	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Cracow exploration results	Shane Pike	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Edna May exploration results	Greg Rawlinson	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

CORPORATE INFORMATION

ABN 74 084 669 036

Board of Directors

Jake Klein	Executive Chairman
Lawrie Conway	Finance Director
Jim Askew	Non-executive Director
Sebastien de Montessus	Non-executive Director
Graham Freestone	Non-executive Director
Colin (Cobb) Johnstone	Non-executive Director
Tommy McKeith	Non-executive Director
Naguib Sawiris	Non-executive Director

Company Secretary

Evan Elstein

Investor enquiries

Bryan O'Hara
Group Manager Investor Relations
Evolution Mining Limited
Tel: (612) 9696 2900

Media enquiries

Michael Vaughan
Fivemark Partners
Tel: (61) (0)422 602 720

Internet address

www.evolutionmining.com.au

Registered and principal office

Level 30, 175 Liverpool Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (612) 9696 2900
Fax: (612) 9696 2901

Share register

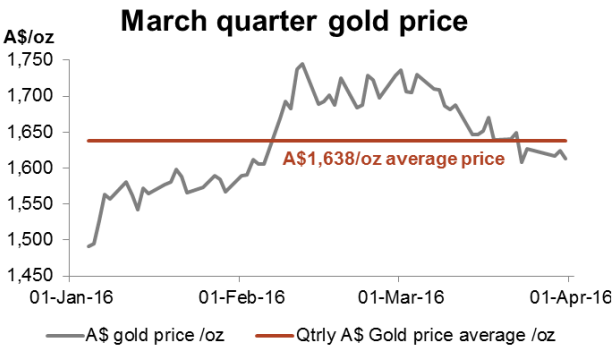
Link Market Services Limited
Locked Bag A14
Sydney South NSW 1235
Tel: 1300 554 474 (within Australia)
Tel: (612) 8280 7111
Fax: (612) 9287 0303
Email: registrars@linkmarketservices.com.au

Stock exchange listing

Evolution Mining Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange under code EVN.

Issued share capital

At 31 March 2016 issued share capital was 1,468,082,821 ordinary shares.



Conference call

Jake Klein (Executive Chairman), Lawrie Conway (Finance Director and Chief Financial Officer), Mark Le Messurier (Chief Operating Officer), Aaron Colleran (VP Business Development and Investor Relations) and Roric Smith (VP Discovery and Chief Geologist) will host a conference call to discuss the quarterly results at ***11.00am Sydney time on Thursday 21 April 2016.***

Shareholder – live audio stream

A live audio stream of the conference call will be available on Evolution's website www.evolutionmining.com.au. The audio stream is 'listen only'. The audio stream will also be uploaded to Evolution's website shortly after the conclusion of the call and can be accessed at any time.

Analysts and media – conference call details

Conference call details for analysts and media includes Q & A participation. Please dial in five minutes before the conference starts and provide your name and the participant PIN code.

Participant PIN code: 966166#

Dial-in numbers:

- Australia: 1800 268 560
- International Toll: (612) 8047 9300

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Mungari

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
BDRC078	RC	6617892	316819	373	134	-60	60	50	9.00	7.79	3.37
including								*51*	*1.00*	*0.87*	*8.23*
BDRC079	RC	6617881	316781	374	175	-60	60	105	4.00	3.46	5.80
including								*107*	*1.00*	*0.87*	*19.60*
BDRC080	RC	6617319	317171	377	170	-60	60			No Significant intercept	
BDRC081	RC	6617380	317269	374	134	-60	60			No Significant intercept	
BDRC082	RC	6617828	316850	374	134	-60	60	64	2.00	1.73	3.95
BDRC083	RC	6617809	316822	373	158	-60	60	145	2.00	1.73	8.98
BDRC084	RC	6617780	316931	375	92	-60	60	19	1.00	0.87	6.56
BDRC085	RC	6617762	316895	377	140	-60	60	63	14.00	12.12	2.93
including								*67*	*1.00*	*0.87*	*16.68*
								92	2.00	1.73	3.46
BDRC086	RC	6617738	316862	377	188	-60	60	118	10.00	8.66	22.32
including								*120*	*1.00*	*0.87*	*168.66*
including								*121*	*1.00*	*0.87*	*29.98*
								133	3.00	2.60	2.21
								139	3.00	2.60	2.02
FLRD102	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-211.6	290	-6	4			No Significant Intercept-	
FLRD104	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.3	279.7	-18	4	204	5.02	3.18	7.84
FLRD107	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.4	310	-30	4			No Significant Intercept	
FLRD108	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.6	280.25	-33	11	199	8.78	5.12	3.19
FLRD111	Core	6,596,011	333,852	-212.3	220.03	-41	45	183	9.42	6.93	3.86
								197	2.85	2.09	5.56
FLRD112	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.4	320.21	-38	4	223	9.72	4.87	3.49
FLRD113	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.4	324.82	-41	11	207	16.09	8.44	4.00
								226	4.47	2.34	3.00
FLRD114	Core	6,596,011	333,852	-212.2	285.08	-45	20	204	6.14	3.50	3.43
FLRD115	Core	6,596,011	333,852	-212.1	258.82	-48	31	199	2.24	1.34	4.52
FLRD116	Core	6,596,011	333,852	-212.1	265.0	-51	45	199	11.59	7.00	5.63
FLRD117	Core	6,596,011	333,852	-211.7	320.12	-52	20	220	10.00	4.32	5.74

Notes: [1] Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (ETW) is provided

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
FLRD118	Core	6,596,011	333,852	-211.8	280.02	-55	31	220	6.53	3.54	4.70
FLRD119a	Core	6,596,011	333,852	-211.9	326.12	-57	45			No Significant Intercept	
FLRD131	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.0	330.07	-49	11	214	18.00	8.98	3.48
WFRD001	RC	332,624	6,593,825	316.7	200	-64	31	124	8.00	1.49	9.51
WFRD003	RC	332,638	6,593,818	316.4	254	-66	71	92	12.00	3.94	1.28
								112	10.00	3.30	2.98
								136	6.00	2.01	2.29
WFRD004	RC	332,634	6,593,817	316.4	200	-76	78	140	14.00	2.94	1.94
WFRD005	RC	332,647	6,593,798	315.9	248	-75	100	164	12.00	3.05	3.65
								190	14.00	3.43	2.85
WFRD006	RC	332,648	6,593,798	315.9	176	-63	97	124	14.00	6.38	3.21
WFRD007	RC	332,657	6,593,778	315.6	212	-58	114			No significant intercept	
WFRD008	RC	332,656	6,593,779	315.7	258	-68	119	142	12.00	3.64	1.98
								200	6.00	1.76	2.30
								244	12.00	3.57	3.27
WFRD009	RC	332,677	6,593,738	315.1	254	-61	114	162	8.00	3.36	3.32
								176	8.00	3.32	1.62
WFRD010	RC	332,676	6,593,739	315.0	206	-52	114	110	14.00	7.47	1.51
WFRD011	RC	332,707	6,593,698	315.4	218	-62	122	110	6.00	2.35	1.74
								126	8.00	3.07	2.24
								170	12.00	4.22	4.35
								188	6.00	2.04	1.73
WFRD012	RC	332,708	6,593,698	315.5	200	-50	122	114	8.00	3.92	2.19
WFRD013	RC	332,737	6,593,659	314.9	218	-67	128	132	6.00	1.64	2.29
								184	22.00	5.71	1.23
WFRD014	RC	332,738	6,593,658	314.9	182	-50	128	142	6.00	2.56	2.02
								168	10.00	4.08	1.84
WFRD015	RC	332,757	6,593,633	315.1	200	-62	136	132	8.00	2.64	1.60
								156	14.00	4.47	3.32
WFRD016	RC	332,758	6,593,632	315.1	170	-50	136	104	16.00	7.20	1.63

Notes: [1] Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (ETW) is provided

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Cowal

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	ETW (m)	Au(g/t)
E46D3239	Core	6,279,322.15	537,732.20	204.00		-65	90	26	14.00	13.52	1.55
including								*29*	*2.00*	*1.93*	*4.89*
including								*36*	*1.00*	*0.97*	*8.62*
7750AC123	Chips	6,281,681.19	537,482.37	204.00		-90	0	41	4.00		0.15
								49	4.00		8.69
including								*49*	*1.00*		*29.90*
7750AC127	Chips	6,281,481.25	538,112.10	204.00		-90	0	85	6.00		0.79
7750AC130	Chips	6,281,481.26	537,912.19	204.00		-90	0	79	2.00		0.54
7750AC139	Chips	6,281,281.35	537,662.28	204.00		-90	0	66	9.00		0.42
including								*66*	*1.00*		*2.14*
7750AC147	Chips	6,280,681.58	538,012.12	204.00		-90	0	84	2.00		0.69
E42RC1697	RC	6,277,844.692	537,948.47	-52.383	100	-60	030	4	13.00		4.48
								23	10.00		6.93
including								*24*	*2.00*		*24.90*
E42RC1681	RC	6,278,114.003	537,854.868	-61.093	150	-60	030	48	9.00		4.65
including								*52*	*2.00*		*14.82*

1. Chip reported intervals are vertical, and orientation of intercept is not known so downhole is reported. RC holes are orientated perpendicular to mineralisation so interval can be reported as the true interval. For Core, reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known; an estimated true width (ETW) is provided

Mt Carlton

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
HC16DD1150	Core	7,758,4400	559,1667	165	268	-60	141	170	12.00	10.03	3.07
including								*172*	*4.00*	*3.34*	*6.74*
HC16DD1151	Core	7,758,4400	559,1667	165	255	-50	134	150	9.00	5.16	1.20
including								*153*	*3.00*	*1.72*	*2.51*
HC16DD1159	Core	7,758,334	559,438	151	231	-65	135	162	12.00	10.39	2.30
including								*164*	*3.00*	*2.60*	*5.88*
HC16DD1162	Core	7,758,334	559,438	151	236	-65	135	176	18.00	10.44	3.45
including								*177*	*3.00*	*1.72*	*8.17*
including								*184*	*6.00*	*3.44*	*6.38*

Notes: [1] Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (ETW) is provided

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Pajingo

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
ANNE											
JMRD4032	Core	7,729,229	442,667	359	170	-56	22	133.9	15.40	12.00	7.40
Including	Core							133.9	6.40	4.40	15.90
JMRD4034	Core	7,729,252	442,623	361	*190*	*-53*	*44*	*164.9*	*0.70*	*0.60*	*18.00*
JMRD4035	Core	7,729,276	442,647	358	*145*	*-57*	*41*	*112.4*	*0.60*	*0.50*	*18.75*
JMRD4036	Core	7,729,270	442,622	360	*190*	*-53*	*42*	169.1	3.50	2.00	25.60
JMRD4037	Core	7,729,281	442,651	359	150	-50	29	142.3	1.20	1.00	13.00
JMRD4038	Core	7,729,337	442,618	361	*150*	*-53*	*65*	*126.7*	*2.90*	*1.80*	*2.40*
JMRD4040	Core	7,729,381	442,609	360	170	-61	90	133.0	0.80	0.60	2.97
JMRD4041	Core	7,729,347	442,635	*359*	*150*	*-63*	*53*	*131.0*	*0.80*	*0.60*	*0.69*
JANET B											
JMRD4025	Core	7,729,096	443,057	342	*160*	*-50*	*331*	*167.5*	*1.50*	*0.70*	*3.92*
JMRD4026	Core	7,729,094	442,957	347	*140*	*-50*	*17*	*108.2*	*0.70*	*0.50*	*6.42*
JMRD4027	Core	7,729,164	442,952	343	*110*	*-73*	*61*	*99.2*	*2.02*	*0.90*	*0.74*
JMRD4028	Core	7,729,178	442,923	344	*120*	*-69*	*69*	*109.6*	*0.70*	*0.50*	*0.13*
JMRD4029	Core	7,729,159	442,882	347	*140*	*-54*	*30*	*109.8*	*7.82*	*4.60*	*10.45*
SCOTT LODE											
JMRD4048	Core	7,730,254	442,678	*370*	*200*	*-53*	*166*	*181.0*	*8.00*	*5.80*	*2.42*
JMRD4049	Core	7,730,253	442,666	*370*	*300*	*-49*	*180*	*200.4*	*1.80*	*1.50*	*5.00*

Notes: [1] Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (ETW) is provided

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Cracow

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
CNU053	Core	7,201,061	224,223	-452	204.6	51	305	183.65	3.65	1.57	15.40
CNU054	Core	7,201,059	224,223	-451	198.8	55	250	189.2	1.50	0.93	6.05
CNU055A	Core	7,201,060	224,223	-453	163.5	43	278	137.5	4.70	4.22	50.91
CNU056	Core	7,201,060	224,223	-451	170.1	56	276	156	3.20	2.69	8.27
CNU058	Core	7,201,059	224,222	-452	184.3	40	254	138.6	3.15	2.49	4.83
CNU058	Core	7,201,059	224,222	-452	184.3	40	254	144.55	1.05	0.83	19.75
CNU059	Core	7,201,138	224,284	-211	215.9	-7	299	118.4	1.60	1.30	3.78
DNU001	Core	7,201,228	224,336	-198	110.9	31	96	95.25	0.75	0.33	4.41
DNU002	Core	7,201,226	224,335	-200	82	5	147	46.9	0.90	0.84	4.03
DNU002	Core	7,201,226	224,335	-200	82	5	147	54.45	3.55	3.29	5.06
DNU003	Core	7,201,226	224,333	-199	87.5	12	181	60.4	5.10	3.62	5.42
DNU005A	Core	7,201,227	224,336	-200	106.5	4	118	67.2	1.30	1.01	5.06
KKU591	Core	7,200,764	224,098	-538	79.2	-20	262	39.8	0.85	0.47	7.47
KKU592	Core	7,200,764	224,098	-536	59.1	2	263	34.5	0.60	0.55	4.40
KKU602	Core	7,200,915	224,166	-457	103.4	22	267	66.8	0.65	0.64	4.45

Notes: [1] Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (ETW) is provided

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Mungari

Mungari Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules)*	• Sampling of gold mineralisation at Mungari was undertaken using diamond core (surface and underground), reverse circulation (RC) drill chips. • All drill samples were logged prior to sampling. Diamond drill core was sampled to lithological, alteration and mineralisation contacts, while RC samples were collected at 1m or 2m downhole intervals. Sampling was carried out according to Evolution protocols and QAQC procedures which comply with industry best practice. Most drill-hole collars were surveyed using a total station theodolite or total GPS with a small proportion utilising hand held GPS. • The sampling and assaying methods are appropriate for the orogenic mineralised system and are representative for the mineral deportment. The sampling and assaying appropriateness was validated using Evolution's QAQC protocol and no instruments or tools requiring calibration were used as part of the sampling process • RC drilling was sampled to obtain 1m or 2m samples from which 3 to 5 kg was crushed and pulverised to produce a 30g to 50g subsample for fire assay. Diamond drillcore sample intervals were based on geology to ensure a representative sample, with lengths ranging from 0.3 to 1.3m. Diamond core from underground was predominantly whole core sampled, while surface diamond drilling was half core sampled. All diamond core samples were dried, crushed and pulverised (total preparation) to produce a 30g to 50g charge for fire assay of Au. A suite of multi elements are determined using four-acid digest with ICP/MS and/or ICP/AES finish for some sample intervals.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC sampling was completed using a 4.5" to 5.5" diameter face sampling hammer. Diamond holes from both surface and underground were predominantly wireline NQ2 (50.5mm) or HQ (63.5mm) holes. • All diamond core from surface and underground was orientated using the reflex (act II or ezi-ori) tool
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling sample weights were recorded for selected sample intervals and monitored for fluctuations against the expected sample weight. If samples were below the expected weight, feedback was given promptly to the RC driller to modify drilling practices to achieve the expected weights. • All diamond core was orientated and measured during processing and the recovery recorded into the drill-hole database. The core was reconstructed into continuous runs on a cradle for orientation marking. Holes depths were checked against the driller's core blocks • Inconsistencies between the logging and the driller's core depth measurement blocks were investigated. Core recovery has been excellent as all holes are drilled into fresh competent rock. Surface drilling recoveries were generally excellent with the exception of oxide zones however these rarely fell below 90%. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery include instructions to drillers to slow down drilling rates or reduce the coring run length in less competent ground. • Analysis of drill sample bias and loss/gain was undertaken with the Overall Mine Reconciliation performance where available.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC drill chips and diamond core has been geologically logged to a high level of detail that is required for the Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • All logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature recording features such as structural data, RQD, sample recovery, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, mineralisation types, vein density, oxidation state, weathering, colour etc. All holes are photographed wet • All RC and diamond holes were logged in entirety from collar to end of hole
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All diamond core drilled from surface was half cored sampled and the remaining half was retained. Diamond core drilled from underground was predominantly whole core sampled and submitted for analysis. A small proportion of all underground diamond core holes was half core sampled and the remaining core retained for further geological or metallurgical analysis • All RC samples were split by a cone or a riffle splitter and collected into a sequenced calico bag. Any wet samples that could not be riffle split were dried then riffle split. • Sample preparation of RC and diamond samples was undertaken by external laboratories according to the sample preparation and assaying protocol established to maximise representivity for the Mungari mineralisation. Laboratories performance was monitored as part of Evolution's QAQC procedure. Regular laboratory inspections were undertaken to monitor the laboratories compliance to the Mungari sampling and sample preparation protocol. • The sample and size (2.5kg to 4kg) relative to the particle size (>85% passing 75um) of the material sampled is a commonly utilised practice for effective sample representivity for gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • Quality control procedures adopted to maximise sample representivity for all sub-sampling stages include the collection of field and laboratory duplicates and the insertion of certified reference material as assay standards (1 in 20) and the insertion of blank samples (1 in 75) or at the geologist's discretion. Coarse blank material is routinely submitted for assay and is inserted into each mineralised zone where possible. The quality control performance was monitored as part of Evolution's QAQC procedure. • The sample preparation has been conducted by commercial laboratories. All samples are oven dried (between 85°C and 105°C), jaw crushed to nominal <3mm and if required split by a rotary splitter device to a maximum sample weight of 3.5kg as required. The primary sample is then pulverised in a one stage process, using a LM5 pulveriser, to a particle size of >85% passing 75um. Approximately 200g of the primary sample is extracted by spatula to a numbered paper pulp bag that is used for a 50g fire assay charge. The pulp is retained and the bulk residue is disposed of after two months. • Measures taken to ensure sample representivity include the collection of field duplicates during RC drilling at a frequency rate of 5%, and quarter core sampling of surface diamond drill holes. Duplicate samples for both RC chips and diamond core are collected during the sample preparation pulverisation stage. A comparison of the duplicate samples vs. the primary sample assay result was undertaken as part of Evolution's QAQC protocol. It is considered that all sub-sampling and lab preparations are consistent with other laboratories in Australia and are satisfactory for the intended purpose • The sample sizes are considered appropriate and in line with industry standards.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and*	• The sampling preparation and assaying protocol used at Mungari was developed to ensure the quality and

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures relative to the mineralisation types. • Fire assay is designed to measure the total gold within a sample. Fire assay has been confirmed as a suitable technique for orogenic type mineralisation. It has been extensively used throughout the Goldfields region. Screen fire assay and LeachWELL / bottle roll analysis techniques have also been used to validate the fire assay techniques. • The technique utilised a 30g, 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCI and HN03) before the gold content is determined by an AAS machine. • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilised for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation. • Quality control samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and were also inserted either inside or around the expected zones of mineralisation. The intent of the procedure for reviewing the performance of certified standard reference material is to examine for any erroneous results (a result outside of the expected statistically derived tolerance limits) and to validate if required; the acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. Typically batches which fail quality control checks are re-analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Independent internal or external verification of significant intercepts is not routinely completed. The quality control / quality assurance (QAQC) process ensures the intercepts are as representative for the orogenic gold systems. Half core and sample pulps are retained at Mungari if further verification is required. • The twinning of holes is not a common practice undertaken at Mungari. The face sample and drill hole data with the mill reconciliation data is of sufficient density to validate neighbouring samples. Data which is inconsistent with the known geology undergoes further verification to ensure its quality. • All sample and assay information is stored utilising the acQuire database software system. Data undergoes QAQC validation prior to being accepted and loaded into the database. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory. The geologist reviews the database checking for the correct merging of results and that all data has been received and entered. Any adjustments to this data are recorded permanently in the database. Historical paper records where available are retained in the exploration and mining offices. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to the final assay data reported by the laboratory.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All surface drill holes at Mungari have been surveyed for easting, northing and reduced level. Recent data is collected and stored in MGA 94 Zone 51 and AHD. • Resource drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department or contract surveyors (utilising a differential GPS or conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m. • Underground down hole surveys consist of regular spaced digital single-shot borehole camera shots (generally 30m apart down hole), and digital electronic multi-shot surveys (generally 3m apart down hole). In instances where strong ground magnetics affect the accuracy of the measured azimuth reading, then these results are removed. The RC and surface drill hole survey data consists of surveys taken utilising north seeking gyro instruments. Gyro survey measurements are obtained every 5 to 10m down hole. A proportion of these holes are downhole surveyed using a digital single shot survey technique similar to that of the underground holes, except the down-hole survey measurement is at a spacing

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		typically 25-50m apart. • Topographic control was generated from aerial surveys and detailed Lidar surveys to 0.2m accuracy. Underground void measurements are competed using Cavity Monitoring System (CMS) of the stopes and detailed survey pickup of the development.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal drill spacing for Exploration drilling is 80m x 80m or wider and for Resource Definition is 40m x 40m or in some areas 20m x 20m. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. • Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient for establishing geological continuity and grade variability appropriate for classifying a Mineral Resource. • Sample compositing was not applied due to the often narrow mineralised zones.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Mineralisation at Frog's Leg is hosted within a number of steeply dipping NNW-SSE structures that are vertical or steeply (~80 degrees) to the west. Surface and underground drilling intersect the mineralisation at an angle to minimise bias. • Mineralisation at White Foil is hosted within a brittle quartz gabbro unit. The gold is associated with quartz stockworks. Structural studies confirms the presence of two main vein sets at White Foil with a dominant moderately NNW dipping set (51º/346º dip and dip direction) and a secondary SSE dipping set (56º/174º dip and dip direction).. An identifiable systematic bias associated with drilling direction has not been established. The main strike to the gabbro unit is NNW-SSE and it plunges steeply towards the NNE. The predominant drill direction was to the SE. • Surface holes and underground resource holes typically intersect at an angle to the mineralisation and there is no observed bias associated with drilling orientation. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures at Mungari is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias and is not considered to be material. In a minority of instances on extreme edges at the Frog's Leg deposit the drill angle is sub parallel with the lodes and does not intersect the width of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody protocols to ensure the security of samples were followed. Prior to submission, samples were retained on site, access to the samples were restricted. Collected samples are dropped off at the respective commercial laboratories in Kalgoorlie. The laboratories are contained within a secured fenced compound. Access into the laboratory is restricted and movements of personnel and the samples are tracked under supervision of the laboratory staff. During some drill campaigns some samples are collected directly from site by the commercial laboratory. While various laboratories have been used, the chain of custody and sample security protocols have remained similar.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Mungari geology and drilling database was reviewed by acQuire in December 2015 and no material issues were identified.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Mungari Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling was undertaken on M15/688, M15/830, P16/2367, P16/2376, M15/1407 and M15/1287 which are wholly owned by Evolution Mining Limited. • All tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. Prospecting leases with imminent expiries will have mining lease applications submitted in due course.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The initial discovery of Frog's Leg was made by Mines and Resources Australia Ltd who was a precursor company to La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd. The deposit was discovered in 2000 as a result of following up on regional anomalism identified through rotary air blast (RAB) and aircore drilling. La Mancha was acquired by Evolution in August 2015. • At White Foil the initial anomaly was identified by Afmeco who found the Kopai trend which eventually included White Foil. The discovery was made in 1996 by Mines and Resources Australia who was a precursor company to La Mancha Resources Australia Pty Ltd. Placer Dome Ltd was a 49% joint venture partner during the first mining campaign in 2002-2003
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Frog's Leg deposit is located in the southern portion of the Kundana mining area, within the Achaean Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province. The Kundana gold deposits are structurally related to the Zuleika Shear Zone, a regional NNW-trending shear zone that juxtaposes the Ora Banda domain to the east and the Coolgardie domain to the west. The Frog's Leg deposit is located on the sheared contact between the porphyritic "cat rock" (regionally known as the Victorious Basalt) and volcaniclastic rocks of Black Flag Beds • The White Foil gold deposit is a quartz stockwork hosted in a gabbro. The gabbro is differentiated broadly into a quartz-rich phase in the west. This quartz gabbro unit is the most hydrothermally altered unit and contains the bulk of the gold mineralisation. The White Foil deposit is bounded to the west by hangingwall volcaniclastic rocks. To the east mineralisation becomes irregular and uneconomic in the more melanocratic phase of gabbro. Mineralisation is controlled by sheeted systems of stockwork veining, which has imparted strong alteration and sulphidation to the quartz gabbro. • The Johnson's Rest prospect is located in the northern portion of the Mungari tenements and is structurally related to the Zuleika Shear Zone and the sympathetic Johnson's Rest shear zone. Mineralisation is observed to occur close to a sheared contact between a basalt, high magnesium basalt and an adjacent hanging wall ultramafic
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *o easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole* *o downhole length and interception*	• Refer to Appendix 1 for the drill hole information table

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	depth *o hole length.*	
Data aggregation methods	*• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Intercept length weighted average techniques, and minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades have been used in this report. • At Frog's Leg composite grades of > 3 g/t have been reported • At White Foil, Johnson's Rest and Innis and other regional properties composite grades >1 g/t have been reported • Composite lengths and grade as well as internal significant values are reported in Appendix 1. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *• If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known')*	• There is a direct relationship between the mineralisation widths and intercept widths at Mungari. • The assay results are reported as down hole intervals however an estimate of true width is provided in Appendix 1.
Diagrams	*• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole*	• Refer to the body of the text for a drill hole location plans for Johnson's Rest exploration holes and schematic sections. • Refer to the body of the text for diagrams for resource definition drilling of Frog's Leg and White Foil.
Balanced reporting	*• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• All Exploration and Resource Definition results have been reported in Appendix 1 to ensure balanced reporting
Other substantive exploration data	*• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Work continued on a 4D geological study incorporating the entire Mungari Project lease holding. Other works included the completion of a 2D seismic survey using 3 lines along the southern end of the Mungari tenements
Further work	*• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or*	• Further Exploration, Near Mine Exploration and Resource Definition work on the Mungari tenements is planned for the remainder of 2016

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	largescale step-out drilling). • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	

Cowal

Cowal Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules)*	• Holes in this report consist of Reverse Circulation (RC), Air-Core (AC) and diamond core drilling. • AC holes were designed on a nominal even spaced grid pattern to test an area of geochemical and geophysical anomalism. RC/Diamond drill holes were positioned strategically to infill gaps in the existing drill data set and test extensions of known lodes/mineralised structures as well as follow up anomalous air-core drilling results. Collar and down hole surveys were utilised to accurately record final locations. Industry standard sampling, assaying and QA/QC practices were applied to all holes. • Drill core was halved with a diamond saw in 1 m intervals, irrespective of geological contacts. Oxide material that was too soft and friable to be cut with a diamond saw was split with a chisel. Core was cut to preserve the bottom of hole orientation mark and the top half of core sent for analysis to ensure no bias is introduced. RC/AC samples were collected directly from a splitter at the drill rig. • Sample preparation was conducted by SGS West Wyalong and consisted of: • Drying in the oven at 105ºC; crushing in a jaw crusher; fine crushing in a Boyd crusher to 2-3mm; rotary splitting a 3kg assay sub-sample if the sample is too large for the LM5 mill; pulverising in the LM5 mill to nominal; 90% passing 75 µm; and a 50g fire assay charge was taken with an atomic absorption (AA) finish. The detection limit was 0.01 g/t Au.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Holes were drilled with an HQ3 collar through the surficial clays and completed through the primary zone to target using NQ2. • Core has been oriented using Act RD2 Reflex orientation tool. • RC Drilling was conducted with 140mm (5.5 inch) bits to end of hole design • AC drilling was conducted with 100mm (4 inch) bits and was to completed refusal
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise*	• Provisions are made in the drilling contract to ensure that hole deviation is minimised and core sample recovery is maximised. This is monitored by a geologist on a hole by hole basis. Core recovery is recorded in the database. There are no significant core loss or sample recovery issues. Core is reoriented and marked up at 1 m intervals. Measurements of recovered core

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	are made and reconciled to the driller's depth blocks, and if necessary, to the driller's rod counts. • There is no apparent relationship between core-loss and grade
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All core intervals and AC chips are logged. • RC/AC chips are inspected at the rig while drilling, with detailed logging taking place in the office via LogChief software which is validated and uploaded directly into the Datashed database. Chips are logged for rock-type, alteration, mineralisation and veining as well as point data for base of transported and base of oxide/top of primary rock. • Geologists log core for lithology, alteration, structure, and veining. Logging was done directly onto laptop computers via LogChief software which is validated and uploaded directly into the Datashed database. • The Cowal logging system allows recording of both a primary and a secondary lithology and alteration. Geologists also record the colour, texture, grain size, sorting, rounding, fabric, and fabric intensity characterising each lithological interval. • The logged structures include faults, shears, breccias, major veins, lithological contacts, and intrusive contacts. Structures are also recorded as point data to accommodate orientation measurements. • Structural measurements are obtained using a core orientation device. Core is rotated into its original orientation, using the Gyro survey data as a guide. Freiberg compasses are used for structural measurements. • Geologists log vein data including vein frequency, vein percentage of interval, vein type, composition, sulphide percentage per metre, visible gold, sulphide type, and comments relative to each metre logged. • Geotechnical logging is done by field technicians and geologists. Logging is on a per metre basis and includes percentage core recovery, percentage RQD, fracture count, and an estimate of hardness. The geotechnical data is entered into the database. • All drill core, once logged, is digitally photographed on a core tray-by-tray basis. The digital image captures all metre marks, the orientation line (BOH) and geologist's lithology, alteration, mineralogy, and other pertinent demarcations. The geologists highlight geologically significant features such that they can be clearly referenced in the digital images.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Diamond Core is cut with a diamond saw or chisel. Core is cut to preserve the bottom of hole orientation mark and the top half of core is always sent for analysis to ensure no bias is introduced. • RC/AC Samples have been split using a splitter attached to the cyclone at the rig. For a majority of holes, chip samples were collected dry but several areas have been affected by groundwater. • In 2003 Analytical Solutions Ltd conducted a Review of Sample Preparation, Assay and Quality Control Procedures for Cowal Gold Project. This study, combined with respective operating company policy and standards (North Ltd, Homestake, Barrick and Evolution) formed the framework for the sampling, assaying and QAQC protocols used at Cowal to ensure appropriate and representative sampling. • Results per interval are reviewed for half core samples and if unexpected or anomalous assays are returned an additional quarter core may be submitted for assay.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• SGS West Wyalong acts as the Primary Laboratory and ALS Orange conducts independent Umpire checks. Both labs operate to international standards and procedures and take part in the Geostatistical Round Robin inter-laboratory test survey. The Cowal QA/QC program comprises blanks, Certified Reference Material (CRM), inter-laboratory duplicate checks, and grind checks. • 1 in 30 fine crush residue samples has an assay duplicate. 1 in 20 pulp residue samples has an assay duplicate. • Wet screen grind checks are performed on 1 in 20 pulp residue samples. A blank is submitted 1 in every 38 samples, CRM's are submitted 1 in every 20 samples. The frequency of repeat assays is set at 1 in 30 samples. • All sample numbers, including standards and duplicates, are pre-assigned by a QA/QC Administrator and given to the sampler on a sample sheet. The QA/QC Administrator monitors the assay results for non-compliance and requests action when necessary. Batches with CRM's that are outside the ±2SD acceptance criteria are re-assayed until acceptable results are returned. • Material used for blanks is uncertified, sourced locally, comprising fine river gravel which has been determined to be below detection limit. A single blank is submitted every 38 samples. Results are reviewed by the QA/QC Administrator upon receipt for non-compliances. Any assay value greater than 0.1 g/t Au will result in a notice to the laboratory. Blank assays above 0.20 g/t Au result in re-assay of the entire batch. The duplicate assays (Au2) are taken by the laboratory during the subsampling at the crushing and pulverisation stages. The results were analysed using scatter plots and relative percentage difference (RPD) plots. Repeat assays represent approx. 10% of total samples assayed. Typically there is a large variance at the lower grades which is common for low grade gold deposits, however, the variance decreases to less than 10% for grades above 0.40 g/t Au, which is the cut-off grade used at Cowal. • Approximately 5% of the pulps, representing a range of expected grades, are submitted to an umpire assay laboratory (ALS Orange) to check for repeatability and precision. Analysis of the data shows that the Principal Laboratory is performing to an acceptable level.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• No dedicated twinning drilling has been conducted for this drill program. • Cowal uses DataShed software system to maintain the database. Digital assay results are loaded directly into the database. The software performs verification checks including checking for missing sample numbers, matching sample numbers, changes in sampling codes, inconsistent "from-to" entries, and missing fields. Results are not entered into the database until the QA/QC Administrator approves of the results. A QA/QC report is completed for each drill hole and filed with the log, assay sheet, and other appropriate data. Only the Senior Project Geologist and Database Manager have administrator rights to the database. Others can use and sort the database but not save or delete data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of*	• All drill hole collars were surveyed using high definition DGPS. All drill holes were surveyed using an Eastman downhole single shot survey camera. The first survey reading was approximately 18 m from surface, then at 30 m intervals and, finally, at the end of each hole. • On completion of each angled drill hole, a down hole gyroscopic (Gyro) survey was conducted. The Gyro tool was referenced to the accurate surface surveyed position of each hole collar. • Gyro survey readings were taken at 10 m intervals on the way down to the base of each hole ("in run") and at 10 m intervals

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	topographic control.	back to surface ("out run"). The results of these two surveys were then compared and a final survey produced if there was "closure" between surveys. The Gyro results were entered into the drill hole database without conversion or smoothing. • An aerial survey was flown during 2003 by AAM Hatch. This digital data has been combined with surveyed drill hole collar positions and other features (tracks, lake shoreline) to create a digital terrain model (DTM). The survey was last updated in late 2014. • In 2004, Cowal implemented a new mine grid system with the assistance of AAM Hatch. The current mine grid system covers all areas within the ML and ELs at Cowal with six digits.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes for this program were positioned on a nominal grid (AC) or strategically to infill gaps in the existing drill data set and test extensions of known lodes/mineralised structures at depth (RC/DD). Drilling at the E46 West deposit has an average spacing of of 25 m by 25 m. The AC drilling at E46 North was on a grid at 100 m x 200 m and 200 m x 400 m spacings. E42 South Lava extension holes were placed to test specific lithological targets where little other drill information exists. All drilling is sampled at 1 m intervals down hole
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• AC holes for this program were drilled vertically. RC and diamond holes were positioned to optimise intersection angles, nominally west-east at 60-75 degree dip, depending on collar location. There is no apparent bias in terms of the drill orientation that has been noted to date.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill contractors are issued with drill instructions by an Evolution geologist. The sheet provides drill hole names, details, sample requirements, and depths for each drill hole. Drill hole sample bags are pre-numbered. The drill holes are sampled by Evolution personnel who prepare sample submission sheets. The submission sheet is then emailed to the laboratory with a unique submission number assigned. This then allows individual drill holes to be tracked. • An SGS West Wyalong (SGS) representative collects the samples from site twice daily, however, if samples are being sent to ALS Orange, PJ & NA Freighters are used to collect the samples from site and deliver them to the laboratory. Upon arrival, the laboratory sorts each crate and compares the received samples with the supplied submission sheet. The laboratory assigns a unique batch number and dispatches a reconciliation sheet for each submission via email. The reconciliation sheet is checked and any issues addressed. The new batch name and dispatch information is entered into the tracking sheet. The laboratory processes each batch separately and tracks all samples through the laboratory utilising the LIMS system. Upon completion, the laboratory emails Standard Industry Format (SIF) files with the results for each batch to Evolution personnel. • The assay batch files are checked against the tracking spreadsheet and processed. The drill plan is marked off showing completed drill holes. Any sample or QA/QC issues with the results are tracked and resolved with the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or*	• QA/QC Audits of the Primary SGS West Wyalong Laboratory are carried out on an approximately quarterly basis and for the

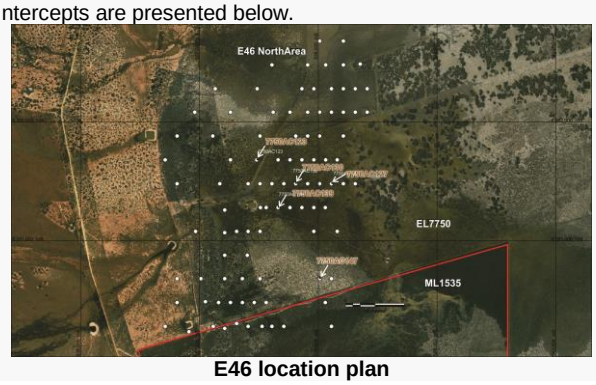
APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Umpire ASL Orange Laboratory approximately on a six monthly basis. Any issues are noted and agreed remedial actions assigned and dated for completion. • Numerous internal audits of the database and systems have been undertaken by site geologists and company technical groups from North Ltd, Homestake and Barrick. External audits were conducted in 2003 by RMI and QCS Ltd. and in 2011 and 2014 review and validation was conducted by RPA. Minor validation errors associated with the migration of historic databases to Datashed were identified and remediated. Recent audits have found no significant issues with data management systems or data quality.

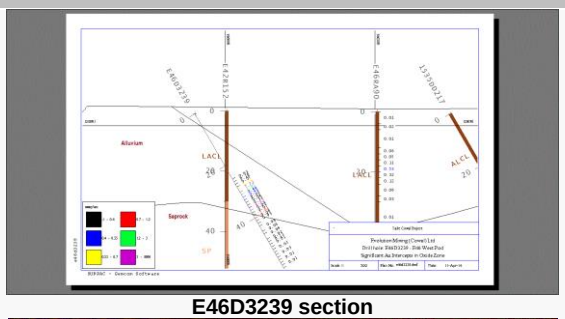
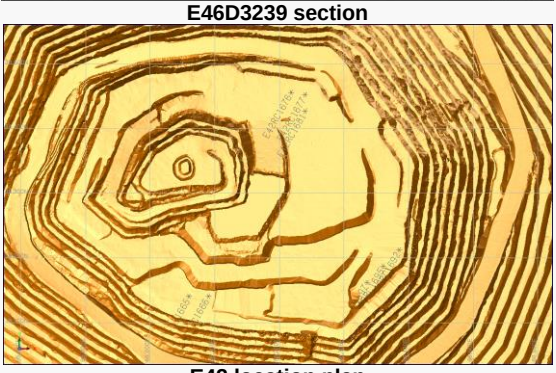
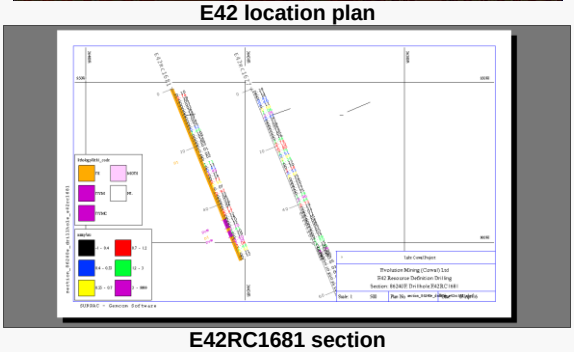
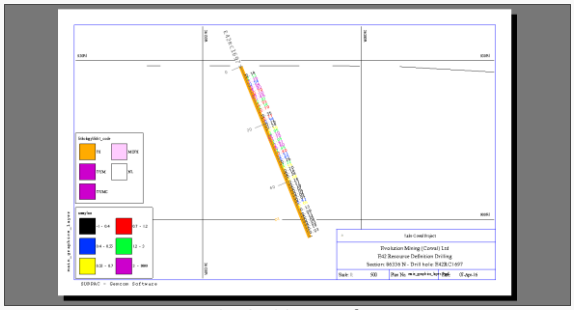
Cowal Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Cowal Mine is located on the western side of Lake Cowal in central New South Wales, approximately 38 km north of West Wyalong and 350 km west of Sydney. Drilling documented in this report was undertaken on ML1535 and EL7750. These Leases are wholly owned by Evolution Mining Ltd. and CGO has all required operational, environmental and heritage permits and approvals for the work conducted on the Lease. There are not any other known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform furhter work programs on the Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Cowal region has been subject to various exploration and drilling programs by GeoPeko, North Ltd., Rio Tinto Ltd., Homestake and Barrick.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cowal gold deposits (E41, E42, E46, Galway and Regal) occur within the 40 km long by 15 km wide Ordovician Lake Cowal Volcanic Complex, east of the Gilmore Fault Zone within the eastern portion of the Lachlan Fold Belt. There is sparse outcrop across the Lake Cowal Volcanic Complex and, as a consequence, the regional geology has largely been defined by interpretation of regional aeromagnetic and exploration drilling programs. • The Lake Cowal Volcanic Complex contains potassium rich calc-alkaline to shoshonitic high level intrusive complexes, thick trachyandesitic volcanics, and volcaniclastic sediment piles. The Cowal Complex is a strong regional magnetic high anomaly with a sharp linear western margin, represented by the Gilmore Fault Zone, separating the Lake Cowal Volcanics from the relatively low magnetic response of sediments to the west. • Similar Ordovician magmatic rocks are found over a large area of the eastern Lachlan Fold Belt and are commonly associated with copper-gold mineralisation (e.g., Northparkes, Cadia, Peak Hill, and Gidginbung). The main diorite intrusion at E42 has a K-Ar dating of 456 ± 5 Ma (Early to Mid-Ordovician). The gold deposits at Cowal are structurally hosted, epithermal to mesothermal gold deposits occurring within and marginal to a 230 m thick dioritic to gabbroic sill intruding trachy-andesitic volcaniclastic rocks and lavas. • The overall structure of the gold deposits is complex but in general consists of a faulted antiform that plunges shallowly to the north-northeast. The deposits are aligned along a north-south orientated corridor with bounding faults, the Booberoi Fault on the western side and the Reflector Fault on the eastern side (the Gold Corridor).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a*	• Refer to Appendix 1 for the drill hole information table

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: *o easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole* *o downhole length and interception depth* *o hole length.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intercepts have been calculated based on a minimum down hole interval of 1 m @ >1.00 g/t Au above a 0.5 g/t cut-off with allowance for intervals of up to 2 m of internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known')*	• Mineralisation across the Cowal region is typically oriented north-south and dips variably from moderate to near vertical however some ore shoots and structures occur internally oblique to this. All significant intecepts are reported as down hole intervals with estimated true widths provided where possible.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole*	• Representative location plans and sections of significant intercepts are presented below.  **E46 location plan**

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		 **E46D3239 section**  **E42 location plan**  **E42RC1681 section**  **E42RC1697 section**
Balanced reporting	*• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• Significant intercepts reported are only those areas where mineralisation was identified. • E46 West Resource Definition Diamond Drilling Program: • The drill holes E46D3239 – E46D3243 (five holes) were part of a five hole diamond holes Resource Definition drilling program within E46 West area totalling 1, 313 metres. The holes were investigating the possible continuation of gold mineralisation proximal to the west dipping sediment/diorite contact at E46 West Pod. • Holes E46D3239 to E46D3241 intersected a unit of volcanic sediment/volcaniclastics overlying diorite unit which confirmed the geology of E46 West area. The oxide zone is moderate to strongly mineralised. • Holes E46D3242 and E46D3243 intersected phyllic alteration zone hosted in coarse volcaniclastics hugging the hanging wall

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		side of the north-west dipping diorite. Weak to moderate intermittent mineralisation is present. • Gold assays from the oxidised zone of hole E46D3239 are shown in Significant Au Intercept Table, which includes; 14m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 26m including 2m @4.89g/t Au from 29m and 1m @ 8.62g/t Au from 36m. Assay results from the rest of the holes were outstanding at the time of this report. • E46 North Diamond Drilling Discovery Program: • The drill hole 7750DD177 is part of a three hole diamond drilling program within the E46 North area. The hole was drilled to a total depth of 298 metres. The hole was testing the possible continuity of gold mineralisation intersected in the air-core holes drilled in 2015 below the refusal depth. Gold assays from this hole were outstanding at the time of this report. • E46 North Air-core Drilling Discovery Program: • The drill holes 1535AC252 – 1535AC259 (8 holes) and 7750AC086 – 7750AC168 (86 holes) are part of air-core holes drilling program for a total of 7, 838 metres. The holes were investigating the possible continuity of anomalous gold mineralisation and geochemical anomalies intersected in the previous air-core drilling programs. The holes are drilled to refusal with an average depth of 84 metres. • Gold assay results from several drill holes have returned anomalous intercepts. These anomalous gold intercepts are listed in the table above. The program is expected to be completed in early April. The rest of the assay results and multi-element results are still being processed. • E42 In-pit Resource Definition Drilling" • 21 RC resource definition drill holes for XXX metres were drilled inside the E42 pit. The aim of the drilling was to target projected mineralisation sitting outside the current reserve pit to the East and North East from inside the current E42 pit and convert inferred material in this area to an indicated resource. Significant drill assay results returned during the quarter are presented in the table above. • These significant results have confirmed interpreted mineralisation trends beyond the current E42 reserve shell.
Other substantive exploration data	*• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other substantive data was collected during the report period.
Further work	*• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).* *• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Subject to final interpretation of these results, consideration may be given to further work on Galway Regal.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Mt Carlton

Mt Carlton Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules)*	• Reported assay data for this report is based on RC, HQ and NQ diameter core. RC was drilled as pre-collars largely through zones of weak mineralisation then followed with diamond core to end of hole. RC chips were collected dry at 1m intervals using 3-tier riffle splitter. In areas where excessive ground water was encountered, drilling was stopped and hole converted to diamond. HQ and NQ size core was cut with a diamond saw along orientation lines and sampled at 1m nominal lengths. Shorter or longer core (<2m) sampling lengths occurs on occasions where adjustments are required to core loss, alteration or lithology changes. • RC sample recovery is consistently checked comparing recovered weight with nominal calculated weight over the same interval. The length of each core recovered from a drill run is recorded and the percentage recovered calculated. Field core recovery records are validated at the core shed prior to cutting and sampling. Bottom half of split core was preserved and the other half sent for analysis. This is done consistently to avoid sampling bias. A duplicate sample is taken for every 20th RC and core sample. • RC riffle/cone splits averaging 2-3$^{1}/_{2}$kg along with quarter core samples are prepared and analysed at ALS Townsville facility. Weights of samples dried at 105^{O}C are recorded and crushed to 6mm. Samples are split and excess bagged if crushed weight is greater than 3kg. LM5's are used to pulverise samples to 85% passing 75um. A 200g pulp split is taken for analysis which comprise; a 50g charge fire assay with AA finish and ICP-AES for multi-element suite.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Face sampling hammers were used to drill 140mm sized holes for RC pre-collars. Blow-back RC drilling method is employed to ensure every interval drilled has maximum sample recovered. Diamond drilling was undertaken with HQ and NQ bits. Holes were usually started with HQ and completed with NQ on occasions due to poor ground conditions. Coring was by triple tube and all core was oriented using Reflex Act RD2 orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC recovery records are stored in a database. Field recovery records for core are reconciled with driller's depth blocks. Percentage core recovery is calculated and stored in a database along with Geotechnical records. • Drillers are informed of the importance of core recovery, all necessary care is taken to ensure every drill run has maximum core recovered. Shot core runs were done in bad ground to ensure core loss is significantly minimised. Areas of poor RC or core recovery were noted during logging. "CL" is marked on depth blocks denoting core loss. Intervals of core losses are considered during sampling and referenced when assessing assay data. • No discernible relationship between core loss and grade has been identified. Mineralisation is hosted within fresh advance argillic rhyodacite unit where RC and core recoveries are in excess of 90%. Bonanza gold grade occurs within feeder zones with hydrothermal breccias cemented in silicic alteration overprinted by sulphur salts veining with random acid leached zones. Core loss sometimes occurs in the acid leach zones and

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		sheared contacts bordering mafic dykes and rhyodacite. Drillers take great care drilling through such zones to minimise sample loss. Overall recovery is in excess of 90% and core loss is volumetrically insignificant. In weathered overlying lithology where oxidation has occurred between sheared lithology contacts, RC sample and core loss is unavoidable but recovery is generally in excess of 85%. Mineralisation in the lithology overlying the rhyodacite is generally weak and therefore has less impact on modelled bonanza high grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geology logging is undertaken for all RC chips and drill core and structural and geotechnical logging occurs for core only. Detailed logging is undertaken for the entire drillhole in domains of alteration, mineralisation and lithology. Densities of various lithological units, ASD and magnetic susceptibility data are captured as part of the logging process. Lithogeochemical samples are collected in areas where lithology units are not easily discernible. The logging process is appropriate for Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. • General logging data captured are; qualitative (descriptions of the various geological features and units) and quantitative (numbers representing alteration intensities, vein densities, rock mass quality and defect planes) • Drill holes (All core) were logged as full core prior to photographing (dry and wet) and cutting.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core was cut using diamond core saw along orientation lines and sampled at nominal one metre intervals from the same side in the tray at all times. All core samples submitted to ALS, Townsville for analysis are half core except for duplicate core which is quarter core. The remaining half/quarter core is persevered in the tray for further test work or re-logging if required. • All RC samples are collected dry using 3-tier riffle splitters. An eighth volume of every meter drilled is sampled using riffle/rotary splitter and submitted for analysis. • RC and core sample preparation involves oven drying, coarse crushing to ~6mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using LM5 grinding mills to a grind size 85% passing 75 micron. A 50g sub-sample is utilised for fire assay. Sample preparation and analysis follows industry best practise and appropriate for the mineralisation. • Certified reference material along with blanks and field duplicates are inserted into sample stream along with the original samples. Standards, blanks and field duplicates cover 5% of sample volume to monitor sample preparation and the analytical process. • The high sulphidation epithermal mineralisation at Mt Carlton occurs in zones of highly silicic altered hydrothermal breccias overprinted by several phases of sulfur salts containing bonanza gold grades and anomalous base-metal grades. RC sample size of 2-3$^{1}/_{2}$kg and core sample length over 1m is suitable for the mineralisation type. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. It is believed that grain size bears no impact on sampled material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis*	• All core samples are analysed at ALS Townsville. Gold was analysed using 50g charge fire assay followed by AAS finish. Base metal and other elements are analysed using ICP-AES following a four acid digest. The analytical method used by ALS and SGS approaches total dissolution of high sulphidation epithermal mineral assemblages of the Mt Carlton deposit. The sample preparation and assay techniques meet industry best practise. • Spectral data is collected consistently at a spot within a meter mark using short wave infrared spectrometer (ASD TerraSpec 4

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Hi-Res). Data is processed using TerraSpec/TSG Pro software in the context of the project geology. The accuracy and spread of "Standard" data is acceptable within 2 standard deviations. Any outlier between the second and third standard deviation triggers an anomaly and is investigated. An entire batch is re-analysed when a sample plots outside three standard deviations. Blanks are acceptable within 10Xpractical detection limit, five samples preceding and following the outlier are re-analysed. The internal QAQC data of ALS is accessible online. The analytical system at ALS captures data at all stages of the sample preparation and analytical process. The system minimises human error and ensures high data integrity. ALS participates in an international "Round Robin" QAQC program to ensure best industry practice is maintained. Based on quality assurance and quality control acceptable performance, assay data is suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Significant mineralisation intercepts are verified by other geologists within the company. • There were no twinned holes drilled. • Data documentation, verification and validation are conducted in accordance with Evolution's Data Storage Standard Operating Procedure. Logging is undertaken in significant detail for entire drillhole in domains of alteration, mineralisation and lithology. Data validation is conducted by the Project Geologist prior to uploading into the Database. Digital copies of logs are kept in dedicated folders on the Company server and backed up regularly. Audit trail of all changes that occur in the Database can be tracked. • No adjustment or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillhole collars are marked and picked up by Evolution mining surveyors using Total stations and Differential Global Position System (DGPS). Downhole surveys are conducted using Reflex digital camera and uploaded into the Database. • Drillhole collars are surveyed in Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 55. • Bench mark and temporary survey stations are checked annually by a third part (last audit by Minstaff Survey Pty – August 2015).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillholes are planned on 100m spaced lines at 50m drill centres. Drillhole spacing was planned to test strike and down dip extensions of the high grade bonanza lodes plunging north-east. Statistical assessment of drill results to date suggest a nominal 50mx25m drill centres are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classifications for the Mt Carlton high sulphidation deposit. • No compositing of samples was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this*	• Results to date have not identified any bias attributed to sampling orientation.

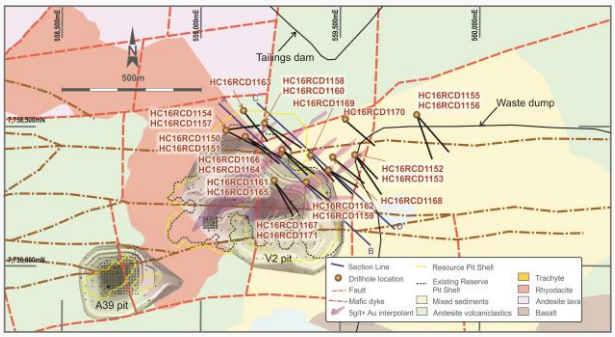
APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Evolution Mining. Core is stacked safely and stored by hole number at a secure compound. RC bags are stored for up to 6 months and RC chip trays are kept in permanent storage. Samples are delivered to ALS Townsville laboratory by company personnel or through a third party trucking company. Samples that are delivered after hours to the laboratory facility are stored in locked yards prior to receipt. A reconciliation report is sent via email from the Laboratories acknowledging sample receipt.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal audits and reviews are conducted by Evolution's Specialist Technical Services Group. Unannounced Laboratory visits and reviews from site personnel form part of a compliance audit. Database and QAQC audit is conducted bi-annually by Evolution Specialist Technical Group.

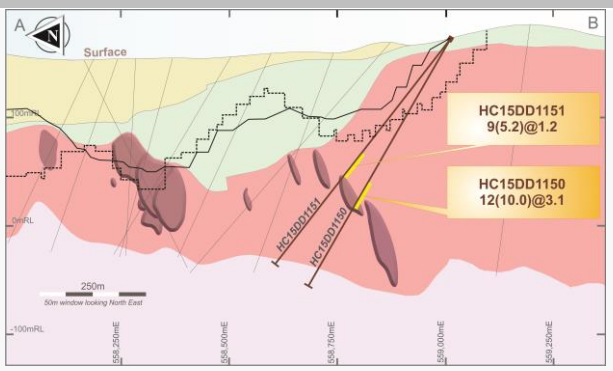
Mt Carlton Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Mt Carlton Project is covered by Mining Lease ML10343. The ML area covers 1151.9 ha. Native title agreements are in place for activities within the Mining Lease, and surrounding EPM's. • ML 10343 is surrounded by a number of EPM's forming the Mt Carlton project area, with ML10343 within EPM10164. The Mt Carlton project currently covers 875km2, the EPM's are in good standing with no significant risk regarding land access which inhibit future work. A royalty agreement is currently in place between Conquest Mining Pty Ltd and Gold Fields Australasia Pty Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration within the Mt Carlton EPM's and ML10343 commenced in the 1970's, with BHP, Ashton Mining, MIM exploration and others exploring the Capsize Range area within the current EPM10164 for porphyry copper and epithermal styles of mineralisation. In 2006, Conquest Mining discovered the V2 high sulphidation epithermal Au-Cu deposit, and Ag rich A39 deposit, with follow up work within the ML10343.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mt Carlton high sulphidation deposit is located in the Early Permian Lizzie Creek. Mineralisaton is hosted within porphyritic rhyodacite which underlay a package of andesite lavas and fragmental volcanics. Basaltic to andesitic dykes crosscut mineralization and mirror pre-existing structures. Gold mineralisation at V2 is associated with enargite–tennantite copper and silver minerals.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *o easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole*	• Drill hole information is provided in Appendix 1 Drill hole information summary table.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	o downhole length and interception depth *o hole length.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intercepts calculation is based on a downhole intercept weighted length of 1m above a 0.35g/t cut-off of the resource model with an allowable internal dilution for intervals of up to 2m. No top cuts have been applied in the calculation. • Composite and internal significant values are stated for clarity. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known')*	• Mt Carlton mineralisation generally trends NE and dips moderately to the west. Brecciated silica ledges which control bonanza lodes dips steeply to the west and plunges NE. These zones are discrete and discontinuous. Mineralised zones are based on interpreted geology and structural trends from drillhole data and pit mapping. • True widths are estimated based on downhole significant intercept. See Appendix 1 for estimated true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole*	• Drillhole collar location plan is provided below.  Representative sections of significant intercepts are presented in the body of the text of this release. And below.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	*• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• This release comprise of 21 diamond drill holes totalling 5,566.5m. Significant intercepts are presented in Appendix 1. Assay results for 13 holes are outstanding and 4 holes did not return significant intercepts.
Other substantive exploration data	*• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No significant exploration activities have occurred during the reporting period.
Further work	*• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).* *• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• In Q4 FY16, the drilling strategy will be two fold; i) continue to test for open pit and underground growth opportunities immediately north and below the current reserve pit shell; and ii) infill unclassified and inferred material potential for an underground resource up to 200m NE of the 2015 reserve pit design. • Concurrent to this drilling program, a major review of the geology, structure and mineralisation is being undertaken to enhance the understanding of the controls of the Mount Carlton mineralised system. This project is intended to be completed by the end of Q4 FY16, and the results will be used to identify potential high grade targets to the NE of the 2015 optimised pit shell. The intent is to drill test these targets throughout FY17.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Pajingo

Pajingo Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules)*	• The mineralised lodes of the Pajingo deposit have been defined through a combination of surface diamond drilling and reverse circulation drilling followed by underground diamond drilling and face sampling. • Reverse circulation drilling was generally used to obtain 1m samples. Each interval was logged by the geologist before determining intervals for analysis. A 2kg – 5kg sub-sample of the selected individual or composited sample intervals was obtained using a spear, and more recently a rig mounted static cone or riffle splitter. The subsamples were pulverised by the assaying laboratory to produce a 30g or 50g charge for fire assaying for gold. All recent samples are submitted for 50g charge FA. Surface diamond drill core was logged by the geologist who subsequently determined the required sample intervals. Most surface diamond drill core was sampled as half-core with a minimum sample interval of 0.2m and maximum sample interval of 1.5m. Diamond core samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total preparation) to produce a sub-sample for analysis by four-acid digest with ICP/MS and/or ICP/AES finish for multi-elements, including Ag and fire assay with AAS finish for Au. • Sampling of underground diamond drillholes followed the same protocol as surface drilling up to October 2013 after which all grade control and selected Resource Definition holes were whole core sampled. Underground drillholes were assayed for gold by fire assay, targeted programs and individual holes were selected for multi element assays. Face sampling of underground development drives was routinely carried out as development advanced at 4m intervals, wall samples have also been taken where development has intersected mineralision. Face and wall sampling involves a map being drawn and sample intervals determined by lithology and alteration contacts (0.2m – 2m intervals). The geologist marks the contacts and/or sample intervals with paint and collects chips from within the interval directly into the sample bag. Prior to October 2013, face and wall samples were submitted for sample preparation and gold and silver analysis by fire assay. Samples were subsequently assayed by aqua regia for gold only. • The location of drillhole collars was determined by surveyors on surface using RTK (Real Time Kinetic) GPS and underground using TST (Total Station Tools).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling at Pajingo is recorded dating to 1984. Third party specialised drilling contractors have been engaged to complete drill programs, the work methods, protocols and standards were consistent industry practice. • Reverse circulation and diamond drilling methods have been employed at Pajingo. Surface holes were typically a reverse circulation collar to a depth of up to 400m often with a diamond drillhole tail to a maximum depth of 1500m. Reverse circulation holes were typically drilled with a 140mm/5.5 inch diameter bit. HQ/96mm diameter holes were drilled from surface and commonly reduced to NQ/60mm diameter holes at depth. • Underground diamond drillholes were typically either wireline (NQ2) and or conventional drilling (LTK60). 95% of underground drillholes were less than 300m in length. A small number of longer diamond holes have been drilled underground with a maximum length of 850m. • Underground face samples were taken as mining progressed in ore development drives, typically at 4m intervals. The drillhole represents a horizontal line of sampling (nominally 1.5m above the floor) across the exposed ore body and

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		adjacent material.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recovery of surface and underground diamond core was recorded with the collection of geotechnical data, recovery has been determined based on core length compared to run length which is consistent with industry practice. Recovery has also been indirectly recorded with the qualitative geological data as "core loss". Overall, diamond core recovery exceeds 95%. • Recovery of reverse circulation drillholes has not been recorded consistently. • A recovery and grade correlation study has not been completed with regard to recovery of reverse circulation drillholes. Evolution protocols and QAQC procedures are followed to preclude issues of sample bias due to loss or gain of material during the drilling process • .
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Diamond and reverse circulation drill holes were qualitatively geologically logged in full for lithology, alteration, structure and veining. The level of detail recorded in the geological logging adequately supports the Mineral Resource estimation and related studies. • The recording and storing of geological logs has evolved over time reflecting technology improvements & industry norms. The individual logs were stored electronically then uploaded to a central geological database. Geological logging information was available in the AcQuire database for 97% of drillholes & 98% of face samples. • Drill core and chip trays were routinely photographed and printed to 2005 then digitally photographed and stored to present. Remaining core is stored on-site and available for review.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Reverse circulation was generally used to obtain 1m samples, each interval was logged by the geologist before determining intervals for analysis. The samples selected for assaying were dried before a 2kg – 5kg subsample was taken at the drill site using a spear. Rig mounted static cone or riffle splitters producing 1/8 split were used for reverse circulation holes drilled since 2012. Preliminary composite samples were collected using the spear method. The subsample was sent to the assaying laboratory where it was dried, split using a riffle splitter and pulverised to a grind size of 85% passing 75µm. Field duplicates for RC samples were taken at a ratio of 1:20 and showed a good correlation to primary assays. • Diamond drill core was logged by the geologist who subsequently determined the required sample intervals. Most surface diamond drill core was sampled as half-core with a minimum sample interval of 0.2m and maximum sample interval of 1.5m. Core samples were submitted to the assaying laboratory where they were dried, coarse crushed to around 10mm and then pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. Subsamples were typically less than 3kg which allowed the total subsample to be prepared and pulverised. Quarter core field duplicates for diamond holes have been taken and showed a good correlation to primary assays. • Underground Grade Control and selected Resource Definition diamond drillholes have been sampled as whole core samples since October 2013. The assaying laboratory dried, coarse crushed to ~10mm, split if >3kg and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. Field duplicates were not submitted with whole core samples. • Underground face samples were taken as mining progressed in ore development drives, typically at 4m intervals. The face sample category also includes wall samples that were taken in the same way in in areas where the development drive intersect the ore body. The data is incorporated into the database in the same way as a drillhole and is typically displayed as a horizontal line of sampling (nominally 1.5m

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		above the floor) across the exposed ore body and adjacent material. The sampling protocol is consistent with industry practice whereby the face is mapped, sample intervals are determined and marked from which the samples were collected. The sample interval is bounded by lithology and alteration contacts (0.2m – 2m intervals), where no boundaries were present a 1m nominal sample width is assigned. The geologist marks the contacts and/or sample intervals with paint and assigns a unique sample identifier to each interval corresponding to the sample bag. A geological hammer is used to collect material from the face along the interval. Underground face samples were submitted to the assaying laboratory to be dried, coarse crushed to ~10mm, split if >3kg and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. Field duplicates have been submitted at a ratio of 1 in 25 faces. • A check on the minimum standard of 85% passing 75µm typically occurred at a 1:50 ratio
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Core sample analytical techniques used a four-acid digest (ME-MS61 or MS62) multi-element suite with ICP/MS and/or ICP/AES finish. Gold was analysed using a 50gm fire assay with AAS finish. The acids used include nitric, perchloric, hydrochloric and hydrofluoric and are suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution for most minerals. • The assaying laboratory typically checked 1 in 40 samples for percentage of pulverised material passing through a 75µm screen, the laboratory agreement specified a minimum of 85% passing 75 µm. Grind size results are reported with certified assay results and compliance was very good. Laboratory QAQC procedures involve the use of internal standards using certified reference material, blanks, and repeats. • Additional certified reference materials (standards) and coarse blanks were submitted at a ratio of 1:30 with diamond core, reverse circulation chips, with each face sample. The performance of standards and blanks were reviewed for each batch, unexpected results were investigated and typically resolved with re-assays. All assays were reviewed by batch and flagged in the geological database as accepted, pending or rejected. The performance of standards over time was reviewed and no significant bias was observed. • The supervising geologist inspected the laboratory facilities periodically and reviewed the receipt of samples, laboratory hygiene, sample preparation, assaying method, analysis and data recording. • A short wave infrared spectrometer (ASD TerraSpec 4 Hi-Res) has been used since 2014 on selected drillholes to obtain information on alteration minerals associated with epithermal veining and gold mineralisation. Raw spectra (measured at metre intervals) were processed using The Spectral Geologist Professional (TSG Pro) software to obtain an automated mineral identification (with manual checks) and calculate spectral indices providing information on alteration mineral chemistry. This information was used to assist in geological interpretation and correlation of alteration zones and epithermal veining. No geophysical tools or spectrometers were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. • The assaying techniques and QA/QC protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data,*	• All significant intersections are verified by company personnel and all are associated with low-sulphidation epithermal veining. • Twinned holes are generally only done when a re-drill is required and are not a regular occurrence. • The drill hole, sample and assay information was stored in an acQuire database. The collection of data including initial collar

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	coordinates, drillhole designation ,logs and assays are controlled to maintain integrity of the database. The data collection and validation process is multi-staged, requiring input from geology technicians, geologists, surveyors and assay laboratories, however the assigned geologist was responsible for the verification of sampling and assaying data for given drillholes or drilling programs. • Significant intersections were verified in diamond core by company personnel and typically comprised of quartz veining within moderate to strongly argillic & silica altered host rock. Photographs were taken prior to sampling showing diamond core in original labelled trays with core blocks, metre marks and sample intervals. Remaining half core was retained on site and stored with in the original labelled core trays. Photographs were also taken of washed rock chips from each interval of reverse circulation drillholes, the chips were stored in divided plastic boxes labelled with the hole identifier, hole depth was also labelled. Pulps returned from the assaying laboratory are stored on site. • Unique sample identifiers were assigned to all samples at the time of sampling and documented in hard copy and digital format before being entered into the geological database. Samples were tracked using a unique dispatch number for each batch of samples sent to the assaying laboratory; any discrepancies identified on receipt of the samples by the assaying laboratory were investigated. • Assay reports were checked by the geologist prior to upload into the database and variations from expected values were investigated. Quality control and quality assurance protocols were consistent with industry practice and review of data from initial sampling, assay and re-assay values were used for validation. Samples were downgraded in the database and subsequently excluded from the estimate where validation was not satisfactorily resolved. • There have been no adjustments to any assay data used in the Pajingo Mineral Resource estimate.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Surface drilling rigs were positioned using surveyed collar pegs when proximal to underground workings or handheld GPS in remote locations. On completion, all surface holes are located using Real Time Kinetic Differential Global Positioning System (RTK DGPS). Since 2010 conventional surveying methods have been confirmed the accuracy of RTK DGPS locations to within 0.5m laterally and 2m vertically. The drill rig orientation was aligned with front and back sights, pegged out using a sighting compass, an inclinometer was used to align the rig mast with the correct dip angle. • Underground drilling collar positions were set out by the mine surveyor using conventional total station method. The rig is aligned with front and back sight positions marked by the surveyor with an inclinometer used to set the correct dip angle. Drilled collar locations and surveyed at the end of each drill program, the surveyed coordinates are tabulated and entered into the geological database. • All downhole survey shots were recorded against magnetic north, primary surveys were subsequently converted to local mine grid bearings and both values entered in the geological database. Individual single shot survey records were completed by the driller at 30m intervals, the original records were collated and stored in hard copy for each hole. Single shot survey data was entered manually into the geological database. In addition to single shot surveys, multi shot surveys have been recorded since 1998, the primary record is a digital file that is copied and stored on the Evolution Mining network. Multi shot survey readings were typically recorded at 6m intervals, the extracted digital records were tabulated and entered into the geological database. A local Pajingo mine grid (VN1 Grid) is oriented 37.1 degrees west of magnetic north.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Face sample lines were measured from known survey stations to the end of development using a tape measure or electronic distometer. Collar coordinates are determined using the surveyed void position cross referenced to the distance from the known survey station, The vertical position is nominally 1.5m from the floor of the surveyed drive. The topographic surface was based on surveyed points including drillhole collars up to 2012. • Underground voids were surveyed using conventional total station surveying methods and cavity monitoring system (CMS) tools. Where voids could not be surveyed, a void shape was created manually based on the design shape and visual inspection of the void. Mined pits were surveyed using total station method. • The void model used for the Mineral Resource estimate was compiled by the site surveyor. • The grid system is Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) Zone 55. The local mine grid (VN1) has been located relative to MGA94 by a licenced surveyor. • Topographic control is provided by a range of digital terrain models (DTMs) at different resolutions. The most recent DTM was last updated in March 2012
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The estimated lodes were drilled to a nominal 40m x 40m pattern regularly in-filled to 20m x 20m spacing. Level separation varies from ~15m to ~30m floor to floor. Sample data is composited downhole to 1m intervals and constrained by the defined lode boundaries for estimations, and composited according to grade when reporting significant intersections. • Geological continuity of the Mineral Resource was demonstrated using the existing drillhole distribution and spacing. Geological continuity is further supported by detailed mapping of underground workings. • Grade continuity of the Mineral Resource was demonstrated using the existing drillhole distribution and spacing. The mineralised lodes are heterogeneous, grade continuity has been restricted to subdomains determined using the distribution of grade, lode geometry and structural controls.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drillholes are designed to ensure optimal intersection angles with the reefs. Underground drilling orientation may be affected by available collar locations, and surface drilling due to the depth of the intercepts and the steepness of the structure. The downhole (“apparent”) thickness of intercepts are at times greater than “true” thickness. Estimated true thickness is provided in the Drill hole Information Table in Appendix 1 of this report. Face sampling is typically taken from exposures perpendicular to the strike of the lode. • Low angle and sub parallel intercepts have been excluded from the resource estimate. • No orientation bias has been indicated in the drilling data to date.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Diamond core samples are stored on site at the core yard, collected by NQX Couriers and delivered to ALS Townsville laboratories for assaying. Whilst in storage at the lab they are kept in a locked yard. All remaining diamond core and RC material is stored at the mine site core yard, pulp rejects from exploration drilling are stored at the core yard as well. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples. • Sample tampering or theft has not been an issue.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Pajingo drilling data and geological database were reviewed periodically. A review was conducted prior to the acquisition of Pajingo Gold Mine by Conquest Mining in 2010. An internal audit was conducted be Evolution Mining personnel in 2012. • An audit of the Resource Estimation process was conducted by Quantitative Group in 2013. A substantial revision of the

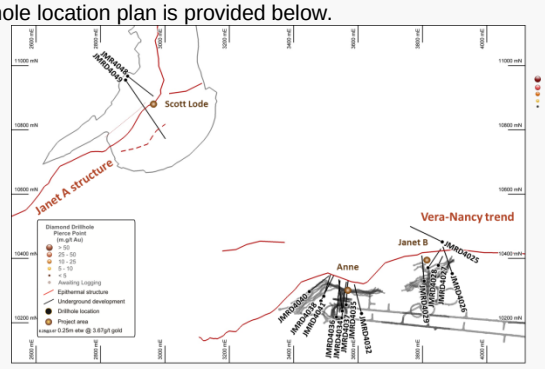
APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		geological interpretation and estimation methods was prompted by the audit and applied in the 2014 Mineral Resource estimation. • Mill to mine reconciliation checks are performed monthly and periodically reviewed for individual lodes. • ALS and SGS laboratories in Townsville were audited in October 2015.

Pajingo Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Mining and ore processing operations are conducted on ML 1575, ML 10215 and ML 10246. The Moonlight resource is located within ML10370. The tenements are owned by NQM Gold 2 Pty Ltd a company wholly owned by Evolution Mining Ltd. The area is not subject to any Native Title claims although cultural heritage agreements are in place with the Birriah and Kudjala Peoples. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area has been subject to previous soil sampling, RC and diamond drilling, mapping and geophysical exploration by various companies including Battle Mountain, ACM Ltd, Normandy Mining, Newmont, NQM Ltd and Conquest Mining Ltd
Geology	*• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target mineralisation is low-sulphidation-epithermal gold hosted in an extensional setting within an intermediate volcanic terrain of mid-Palaeozoic age.
Drill hole Information	*• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *o easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole* *o downhole length and interception depth* *o hole length.*	• Drill hole information is provided in Appendix 1 Drill hole information summary table.
Data aggregation methods	*• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used*	• Intercept length weighted average techniques, and minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades have been used in this report. Due to the nature of the drilling, some composite grades are less than the current resource cut off of 2.5g/t, but remain significant as they demonstrate mineralisation in veins not previously modeled. • Composite, as well as internal significant values are stated for clarity. • No metal equivalent values are used.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known')*	• The sampling technique confirms the presence of epithermal quartz veining • The assays are reported as down hole intervals and an estimated true width is provided.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole*	• Drillhole location plan is provided below. 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• Assay results reported are of specific regions within the drill hole identified by epithermal quartz veining
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Data from the 3D seismic survey and Lithogeochemical study is proving useful in targeting and is being used to refine drill targets for FY16.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling*	• Results from Camembert have been modeled and estimated, and have been included in the December 2015 Resource Statement. Further drilling will be required to generate an Indicated Resource due to drill density. • Additional surface drilling is planned for the Cindy to Scott Lode region in Q4. • Field mapping and further data compilation of targets identified as part of a site based targeting exercise will be ongoing in Q4. These targets are being prepared for further

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	work, including drilling, in FY17. • Additional underground drilling is planned for the Steph structure in Q4.

Cracow

Cracow Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules)*	• Sample types collected at Cracow and used in the reporting of assays were all Diamond Drill core • Sample intervals for drill core were determined by visual logging of lithology type, veining style/intensity and alteration style/intensity to ensure a representative sample was taken. In addition, sampling is completed across the full width of mineralisation. Minimum and maximum sample intervals were applied using this framework. No instruments or tools requiring calibration were used as part of the sampling process. • Industry standard procedures were followed with no significant coarse gold issues that affected sampling protocols. Nominal 3 kg samples from drill core are subsampled to produce a 50g sample submitted for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• A combination of drilling techniques was used across the Cracow Lodes. Diamond NQ2 (standard) and LTK60 were the most commonly used. All of the holes reported were drilled from underground and none of the holes reported were orientated.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists*	• Drill core – the measurement of length drilled Vs. length of core recovered was completed for each drilled run by the drill crew. This was recorded on a core loss block placed in the core tray for any loss identified. Marking up of the core by the geological team then checked and confirmed these core blocks, and any additional core loss was recorded and blocks inserted to ensure this data was captured. Any areas containing core loss were logged using the lithology code "Core Loss" in the lithology field of the database. • Sample loss at Cracow was calculated at less than 1% and

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	wasn't considered an issue. Washing away of sample by the drilling fluid in clay or fault gouge material is the main cause of sample loss. In areas identified as having lithologies susceptible to sample loss, drilling practices and down-hole fluids were modified to reduce or eliminate sample loss. • The drilling contract used at Cracow states for any given run, a level of recovery is required otherwise financial penalties are applied to the drill contractor. This ensures sample recovery is prioritised along with production performance. • Mineralisation at Cracow was within Quartz-Carbonate fissure veins, and therefore sample loss rarely occurs in lode material. No relationship between sample recovery and grade was observed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging was undertaken onsite by Evolution employees and less frequently by external contractors. Logging was completed using *LogChief* Software and uploaded directly to the database. A standard for logging at Cracow was set by the Core Logging Procedure *Cracow Procedures Manual 3rd Edition*. Drill Core is logged recording lithology, alteration, veining, mineral sulphides and geotechnical data. RC chip logging captured the same data with the exclusion of geotechnical information. • Logging was qualitative. All drill core was photographed wet using a camera stand and an information board to ensure a consistent standard of photography and relevant information was captured. • All core samples collected were fully logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All drill holes reported were whole core sampled. • Whole core samples were crushed in a jaw crusher to > 70% passing 2mm; half of this material was split with a riffle splitter for pulverising. No RC samples required crushing in the jaw crusher. Core and RC samples were pulverised for 10-14 minutes in a LM5 bowl with a target of 85% passing 75µm. Grind checks were undertaken nominally every 20 samples. From this material approximately 120g was scooped for further analysis and the remaining material re-bagged. Duplicates were performed on batches processed by ALS every 20 samples at both the crushing and pulverising stages. This sample preparation for drill samples is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Cracow. • Duplicates were performed on batches processed by ALS Brisbane every 20 samples at both the crushing and pulverising stages. • Grind checks were undertaken nominally every 20 samples, to ensure sample grind target of 85% passing 75µm was met. Duplicates were completed every 20 samples at both the crushing and pulverising stages, with no bias found at any sub-sampling stage. • The sample size collected is considered to be appropriate for the size and characteristic of the gold mineralisation being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation,*	• Sample Analyses - The samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay for Au with Atomic Absorption (AAS) finish and was performed at ALS Townsville. For Ag an Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish was completed, also at ALS Townsville. • An analytical duplicate was performed every 20 samples, aligned in sequence with the crushing and pulverising duplicates. The Fire Assay Method is a total technique. • No other instruments that required calibration were used for analysis to compliment the assaying at Cracow. • Thirteen externally certified standards at a suitable range of gold grades (including blanks) were inserted at a minimum rate of 1:20 with each sample submission. All non-conforming results were investigated and verified prior to acceptance of the assay

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	data. Results that did not conform to the QAQC protocols were not used in resource estimations. • Monthly QAQC reports were produced to watch for any trends or issues with bias, precision and accuracy. • An inspection of both the prep lab in Brisbane and the assay lab in Townsville was conducted in December 2015 by Cracow personnel.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Verification of assay results was standard practice, undertaken at a minimum once per year. In 2015, 547 pulp samples from Cracow drillcore were retested at SGS Townsville to compare to the results produced by ALS Townsville. The umpire sampling confirmed the accuracy of the ALS Townsville assaying was within acceptable error limits. • The drilling of twin holes wasn't common practice at Cracow. Twin holes that have been drilled show the tenor of mineralisation within the reportable domains were consistent between twin holes. • All sample information was stored using *Datashed*, an SQL database. The software contains a number of features to ensure data integrity. These include (but not limited to) not allowing overlapping sample intervals, restrictions on entered into certain fields and restrictions on what actions can be performed in the database based on the individual user. Data entry to *Datashed* was undertaken through a combination of site specific electronic data-entry sheets, synchronisation from *Logchief* and upload of .csv files. • No adjustments are made to the finalised assay data received from the laboratory.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Underground drill-hole positions were determined by traversing, using Leica TS15 Viva survey instrument (theodolite) in the local Klondyke mine grid. • Down-hole surveys were captured by an Eastman camera for older holes and a Reflex camera on recent holes. • The mine co-ordinate system at Cracow is named the Klondyke Mine Grid, which transforms to MGA94 Grid and was created and maintained by onsite registered surveyors.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Sample spacing and distribution was deemed sufficient for resource estimation. • Spacing and distribution varied a range of drill patterns: 20x20, 40x40x and 80x80. • The sample spacing required for the resource category of each ore body is unique and may not fit the idealised spacing indicated above. • All datasets were composited prior to estimation. The most frequent interval length was 1 metre, particularly inside and around mineralised zones. Sample intervals for most domains were composited to 1m, with a maximum sample length of no greater than 1.5m and a minimum sample interval of 0.2m. A small number of lodes utilised a 1.5m composite as was appropriate for the sample set for those deposits.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the*	• Sample bias from non-orientation of core is considered minimal in respect to mineralisation at Cracow. All drill holes reported were whole core sampled • Drill holes were designed to ensure angles of sample intersection with the mineralisation was as perpendicular as possible. Where a poor intersection angle of individual holes locally distorted the interpreted mineralisation, these holes may

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	not have been used to generate the wireframe.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All staff undergo Police Clearances, are instructed on relevant JORC 2012 requirements and assaying is completed by registered laboratories. • The core was transported by a private contractor by truck to the assay laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An inspection of sample preparation facility in Brisbane and the Fire Assay laboratory in Townsville was conducted in by Cracow personnel in December 2015. No major issues were found.

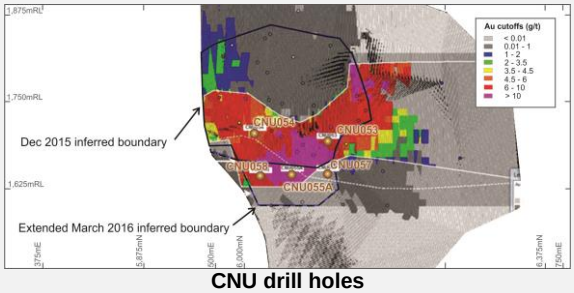
Cracow Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• ML3219, ML3221, ML3223, ML3224, ML3227, ML3228, ML3229, ML3230, ML3231, ML3232, ML3243, ML80024, ML80088, ML80089, ML80114, ML80120, ML80144 and EPM15981 are all wholly owned by Evolution Mining's wholly owned subsidiary, Lion Mining Pty Ltd. • All tenure is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Cracow Goldfields were discovered in 1932, with the identification of mineralisation at Dawn then Golden Plateau in the eastern portion of the field. From 1932 to 1992, mining of Golden Plateau and associated trends produced 850KOz. Exploration across the fields and nearby regions was completed by several identities including BP Minerals Australia, Australian Gold Resources Ltd, ACM Operations Pty Ltd, Sedimentary Holdings NL and Zapopan NL. • In 1995, Newcrest Mining Ltd (NML) entered into a 70 % share of the Cracow Joint Venture. Initially exploration was targeting porphyry type mineralisation, focusing on the large areas of alteration at Fernyside and Myles Corridor. This focus shifted to epithermal exploration of the western portion of the field, after the discovery of the Vera Mineralisation at Pajingo, which shared similarities with Cracow. The Royal epithermal mineralisation was discovered in 1998, with further discoveries of Crown, Sovereign, Empire, Phoenix, Kilkenny and Tipperary made from 1998 up to 2008 • Evolution was formed from the divestment of Newcrest assets (including Cracow) and the merging of Conquest and Catalpa in 2012. Evolution continued exploration at Cracow from 2012.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cracow project area gold deposits are in the Lower Permian Camboon Andesite on the south-eastern flank of the Bowen Basin. The regional strike is north-northwest and the dip 20° west-southwest. The Camboon Andesite consists of andesitic and basaltic lava, with agglomerate, tuff and some inter-bedded trachytic volcanics. The andesitic lavas are typically porphyritic, with phenocrysts of plagioclase feldspar (oligocalse or andesine) and less commonly augite. To the west, the Camboon Andesite is overlain with an interpreted disconformity by fossiliferous limestone of the Buffel Formation. It is unconformably underlain to the east by the Torsdale Beds,

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		which consist of rhyolitic and dacitic lavas and pyroclastics with inter-bedded trachytic and andesitic volcanics, sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. • Mineralisation is hosted in steeply dipping low sulphidation epithermal veins. These veins found as discrete and as stockwork and are composed of quartz, carbonate and adularia, with varying percentages of each mineral. Vein textures include banding (colloform, crustiform, cockade, moss), breccia channels and massive quartz, and indicate depth within the epithermal system. Sulphide percentage in the veins are generally low (<3%) primarily composed of pyrite, with minor occurrences of hessite, sphalerite and galena. Rare chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and bornite can also be found. • Alteration of the country rock can be extensive and zone from the central veined structure. This alteration consists of silicification, phyllic alteration (silica, sericite and other clay minerals) and argillic alteration in the inner zone, grading outwards to potassic (adularia) then an outer propylitic zone. Gold is very fined grained and found predominantly as electrum but less common within clots of pyrite.
Drill hole Information	*• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* *o easting and northing of the drillhole collar* *o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole* *o downhole length and interception depth* *o hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information is provided in Appendix 1 Drill hole information summary table.
Data aggregation methods	*• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Intercept length weighted average techniques, and minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades have been used in this report. Due to the nature of the drilling, some composite grades are less than the current resource cut off of 2.8g/t, but remain significant as they demonstrate mineralisation in veins not previously modelled. • Composite, as well as internal significant values are stated for clarity. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *• If the geometry of the*	• The sampling technique confirms the presence of epithermal quartz veining. There is a direct relationship between the mineralisation widths and intercept widths at Cracow. • The assays are reported as down hole intervals and an estimated true width is provided.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known')*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole*	• Representative sections of significant intercepts are presented below.  **CNU drill holes**
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• Assay results reported are of specific regions within the drill hole identified by epithermal quartz veining.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No significant exploration activities have occurred during the reporting period.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further Near Mine Exploration and Resource Definition work on the Cracow tenements is planned for the remainder of FY16