QUARTERLY REPORT – For the period ending 30 June 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

June quarter highlights

- Record quarterly Group gold production of 216,644 ounces
- C1 cash costs of A$732 per ounce (US$546/oz)[1]
- Group All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC)[2] of A$1,117 per ounce (US$833/oz)[1]
- Record operating mine cash flow of A$184.2 million
- Record net mine cash flow of A$119.5 million
- A total of A$115.0 million in debt repayments
- Revised dividend policy doubles payout rate to 4% of revenue
- Positive results from Cowal Stage H resource definition drilling
- Significant drill intersections at Mt Carlton supporting V2 pit extension and future underground potential
- New mineralised structures identified by resource definition drilling at Pajingo and Cracow
- Exploration success at Tennant Creek joint venture (Edna Beryl West)

FY16 summary

- Record Group gold production of 803,476 ounces
- C1 cash cost of A$722 per ounce (US$526/oz)[3]
- Record low AISC of A$1,014 per ounce (US$739/oz)[3]
- Record operating mine cash flow of A$628.4 million
- Sustaining capital expenditure of A$107.0 million
- Major capital expenditure of A$93.2 million
- Record net mine cash flow of A$428.2 million
- Debt repayments of A$322.0 million (in addition to A$107.6 million of acquisition and integration costs)
- Five consecutive years of achieving guidance since the Company's inception

Consolidated production and sales summary

	Units	Sep 15 quarter	Dec 15 quarter	Mar 16 quarter	Jun 16 quarter	FY16
Gold produced	**oz**	**174,169**	**203,700**	**208,963**	**216,644**	**803,476**
By-product silver produced	oz	170,202	169,767	242,328	263,256	845,552
C1 Cash Cost	**A$/oz**	**631**	**759**	**752**	**732**	**722**
All-In Sustaining Cost	**A$/oz**	**882**	**1,016**	**1,015**	**1,117**	**1,014**
All-in Cost[4]	**A$/oz**	**1,015**	**1,164**	**1,125**	**1,211**	**1,134**
Gold sold	oz	179,256	205,863	203,910	226,558	815,588
Achieved gold price	A$/oz	1,559	1,536	1,614	1,666	1,597
Silver sold	oz	178,432	169,767	217,042	287,813	853,053
Achieved silver price	A$/oz	20	20	20	24	21

1. Using the average AUD:USD exchange rate for the June 2016 quarter of 0.7455
2. Includes C1 cash cost, plus royalty expense, sustaining capital, general corporate and administration expense. Calculated on per ounce sold basis
3. Using the average AUD:USD exchange rate for FY16 of 0.7284
4. Includes AISC plus growth (major project) capital and discovery expenditure. Calculated on per ounce sold basis

OVERVIEW

Group gold production for the June 2016 quarter was a record 216,644 ounces (Mar qtr: 208,963oz). Average C1 cash cost was A$732/oz (Mar qtr: A$752/oz) and AISC[1] was A$1,117/oz (Mar qtr: A$1,015/oz). Using the average AUD:USD exchange rate for the quarter of 0.7455, Evolution's Group C1 cash cost equated to US$546/oz and Group AISC to US$833/oz.

The higher AISC compared to the March quarter relates to the timing of sustaining capital expenditure on tailings facilities at Cowal, Mungari, Mt Rawdon and Mt Carlton and an increase in resource definition drilling. The AISC was higher than the value estimated in the preliminary results released on 28 June 2016 due to the unplanned purchase of land at Cowal; better than expected resource definition drilling metres and opportunistic purchases of low cost second hand replacement equipment available for Mt Rawdon and Mungari. These items combined were approximately A$8.8 million or A$39 per ounce.

In the June 2016 quarter Evolution delivered a record operating mine cash flow of A$184.2 million and net mine cash flow, post all sustaining and major capital, of A$119.5 million (Mar qtr: operating cash flow A$154.9 million; net mine cash flow A$105.8 million).

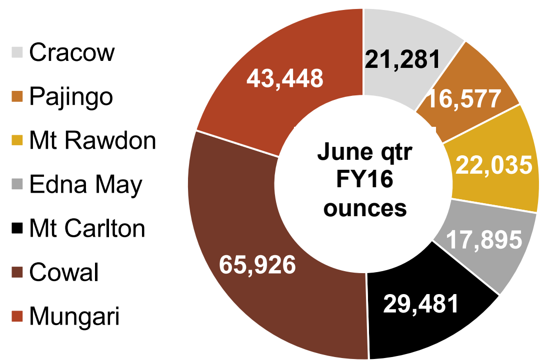
The continued excellent operational cash flow allowed Evolution to make debt repayments totalling A$115.0 million during the June quarter in addition to paying one-off acquisition costs (mainly stamp duty) of A$20.8 million. Since the beginning of September 2015 total debt outstanding has been reduced by A$322.0 million to A$285.0 million. Outstanding debt comprises of A$95.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolver Facility and A$190.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facility. The Group cash balance at 30 June 2016 was A$17.3 million.

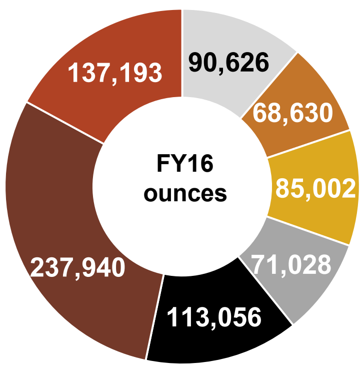
Positive drill results were returned from Cowal Stage H resource definition drilling. Significant intersections at Mt Carlton could potentially support V2 pit extensions and future underground development. New mineralised structures were identified by resource definition drilling at Pajingo and Cracow. Exploration success was also achieved at the Tennant Creek joint venture (Edna Beryl West).

Group gold production for FY16 totalled 803,476 ounces – in the mid-range of the upgraded guidance of 770,000 – 820,000 ounces. This represents a new annual production record for Evolution, and an increase of 84% compared to FY15, following the acquisition of the Cowal and Mungari operations in FY16.

Group FY16 average C1 cash cost of A$722 per ounce (US$526/oz), was within upgraded guidance of A$700 – A$740 per ounce and AISC of A$1,014 per ounce (US$739/oz) was also within the improved guidance issued in January 2016 of A$970 – A$1,020 per ounce.

- Cowal produced 237,940oz of gold at an average C1 cost of A$591/oz and AISC of A$776/oz. Production was at the top end of upgraded guidance of 225,000 – 240,000oz. C1 cash cost and AISC were well below upgraded guidance of A$650 – A$750/oz and A$800 – A$850/oz respectively.
- Mt Carlton delivered an outstanding result with gold production of 113,056oz substantially exceeding the top end of original FY16 production guidance of 80,000 – 87,500 ounces. This represents a 45% increase on FY15. C1 cash costs achieved of A$463/oz and AISC of A$742/oz were both well below the bottom end of guidance ranges of A$525 – A$575/oz and A$760 – A$810/oz respectively.
- Pajingo produced 68,630oz of gold which exceeded the top end of original FY16 guidance of 60,000 – 65,000oz. C1 cash costs achieved of A$785/oz and AISC of A$1,161/oz were both below the bottom end of respective guidance ranges of A$810 – A$890/oz and A$1,180 – A$1,260/oz.





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

FY17 Guidance

Evolution is forecasting Group gold production in FY17 of 800,000 – 860,000 ounces of at a C1 cash cost of A$685 – A$745 per ounce and AISC of A$985 – A$1,045 per ounce. At an assumed AUD:USD exchange rate of 0.75, Evolution's forecast FY17 costs equate to C1 cash costs of US$515 – US$560/oz and AISC of US$740 – US$785/oz. Full details of FY17 guidance are provided within ASX release dated 28 June 2016 entitled "FY16 Preliminary results, FY17 Guidance and FY19 Outlook".

FY19 Outlook

Evolution currently expects to produce[1]:

- 800,000 – 860,000 ounces of gold in FY17
- 800,000 – 860,000 ounces of gold in FY18
- 810,000 – 870,000 ounces of gold in FY19

All-in sustaining costs are expected to trend lower over this period from A$985 – A$1,045 per ounce in FY17 to A$910 – A$980 per ounce in FY19[1]. Further details are provided within ASX release 28 June 2016 entitled "Investor Day 2016 Presentation."

Of Evolution's FY19 production outlook, 2% is comprised of an exploration target. The potential quantity and grade of this exploration target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to determine a Mineral Resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Mineral Resources or that production target itself will be realised.

Group safety performance

Group total recordable injury frequency rate as at 30 June 2016 was 9.7 (31 March 2016: 10.2). The lost time injury frequency rate was 1.8 (31 March 2016: 1.6). Beyond Zero Safety Leadership training continued during the quarter with 258 leaders trained. This training will further equip leaders with the tools and skills to effectively and confidently manage their teams. During the June quarter operating sites were audited and met the Group Safety Standards audit score compliance targets. Focus on a reduction of vehicle incidents continued during the quarter.

As at 30 June 2016	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR
Cowal	1	1.2	2.5
Mungari	0	4.0	7.9
Mt Carlton	0	2.2	6.6
Mt Rawdon	0	0.0	16.0
Edna May	0	1.8	1.8
Cracow	0	0.0	19.0
Pajingo	1	4.2	23.0
Group	2	1.8	9.7

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

1. Refer to ASX release on 28 June 2016 entitled "Investor Day 2016 Presentation" and ASX release on 21 April 2016 entitled "Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement" for additional information on the production target including the material assumptions upon which the production target is based. Both documents are available to view on www.evolutionmining.com.au. Evolution confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production target and the forecast financial information derived from the production target continue to apply and have not materially changed

OVERVIEW

June 2016 quarter production summary

June quarter FY16	Units	Cowal	Mungari	Mt Carlton	Mt Rawdon	Edna May	Cracow	Pajingo	Group
UG lat dev - capital	m	-	342	-	-	-	204	521	1,066
UG lat dev - operating	m	-	496	-	-	-	867	466	1,829
Total UG lateral development	m	-	838	-	-	-	1,071	987	2,895
UG ore mined	kt	-	145	-	-	-	139	112	396
UG grade mined	g/t	-	8.15	-	-	-	5.05	5.55	6.32
OP capital waste	kt	-	284	2	1,432	-	-	-	1,718
OP operating waste	kt	912	1,960	777	1,600	934	-	-	6,183
OP ore mined	kt	2,587	336	202	1,342	638	-	-	5,104
OP grade mined	g/t	1.23	1.46	4.87	0.76	0.90	-	-	1.23
Total ore mined	kt	2,587	480	202	1,342	638	139	112	5,500
Total tonnes processed	kt	1,729	420	199	854	685	133	101	4,120
Grade processed	g/t	1.42	3.44	6.09	0.90	0.88	5.32	5.42	1.88
Recovery	%	83.7	93.4	91.2	89.0	92.1	93.7	94.3	88.1
Gold produced	**oz**	**65,926**	**43,448**	**29,481**	**22,035**	**17,895**	**21,281**	**16,577**	**216,644**
Silver produced	oz	60,674	6,596	105,909	54,236	8,136	12,557	15,147	263,256
Copper produced	t	-	-	276	-	-	-	-	276
Gold sold	oz	67,599	42,200	36,685	22,551	18,325	22,098	17,101	226,558
Achieved gold price	A$/oz	1,642	1,640	1,763	1,649	1,652	1,648	1,672	1,666
Silver sold	oz	60,674	6,596	130,466	54,236	8,136	12,557	15,147	287,813
Achieved silver price	A$/oz	26	25	23	23	23	23	23	24
Copper sold	t	-	-	349	-	-	-	-	349
Achieved copper price	A$/t	-	-	6,551	-	-	-	-	6,551
Cost Summary									
Mining	A$/prod oz	251	473	226	495	697	601	506	408
Processing	A$/prod oz	388	200	217	465	650	243	250	332
Administration and selling costs	A$/prod oz	72	70	216	125	136	111	147	111
Stockpile adjustments	A$/prod oz	(75)	(97)	53	(350)	43	(65)	(50)	(77)
By-product credits	A$/prod oz	(24)	(4)	(181)	(56)	(10)	(14)	(21)	(42)
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/prod oz**	**612**	**643**	**531**	**679**	**1,516**	**877**	**832**	**732**
C1 Cash Cost (sold oz)	A$/sold oz	597	662	427	664	1,481	845	806	700
Royalties	A$/sold oz	59	44	130	85	77	89	80	76
Gold in Circuit & other adjustments	A$/sold oz	12	(4)	177	77	(34)	142	32	53
Sustaining capital[1,2]	A$/sold oz	289	237	173	247	26	290	335	240
Reclamation & other adjustments	A$/sold oz	(43)	3	10	9	4	0	5	(9)
Administration costs[3]	A$/sold oz		2						57
All-in Sustaining Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**915**	**944**	**917**	**1,082**	**1,554**	**1,366**	**1,258**	**1,117**
Major project capital	A$/sold oz	0	63	0	219	64	25	77	47
Discovery	A$/sold oz	16	96	7	1	0	84	15	47
All-in Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**930**	**1,103**	**924**	**1,302**	**1,618**	**1,474**	**1,350**	**1,211**
Depreciation & Amortisation[4]	A$/prod oz	187	537	500	507	415	507	282	390

1. Sustaining Capital for WGC purposes includes 60% UG mine development capital
2. Group Sustaining Capital includes a reduction of A$0.97/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$1.25/oz

OVERVIEW

FY16 production summary

July 2015 – June 2016	Units	Cowal	Mungari	Mt Carlton	Mt Rawdon	Edna May	Cracow	Pajingo	Group
UG lat dev - capital	m	-	1,157	-	-	-	1,988	2,272	5,416
UG lat dev - operating	m	-	1,629	-	-	-	3,000	1,867	6,496
Total UG lateral development	m	-	2,785	-	-	-	4,988	4,138	11,912
UG ore mined	kt	-	563	-	-	-	499	418	1,479
UG grade mined	g/t	-	5.89	-	-	-	5.92	5.50	5.79
OP capital waste	kt	-	825	1,411	12,044	1,295	-	-	15,575
OP operating waste	kt	3,937	6,644	1,460	1,959	5,550	-	-	19,550
OP ore mined	kt	8,714	1,121	838	3,307	2,351	-	-	16,331
OP grade mined	g/t	1.16	1.47	5.55	0.88	0.91	-	-	1.31
Total ore mined	kt	8,714	1,684	838	3,307	2,351	499	418	17,810
Total tonnes processed	kt	6,666	1,441	837	3,421	2,945	511	422	16,242
Grade processed	g/t	1.33	3.16	5.71	0.86	0.82	5.92	5.36	1.77
Recovery	%	83.5	93.7	88.4	90.4	91.7	93.1	94.4	88.2
Gold produced	**oz**	**237,940**	**137,193**	**113,056**	**85,002**	**71,028**	**90,626**	**68,630**	**803,476**
Silver produced	oz	229,439	22,457	307,252	136,911	32,972	50,531	65,989	845,552
Copper produced	t	-	-	1,164	-	-	-	-	1,164
Gold sold	oz	232,968	145,577	118,906	83,883	74,040	90,531	69,684	815,588
Achieved gold price	A$/oz	1,590	1,594	1,615	1,590	1,609	1,584	1,604	1,597
Silver sold	oz	229,439	22,457	314,753	136,911	32,972	50,531	65,989	853,053
Achieved silver price	A$/oz	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	21
Copper sold	t	-	-	1,243	-	-	-	-	1,243
Achieved copper price	A$/t	-	-	6,563	-	-	-	-	6,563
Cost Summary									
Mining	A$/prod oz	254	503	137	235	645	451	451	352
Processing	A$/prod oz	371	237	237	434	634	212	234	329
Administration and selling costs	A$/prod oz	97	64	223	122	146	109	131	120
Stockpile adjustments	A$/prod oz	(110)	(44)	(1)	(31)	(9)	(13)	(11)	(47)
By-product credits	A$/prod oz	(20)	(3)	(132)	(34)	(10)	(12)	(20)	(33)
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/prod oz**	**591**	**756**	**463**	**726**	**1,407**	**746**	**785**	**722**
C1 Cash Cost (sold oz)	A$/sold oz	604	713	441	736	1,350	746	773	711
Royalties	A$/sold oz	45	37	120	81	69	87	83	68
Gold in Circuit & other adjustmnts	A$/sold oz	(14)	77	40	(11)	14	(6)	14	16
Sustaining capital[1,2]	A$/sold oz	126	176	116	196	58	229	279	160
Reclamation & other adjustments	A$/sold oz	15	13	26	21	14	8	12	16
Administration costs[3]	A$/sold oz		8						42
All-in Sustaining Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**776**	**1,024**	**742**	**1,024**	**1,504**	**1,065**	**1,161**	**1,014**
Major project capital	A$/sold oz	0	50	69	446	99	54	77	86
Discovery	A$/sold oz	14	54	9	1	2	45	37	33
All-in Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**789**	**1,128**	**820**	**1,471**	**1,605**	**1,164**	**1,275**	**1,134**
Depreciation & Amortisation[4]	A$/prod oz	251	515	503	479	419	485	279	401

1. Sustaining Capital for WGC purposes includes 60% of the underground mine development capital
2. Group Sustaining Capital includes a reduction of A$1.04/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$1.25/oz

OPERATIONS

Cowal, New South Wales (100%)

Cowal produced 65,926oz of gold in the June quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$612/oz and AISC of A$915/oz (Mar 2016 qtr: 70,803oz, C1 A$584/oz and AISC A$757/oz).

Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$61.7 million. Cowal delivered a net mine cash flow of A$42.2 million, post sustaining capital of A$19.5 million.

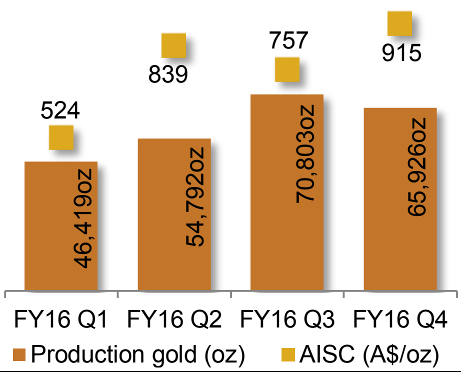
During the quarter a local land owner exercised their right to sell their land to Cowal. This resulted in an unplanned capital expense of A$3.7 million. An increase in resource definition activity during the quarter was the other main driver to the higher sustaining capital for the quarter.

Cash costs per ounce were higher due to a planned shutdown in the processing plant during April. Processed grade improved slightly to 1.42g/t Au from 1.41g/t Au last quarter. Recoveries also improved to 83.7% (Mar 2016 qtr: 83.2%).

Mining activities focussed on the Stage G cutback to a current operating level of 930mRL. The June 2016 quarter will see mining continue in the Stage G cutback.

E42 Resource Development drilling is currently in progress in support of the Stage H cutback feasibility study. Seven drill rigs are now in position with initial assays supporting prior interpretations and identifying new zones of mineralisation.

Total gold production for FY16 was 237,940oz at an average cash cost of A$591/oz and AISC of A$776/oz. Production was at the top-end of upgraded guidance of 225,000 – 240,000oz. Cash costs and AISC were well below the improved guidance of A$650 – A$750/oz and A$800 – A$850/oz respectively.



Mungari, Western Australia (100%)

Mungari produced 43,448oz of gold in the June quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$643/oz and AISC of A$944/oz (Mar 2015 qtr: 33,963oz, C1 A$934/oz and AISC A$1,227/oz).

Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$35.2million. Mungari delivered a net mine cash flow of A$22.6million, post sustaining capital and major capital of A$12.7 million.

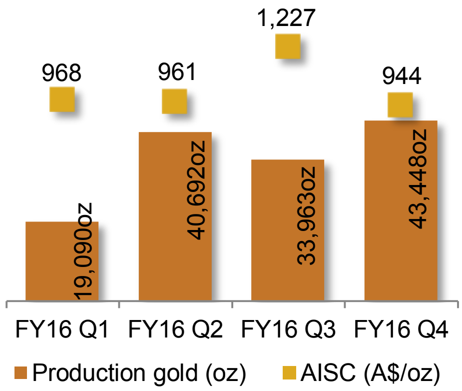
Frog's Leg production ramped up again after the completion of rehabilitation activities in the March quarter. The underground mine produced 145kt at an average grade of 8.1g/t in the June quarter.

Mining of the White Foil open pit focussed on three main areas – the completion of Stage 2a, progression of stage 2b and commencement of the northern Stage 3 cutback. Total open pit material movement was 2.6mt. A live online data monitoring system was introduced to the mine during the quarter and resulted in trucks improving the average payload by 4% in the commissioning phase.

The plant had a reliable quarter with a focus on maximising the processing of high grade ore from Frogs Leg. Ore milled was 420kt and achieved an average recovery of 93.4%.

FY17 will see continued focus on improving operational metrics at White Foil, Frogs Leg and the mill.

Total gold production for FY16 of 137,193oz exceeded upgraded production guidance of 120,000 – 135,000oz. Average cash cost was A$756/oz and AISC was A$1,024/oz. This compares with cash cost guidance of A$730 – A$830/oz and AISC guidance of A$920 – A$1,020/oz.



OPERATIONS

Mt Carlton, Queensland (100%)

Mt Carlton delivered record mine operating cash flow of A$45.8M and net cash flow of A$39.5M after sustaining and major capital of A$9.1M for the June quarter. Full year net mine cash flow was A$103.3M after sustaining and major capital of A$21.9M.

A total of 29,481oz of payable gold contained in 14,191 dry metric tonnes (dmt) of gold concentrate was produced. Concentrate shipments for the June quarter were 18,253dmt across seven shipments.

Costs continue to remain low with C1 cash costs of A$531/oz and AISC of A$917/oz (Mar 2016 qtr: C1 A$499/oz, AISC A$679/oz).

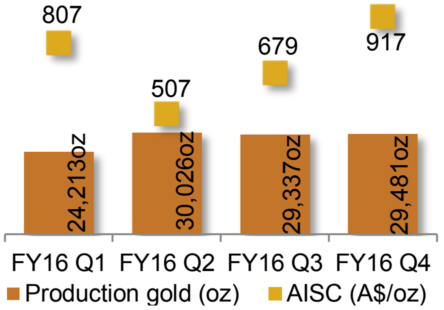
The increase in AISC relates to a higher sustaining capital; including additional resource definition drilling; transition of lab to owner operator; access road improvements; camp facility upgrades.

A total of 199,035t of V2 ore grading 6.09g/t Au was processed during the quarter reflecting the continued positive reconciliation of ore grades.

In January 2016 a new weightometer was installed to correct a persistent tonnage measurement error on the mill feed. The adjusted full year total processed was 837kt of V2 ore grading 5.71g/t Au. A table detailing the adjustments made on a quarter by quarter basis in FY16 is provided in Appendix 1 to this announcement.

Plant optimisation projects to maximise efficiencies for V2 ore, including a gravity gold recovery circuit, continue on schedule.

In FY16 Mt Carlton produced 113,056oz which significantly exceeded the top end of original production guidance of 80,000 – 87,500 ounces and was a 45% increase on FY15. C1 costs of A$463/oz and AISC of A$742/oz were both below the bottom end of FY16 cost guidance of: A$525 – A$575/oz for C1 and AISC of A$760 – A$810/oz.



Mt Rawdon, Queensland (100%)

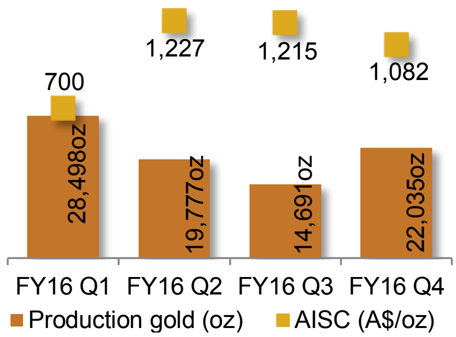
Mt Rawdon produced 22,035oz of gold at a C1 cash cost of A$679/oz and AISC of A$1,082/oz (Mar 2016 qtr: 14,691oz, cash cost A$1,029/oz, AISC A$1,215/oz). De-watering of the pit floor was completed during the fourth quarter, with mining activities recommencing in Stage 3 in June.

Capital waste movement focussed on moving to the north-western section of the Stage 4 cutback to expose additional ore. Ore from Stage 4 continues to reconcile positively against the resource model.

Stage 4 ore (1.33Mt at 0.76g/t Au) provided the majority of mill feed. The Stage 4 ore included 0.89Mt at 0.90g/t and 0.43Mt of low grade at 0.45g/t. This access to ore volumes allowed the preferential processing of higher grade material and the stockpiling of low grade during the second half of the quarter.

In the September quarter, work will continue to expose additional ore in Stage 4 and progressing Stage 3 at depth. This will increase the operation's ore blending capacity and improve management options during the next wet season.

Total gold production for FY16 was 85,002oz at an average cash cost of A$726/oz and an AISC of A$1,024/oz. This compares with guidance of 87,500 – 97,500oz at a cash cost of A$620 – A$680/oz and an AISC of A$880 – A$940/oz. The variance to guidance was due to storm events in the December 2015 and March 2016 quarters that restricted access to Stage 3 ore in the pit floor.



OPERATIONS

Edna May, Western Australia (100%)

Gold production of 17,895oz was achieved in the June quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$1,516/oz and AISC of A$1,554/oz (Mar 2016 qtr: 17,098oz, C1 cash cost A$1,521/oz, AISC A$1,658/oz). Unit costs decreased due to increased production and lower sustaining capital expenditure. A four-day planned mill shutdown and a seven-day planned crusher shutdown were completed during the quarter.

Mining focussed on the southern north-east sections of the Stage 2 cutback. Grade was higher than the previous quarter as access was gained to the base of the Stage 1 pit.

The Underground Development commenced in June with contractors starting ground preparation for the portal and surface water reticulation pipework.

Higher grades are anticipated in the September quarter as mining progresses in the Stage 1 pit floor. Portal development and installation of gen-set and power reticulation is also planned in the quarter.

Total gold production for FY16 was 71,028oz at an average cash cost of A$1,407/oz and AISC of A$1,504/oz. Production was lower than guidance of 82,500 – 90,000oz due to lower than expected grades caused by mining delays impacted by weather and ground conditions. This resulted in higher costs per unit than FY16 guidance of A$1,060 – A$1,160/oz and AISC of A$1,225 – A$1,325/oz.

Cracow, Queensland (100%)

Cracow produced 21,281oz of gold in the June quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$877/oz, and AISC of A$1,366/oz (Mar 2016 qtr: 23,335oz, C1 A$697/oz, AISC A$858/oz).

Cracow has now operated for 34 consecutive months without a lost time injury – a significant safety achievement.

Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$13.8 million. Cracow delivered a net mine cash flow of A$6.9 million.

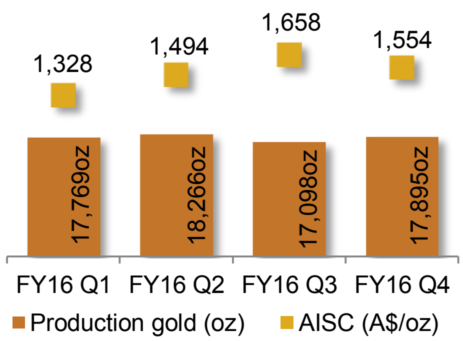
The increased AISC related to mobile equipment rebuilds, a TSF lift, resource definition drilling and a final lease payment.

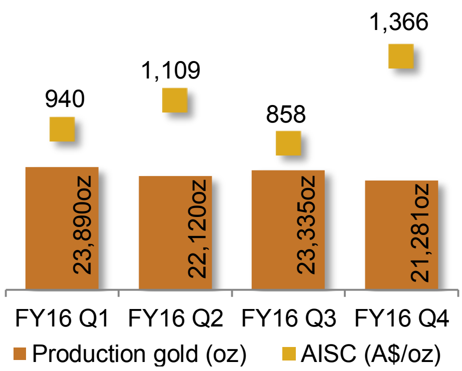
A total of 139,358t of ore was mined at an average grade of 5.05g/t Au. Primary ore sources were Kilkenny, Empire and Klondyke ore bodies.

Development of 1,071m was lower due to the pending Coronation design. 867m of operating development and 204m of capital development were achieved during the quarter. Stoping and production drilling were a priority to improve stoping flexibility and establish the Kilkenny transverse stopes.

A total of 132,748t of ore was processed at an average grade of 5.32g/t Au. Gold recovery was 93.68% with plant utilisation of 94.2%. A 68-hour mill shutdown was completed in May.

Total gold production for FY16 was 90,626oz at an average cash cost of A$746/oz and AISC of A$1,065/oz. This result was in-line with guidance of 85,000 – 95,000oz and cash cost of A$730 – A$800/oz and the achieved AISC was lower than guidance of A$1,080 – A$1,150/oz.





OPERATIONS

Pajingo, Queensland (100%)

Pajingo produced 16,577oz of gold in the June quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$832/oz and an AISC of A$1,258/oz (Mar 2015 qtr: 19,736oz, C1 A$608/oz and AISC A$980/oz).

Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$12.6 million. Pajingo delivered a net mine cash flow of A$5.6 million, post sustaining and major capital of A$7.1 million.

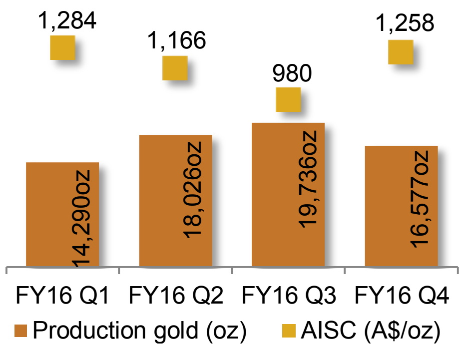
Grades continued to improve with high-grade remnant work performing above expectation. This helped offset the lower tonnes that were available during the quarter.

The June quarter saw an increase in capital development metres from the Camembert exploration drive. Drilling resulted in an opportunity to mine a high-grade footwall lode, close to the exploration drill drive. The ore development confirmed the structure's continuity and grade distribution.

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

Capital expenditure was elevated during the June quarter due to a decision to bring a major mill shutdown forward which was originally scheduled for FY17.

Pajingo achieved a very strong result in FY16 producing 68,630oz of gold which exceeded the top end of original guidance of 60,000 – 65,000oz. C1 cash costs achieved of A$785/oz and AISC of A$1,161/oz were both below the bottom end of respective guidance ranges of A$810 – A$890/oz and A$1,180 – A$1,260/oz.



CORPORATE

Financials

The June quarter rounded out an exceptional year for Evolution with another record operating mine cash flow of A$184.2 million (Mar 2016 qtr: A$154.9 million) and a record net mine cash flow of A$119.5 million (Mar 2016 qtr: A$105.8 million).

The record group net mine cash flow included a quarterly record at Mt Carlton (A$39.5 million) and continued strong contributions from Cowal (A$42.2 million) and Mungari (A$22.6 million). Mt Carlton delivered a record A$103.3 million for the year while Cowal generated A$163.6 million and Mungari delivered A$84.0 million in the first year of ownership.

Cash flow (A$M)	Operating Mine Cash flow	Sustaining Capital	Major Projects Capital[1]	Net Mine Cash flow
Cowal	61.7	(19.5)	0.0	42.2
Mungari	35.2	(7.8)	(4.9)	22.6
Mt Carlton	45.8	(6.3)	(0.0)	39.5
Mt Rawdon	12.6	(5.6)	(4.9)	2.1
Edna May	2.5	(0.5)	(1.2)	0.8
Cracow	13.8	(5.6)	(1.4)	6.9
Pajingo	12.6	(3.8)	(3.3)	5.6
June 16 Quarter	**184.2**	**(49.0)**	**(15.7)**	**119.5**
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**
FY16	**628.4**	**(107.0)**	**(93.2)**	**428.2**

1. Major Projects Capital includes 100% of the UG mine development capital

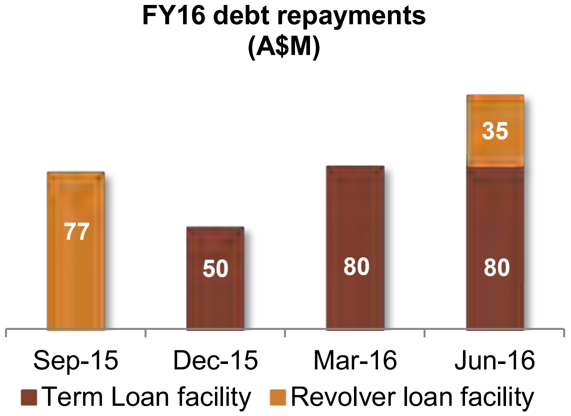
Total capital expenditure for the quarter was A$64.7 million (Mar 2016 qtr: A$49.1 million). The higher sustaining capital related to timing of tailings facilities at Cowal, Mungari, Mt Rawdon and Mt Carlton; an increase in resource definition drilling, particularly at Cowal; an unplanned land purchase at Cowal; and opportunistic purchases of low cost second hand replacement equipment for Mt Rawdon and Mungari. This was offset by lower major projects capital, predominantly at Mt Rawdon related to waste stripping at Stage 4.

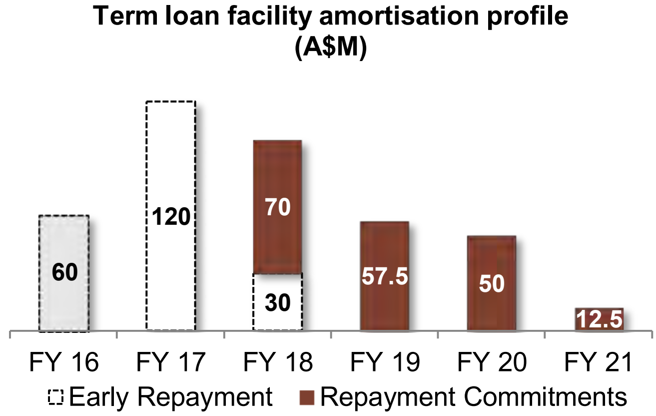
Discovery expenditure in the quarter totalled A$10.6 million (Mar 2016 qtr: A$5.4 million). The increased expenditure reflects the maiden drill program at Puhipuhi which commenced during the quarter and the continued drilling program on the recently acquired Phoenix tenements.

Corporate administration costs for the quarter were A$8.9 million (Mar 2016 qtr: A$5.6 million). The higher corporate costs comprised of year end charges for planning, audit and taxation services; IT licencing fees; and additional employee training programs. The March quarter included an accounting adjustment for share based payments which reduced costs in that quarter by $2.4 million.

In line with previous quarters, and on the back of another record quarter of cash generation, Evolution continued the focus on reducing the debt position of the Company. The Company made debt repayments totalling A$115.0 million during the quarter resulting in A$322.0 million being repaid during the year. In addition to debt repayments this year, one-off payments totalling A$107.6 million have been made relating to asset acquisitions and integration activities, including A$20.8 million during the June quarter.

CORPORATE





As at the end of June 2016 the total debt outstanding under the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolving and Term Facility was A$285.0 million. This is comprised of A$95.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolver Facility and A$190.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facility. The undrawn amount of the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolver Facility increased to A$205.0 million. Evolution has now met all of its repayment obligations through until October 2017 which is now 15 months ahead of schedule.

The balance sheet and debt repayment commitments are supported by Evolution's hedge book. As at 30 June 2016 the hedge book stood at 706,989oz at an average price of A$1,624/oz.

The Group cash balance at 30 June 2016 was A$17.3 million (31 March 2016: A$35.3 million). The table below shows the movement of cash for the June quarter and the full year. The higher working capital movement in the June quarter is driven by timing of capital projects in June which will be paid during the September 2016 quarter. The acquisition and integration costs in the June quarter relates mainly to stamp duty expenses paid on the Mungari acquisition.

Cash flow (A$M)	FY 2016	June 2016 qtr
Opening Cash Balance 1 July 2015	**205.8**	
Opening Cash Balance 1 April 2016		**35.3**
Net mine cash flow	428.2	119.5
Corporate and discovery	(55.2)	(19.6)
Interest expense	(26.0)	(2.3)
Dividend payment (Net of DRP)	(23.7)	0.0
Debt repayment	(322.0)	(115.0)
Working capital movement	18.0	20.0
Acquisition and integration costs	(76.3)	(20.8)
Phoenix Gold investment	(31.3)	0.0
Debt drawdown for Cowal	607.0	0.0
Payment for Cowal	(707.2)	0.0
Closing Cash Balance 30 June 2016	**17.3**	**17.3**

During the June quarter the Company approved a change to its dividend policy which doubles the payout ratio to 4% of revenue with immediate effect. The Company expects to apply this policy to any final dividend declared for the 2016 financial year.

EXPLORATION

Exploration highlights

- Positive drill results from Cowal Stage H resource definition returning broad, consistent grades showing: a good correlation with the current interpretation; new zones of mineralisation; and extensions to mineralisation outside of the current cutback design – seven diamond rigs currently drilling onsite
- At Mt Carlton, high-grade extension opportunities testing for a pit extension and underground options to the V2 orebody. Encouraging results received below the pit and along north-eastern corridors
- At Mungari, drilling continued to delineate the Johnson's Rest discovery and resource definition drilling
- Resource definition drilling at Pajingo identified a new high-grade footwall lode at Camembert, close to the exploration drive
- New structure identified at Cracow (Coronation, Zone 14) from resource definition drilling. Best intersection returned was 12.9m (10.9m etw) grading 10.35g/t Au in hole CNU112[1]
- At the Tennant Creek joint venture, exploration drilling at Edna Beryl West testing depth and strike extensions of high-grade ironstone hosted gold mineralisation returned significant intersections[1] including 5m at 27.12g/t gold from 103m (EBWRC003) and 13m at 8.7g/t gold from 133m (EBWRC001)
- FY17 exploration budget of A$25 – A$30M

Cowal, New South Wales (100%)

Near mine exploration

A new Exploration Licence Application (ELA) was submitted to the Department of Industries for the East Girral area 15 – 20km west of Cowal gold mine. In addition, an EL Renewal Application for 100% of the EL7750 was submitted to the Department of Industries.

E42 Stage H resource definition diamond and RC drilling program

Twelve diamond drill holes and 19 reverse circulation (RC) holes were completed as part of the E42 Stage H resource definition program targeting an upgrade in resource classification and an increase in Ore Reserves (Figure 1). The diamond holes included five parent holes and seven daughter (wedge) holes.

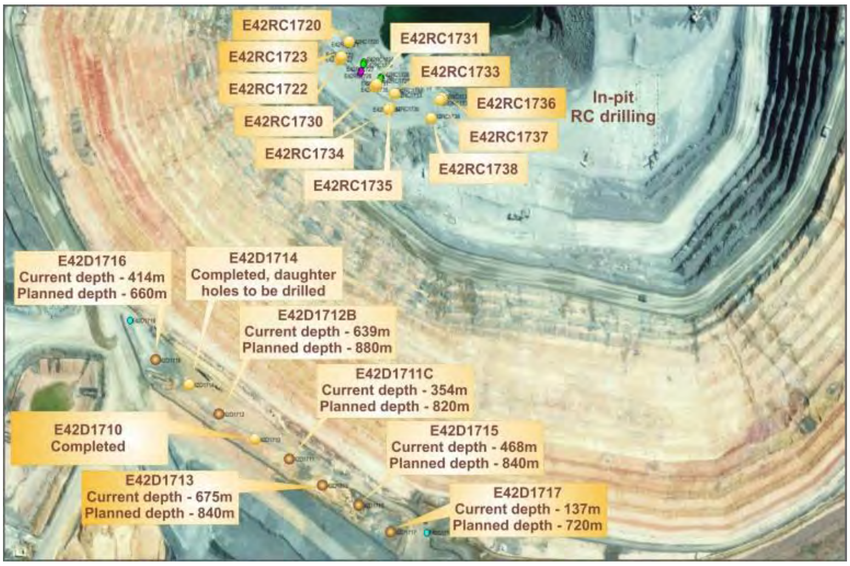


Figure 1: Cowal drill hole location plan showing reported drill holes

1. Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided

EXPLORATION

Initial results returned to date from diamond holes E42D1710, 1710A, 1710B 1710C show: a good correlation with the current interpretation; a new zone of mineralisation; and an extension and upgrade to mineralisation outside of the Mineral Resource (ASX release 28 June 2016 "Investor Day Presentation[1]").

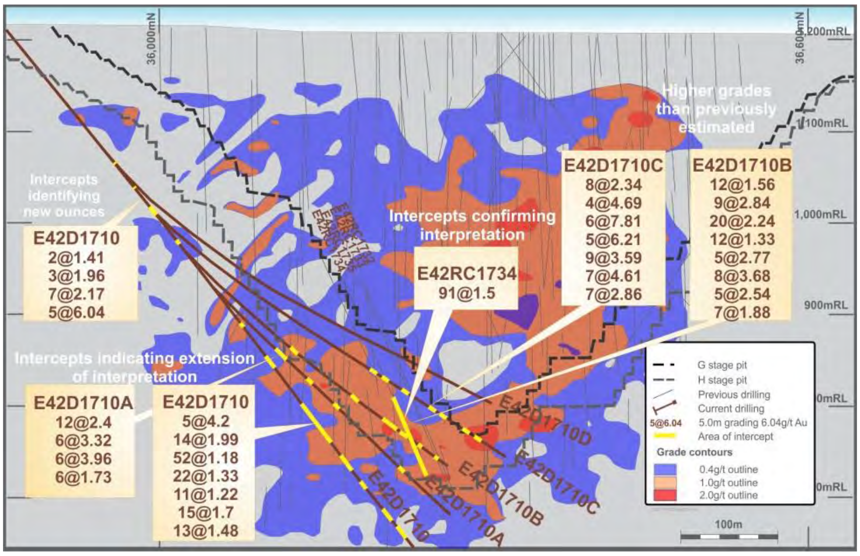


Figure 2: Schematic section of E42D1710 showing model contours and key areas of mineralisation intersected

Results from hole E42D1711 show new zones of mineralisation outside of the Mineral Resource and high-grade mineralisation in areas previously estimated as waste or low grade (Figure 3). Significant gold intersections returned from E42D1711 included[2]:

- 2m grading 10.54g/t Au from 82m
- 3m grading 6.42g/t Au from 349m
- 29m grading 1.19g/t from 519m
- 30m grading 1.96g/t from 573m
- 10m grading 1.51g/t from 611m
- 4m grading 8.22g/t Au from 653m

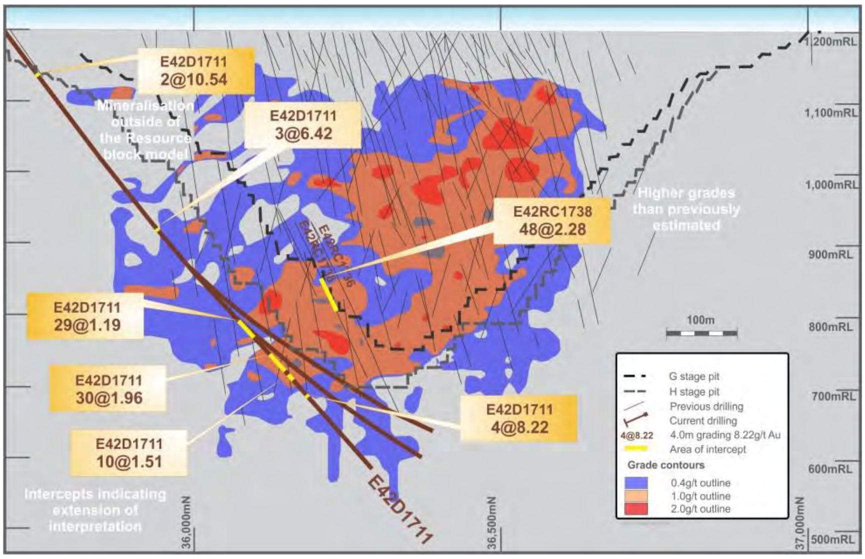


Figure 3: Schematic section of E42D1711 showing model contours and areas of mineralisation intersected outside of the model

1. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement.
2. Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided

EXPLORATION

The in-pit RC resource definition drilling has confirmed modelled grade trends in the Stage H cutback and results to date are anticipated to upgrade the resource classification. Significant gold intersections returned included[1] (Figure 2 and 3):

- 91m grading 1.50g/t Au from 149m (E42RC1734)
- 48m grading 2.28g/t Au from 94m (E42RC1738)

Stage H diamond drilling and in-pit RC resource definition drilling is planned to continue in the September quarter 2016.

Galway-Regal resource definition diamond drilling program

Six holes (E46D3244 – E46D3246 and 1535DD310 – 1535DD312) were drilled within the Galway-Regal area. The holes investigated certain targets within the area for Galway-Regal rim-style of mineralisation, testing for depth extension. Drilling has intersected higher grades than previously estimated; increased the confidence of the resource in the areas targeted; and intersected mineralisation outside of the Mineral Resource. Best intersections returned to date included[1]:

- 19.0m grading 3.53g/t Au from 115m including 2.0m grading 11.70g/t Au (E46D3244)
- 11.0m grading 3.43g/t Au from 144m including 1.0m grading 39.50g/t Au (E46D3244)
- 8.0m grading 4.21g/t Au from 185m including 2.0m grading 12.20g/t Au (E46D3244)

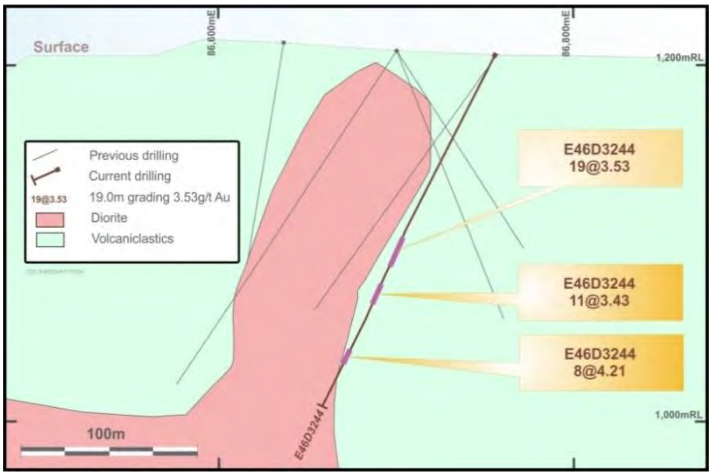


Figure 4: Schematic long section of E46D3244 drill hole at Galway / Regal

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. Drilling continued to delineate the Johnson's Rest discovery (Figure 5). Significant intersections from the quarter include[1]:

- 17m (14.7m etw) grading 1.89g/t Au from 123m (BDRC103)
- 8m (6.9m etw) grading 3.8g/t Au from 32m including 1m (0.9 etw) grading 15.04g/t Au (BDRC111)

In addition to Johnson's Rest drilling, a Framework Reverse Circulation (RC) campaign (104 holes for 20,947m) was undertaken to better understand the Broads Dam/Zuleika geology. Initial 4m composite samples have been taken and assays for 1m samples are pending.

Next quarter drilling will continue to test the extent of mineralisation and follow up additional targets identified in the Framework drilling.

1. Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided

EXPLORATION

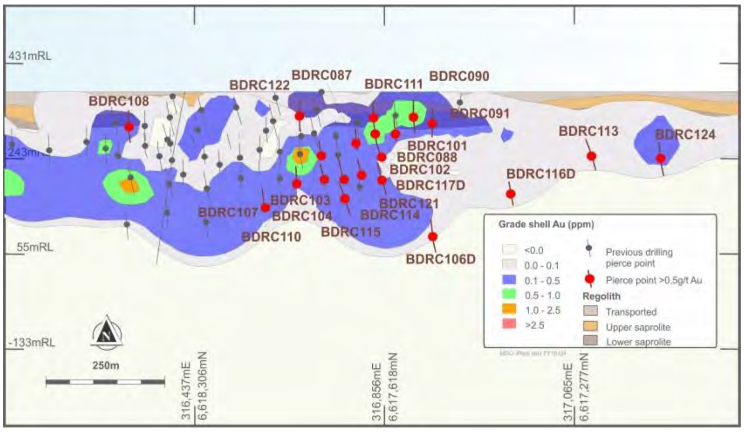


Figure 5: Schematic long section of Johnson's Rest mineralised zone

Resource definition drilling

Drilling at Frog's Leg continued with 44 holes drilled for 10,349m. The intent of the program was to test the strike and down-plunge extensions of the Frog's Leg high-grade mineralisation at Mist, Central and Rocket. Drilling in these zones identified some extension to mineralisation to the south. Results and evaluation from Central and Rocket zones are pending.

Significant intersections included[1]:

- 2.14m (1.61m etw) grading 8.1g/t Au from 193m (FLRD120) (Mist)
- 0.83m (0.62m etw) grading 32.8g/t Au from 146m (FLRD136) (Central)

In the September 2016 quarter, drilling to test the continuation of mineralisation below and along strike of the December 2015 Ore Reserve in the Rocket and Rocket South Zones will be conducted.

Mt Carlton, Queensland (100%)

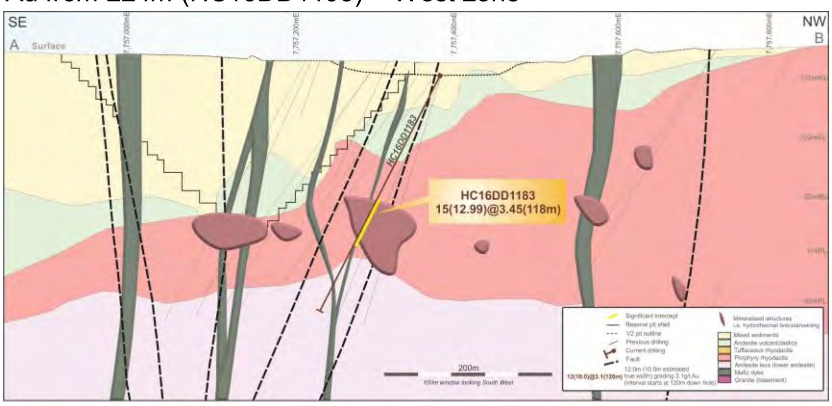
Resource definition drilling

At Mt Carlton, a total of 26 diamond core holes for 6,489m (HCDD1172-HCDD1197) were drilled during the quarter. Nine of these holes tested for the repetition and extension of the V2 mineralisation along the north east trending structural corridor. Results were encouraging with significant intersections being returned some 125m below surface and 200m east of the 2015 Ore Reserve pit.

The remaining holes (17) continued to test for high-grade mineralisation in the V2 West, East and Link zones in the immediate vicinity of the V2 reserve pit, targeting both pit extensions and potential underground Mineral Resources. Best intersections from this drilling included[1]:

- 15m (12.99m etw) grading 3.45g/t Au from 118m including 5m (4.33m etw) grading 6.84g/t Au (HC16DD1183) – East zone
- 15m (12.29m etw) grading 4.81g/t Au from 176m including 2m (1.88m etw) grading 17.20g/t Au (HC16DD1189) – East / Link Zone
- 13m (11.26m etw) grading 2.72g/t Au from 224m (HC16DD1193) – West zone

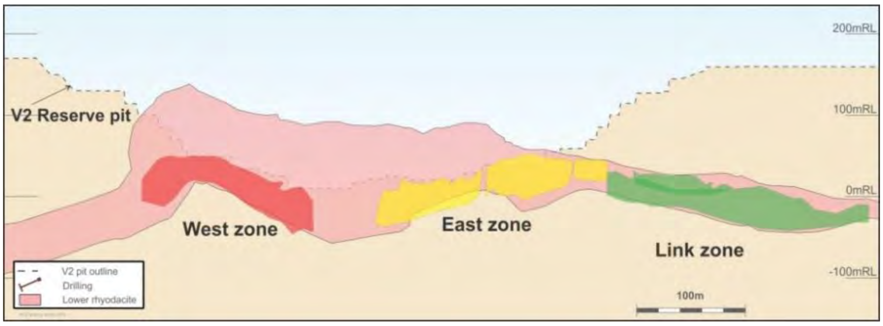
Figure 6: Schematic cross section of reported drill hole HC16DD1183



1. Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided

EXPLORATION

Figure 7: Schematic section of V2 reserve pit and East, West and Link zone targets



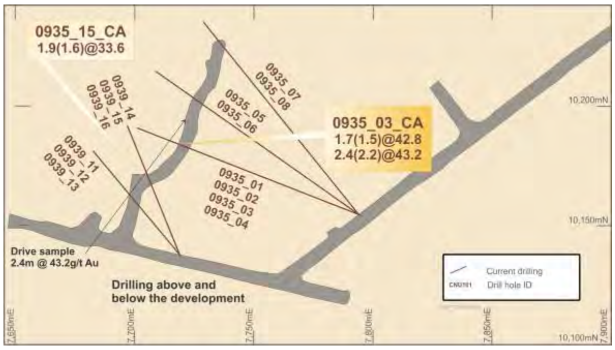
Pajingo, Queensland (100%)

Resource definition drilling

A total of 75 underground holes for 8,183 metres were drilled targeting remnant mineralisation at Jandam, Vera South, Vera South East, Nancy North and Zed. At Camembert, resource definition drilling identified a new high-grade footwall lode, close to the exploration drive, south of the main lodes. Significant intersections returned included[1]:

- 1.70m (1.50m etw) grading 42.80g/t Au (0935_03_CA)
- 2.40m (2.20m etw) grading 43.20g/t Au (0935_03_CA)
- 1.90m (1.60m etw) grading 33.6g/t Au (0935_15_CA)

Figure 8: Location plan of Camembert



Near mine exploration

A total of 21 (surface and underground) holes were drilled for 4,272m of combined RC and diamond core was conducted into Steph, Semno, Nelly and Janet G. Assay results are pending.

Cracow, Queensland (100%)

Near mine exploration

A total of 7,113m of exploration drilling was completed at Cracow. Seismic targets within the Griffin and Phoenix South Corridor were tested. Narrow quartz vein structures in the Phoenix South Corridor returned some high-grade, narrow gold intersections.

Regional exploration

Exploration focus at Cracow during the quarter was on regional prospects, with the drill testing of the southern 2D2R seismic lines completed. In addition, field mapping and sampling of several regional targets within the EPM was completed.

1. Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided

EXPLORATION

Resource Definition Drilling

A total of 8,192m of resource definition drilling was completed at Cracow, with infill drilling completed on the Coronation Lode. Preliminary results indicate the lode is more structurally complex than originally interpreted, with a fourth significant mineralised structure identified during the quarter (named Zone 14 – a mineralised linking structure between Zone 10 and 12). Continued drilling of Coronation will see an upgrade of Coronation Inferred Mineral Resources to the Indicated category in FY17. Significant intersections returned included[1]:

- 12.9m (10.9m etw) grading 10.35g/t Au (CNU112)
- 10.6m (8.1m etw) grading 12.11g/t Au (CNU111)
- 7.3m (5.9m etw) grading 15.10g/t Au (CNU105)
- 9.4m (7.1m etw) grading 11.18g/t Au (CNU105)
- 8.6m (5.9m etw) grading 7.78g/t Au (CNU102)

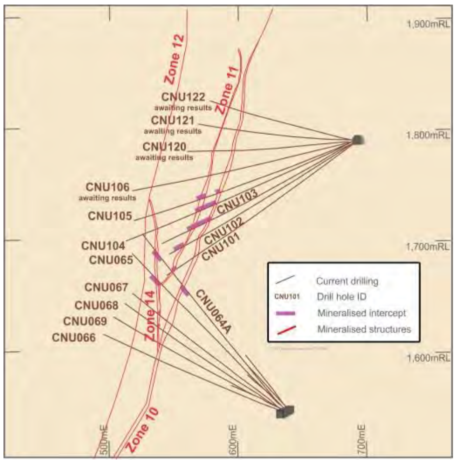


Figure 9: Schematic section of Coronation

Tennant Creek, Northern Territory (earning 65% in Stage 1)

Exploration drilling during the quarter was conducted at Edna Beryl West, where a 3,900m RC program was completed. Here both depth and strike extensions of high-grade ironstone hosted gold mineralisation is being tested. Results returned included[1,2].

- 5m grading 27.12g/t gold (incl. 2m at 51g/t) from 103m (EBWRC003)
- 13m at 8.7g/t gold (incl. 7m at 15g/t) from 133m (EBWRC001).
- 6m grading 13.2g/t Au from 120m, (incl. 3m at 15.7g/t Au) (EBWRC0015)
- 3m at 11.2g/t Au from 126m; and 9m at 5.33g/t Au from 135m (incl. 3m at 10.4g/t Au) (EBWRC018).

Further assay results are awaited, and a follow-up drill program of 6,500m RC and diamond will commence in August 2016. This will be allocated to drilling extensions at Edna Beryl (Panel 3 and below) and some new projects including some within a recently acquired tenement along the Warrego-Orlando Corridor.

Puhipuhi, New Zealand (100%)

Drilling at the Puhipuhi project commenced in mid-June. The first 530m hole has been completed and the second hole has commenced from the same drill site. Both holes are testing CSAMT targets from the regional CSAMT completed by Evolution in November 2015. Approximately 4,000m of diamond drilling is planned for the Phase One program.

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 2 and 3 of this report.

1. Reported intervals are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided
2. Full details of these exploration results are provided Emmerson Resource's ASX releases entitled "High-grade gold intersected at Edna Beryl West – Major drill program to commence immediately" lodged 19 May 2016 and "High-grade gold intersected at Edna Beryl – further results to follow" lodged 5 July 2016

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.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this report. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Report.

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

CORPORATE INFORMATION

ABN 74 084 669 036

Board of Directors

Jake Klein	Executive Chairman
Lawrie Conway	Finance Director and CFO
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

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Stock exchange listing

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

Issued share capital

At 30 June 2016 issued share capital was 1,468,262,821 ordinary shares.

Conference call

Jake Klein (Executive Chairman), Lawrie Conway (Finance Director and Chief Financial Officer), and Mark Le Messurier (Chief Operating Officer) will host a conference call to discuss the quarterly results at ***11.00am Sydney time on Thursday 21 July 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 – MT CARLTON WEIGHTOMETER RECONCILIATION

In January 2016 a new weightometer was installed to correct a persistent tonnage measurement error on the mill feed. The following tables provide detail on the adjustments made on a quarter by quarter basis for the first three quarters of FY16. The June 2016 quarter was not affected by this weightometer issue.

Restated physicals with correct values

Mt Carlton	Units	Sep 2015 qtr	Dec 2015 qtr	Mar 2016 qtr
OP ore mined	kt	170	251	216
OP grade mined	g/t	6.62	6.58	4.14
Total ore mined	kt	170	251	216
Total tonnes processed	kt	219	225	194
Grade processed	g/t	4.76	5.71	6.41
Recovery	%	87.1	87.7	88.1
Gold produced	**oz**	**24,213**	**30,026**	**29,337**

Previously reported physicals

Mt Carlton	Units	Sep 2015 qtr	Dec 2015 qtr	Mar 2016 qtr
OP ore mined	kt	140	220	209
OP grade mined	g/t	7.90	7.40	4.24
Total ore mined	kt	140	220	209
Total tonnes processed	kt	188	194	188
Grade processed	g/t	5.41	6.51	6.61
Recovery	%	88.7	89.3	88.6
Gold produced	**oz**	**24,213**	**30,026**	**29,337**

Variance

Mt Carlton	Units	Sep 2015 qtr	Dec 2015 qtr	Mar 2016 qtr
OP ore mined	kt	30	31	7
OP grade mined	g/t	-1.29	-0.82	-0.10
Total ore mined	kt	30	31	7
Total tonnes processed	kt	30	31	7
Grade processed	g/t	-0.66	-0.79	-0.20
Recovery	%	-1.7	-1.6	-0.5
Gold produced	oz	**0**	**0**	**0**

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
E46D3244	DDH	6278457.3	538367.9	206.3	220	-62	269	78	1		3.97
								95	4		1.96
								115	19		3.53
including								*128*	*2*		*11.70*
								144	11		3.43
including								*159*	*1*		*39.50*
								163	11		1.83
including								*163*	*1*		*7.74*
								185	8		4.21
including								*191*	*2*		*12.2*
E42D1710C*	DDH	6277521.9	537404.3	212	771.2	-40	27	261	2		1.11
								325	2		1.78
* Results from hole E421710C published in the Investor Day presentation 28 June 2016 (drill hole information summary table) have been republished in the June quarterly as gram metre results were reported in the g/t Au column								339	1		1.12
								348	1		2.07
								358	1		2.45
								366	2		2.35
								398	1		1.15
								416	1		1.82
								455	1		4.8
								474	1		1.22
								488	5		1.14
								497	1		1.12
								501	1		1.83
								506	1		2.38
								514	5		1.7
								540	3		1.56
								548	1		2.5
								555	3		2.07
								568	8		2.34
								583	4		4.69
including								*583*	*1*		*10.90*
								617	6		7.81
including								*622*	*1*		*37.40*
								690	5		6.21

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
including								*692*	*1*		*21.30*
								697	9		3.59
								727	7		4.61
including								*727*	*1*		*9.59*
and								*733*	*1*		*11.40*
								740	7		2.86
including								*740*	*1*		*13.3*
E42D1711	DDH	6277497.9	537447.3	212	807	-54	024	82	2		10.54
								86	1		11.5
								175	1		7.9
								207	1		0.55
								230	1		3.87
								340	1		0.51
								344	2		0.93
								349	3		6.42
								357	1		5.75
								361	1		1.69
								364	1		0.68
								369	1		1.07
								373	1		2.46
								381	5		3.51
								388	5		0.73
								395	2		0.73
								404	3		0.73
								411	1		0.54
								415	3		0.84
								420	1		0.67
								423	1		0.52
								435	2		0.59
								440	7		1.52
								449	2		1.17
								457	1		0.75
								460	1		0.51
								463	1		1.02
								466	1		0.5
								473	1		0.56

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
								478	2		1.08
								483	4		0.97
								493	1		2.05
								502	1		3.77
								507	1		0.57
								519	29		1.19
								550	3		1.44
								559	2		1.06
								565	1		0.63
								573	30		1.96
including								*576*	*4*		*4.39*
and								*582*	*6*		*5.09*
								608	1		0.54
								611	10		1.51
including								*620*	*1*		*5.28*
								634	3		2.12
								648	1		0.64
								653	4		8.22
								669	2		8.72
								675	4		0.99
								681	1		0.87
								687	3		0.99
								705	2		1.21
								726	2		1.39
								779	4		1.06
E42RC1720	RC	6277950.4	537522.2	-61	250	-65	030	7	30		1.12
								39	31		1.95
								82	7		3.28
								91	10		0.95
								106	1		1.1
								109	6		0.94
								118	14		3
								135	1		0.51
								142	1		0.61
								152	1		1
								159	4		2.72

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
								196	2		2.95
								205	1		0.72
E42RC1722	RC	6277933.7	537512.2	-61	220	-85	030	2	1		1.77
								6	36		2.35
								48	1		0.52
								59	2		3.62
								69	1		0.51
								75	4		0.72
								86	14		2.87
								110	1		0.87
								113	1		0.63
								126	5		3.01
								138	2		4.91
								180	1		1.26
								191	5		1.85
								206	3		1.89
								213	2		0.98
E42RC1723	RC	6277935.4	537513.2	-61	250	-80	030	4	7		1.19
								13	7		2.26
								22	6		1.21
								30	5		1.28
								38	3		1.1
								43	14		1.98
								71	13		2.98
								91	5		0.52
								98	3		0.47
								106	2		0.63
								116	7		1.47
								149	8		3.58
								167	1		1.37
								172	2		0.59
								177	2		2.63
								183	2		1.44
								230	2		1.2
E42RC1730	RC	6277902.7	537555.2	-61	220	-85	030	4	1		1.18
								9	4		1.13

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
								28	6		1.24
								37	12		2.95
								51	2		0.71
								66	4		1.23
								88	2		2.7
								97	1		1.14
								106	1		1.72
								121	1		0.7
								128	2		1.74
								146	2		1.09
								155	1		4.14
								164	3		1.08
								175	1		1.11
								189	1		0.51
								192	11		1.32
								206	1		0.6
								215	5		0.8
E42RC1731	RC	6277904.4	537556.2	-61	250	-80	030	7	2		0.79
								18	1		0.81
								23	23		1.82
								59	4		0.87
								77	1		1.03
								86	3		1.22
								103	4		1.63
								110	1		0.97
								124	6		3.21
								133	1		1.89
								139	3		1.97
								163	3		0.66
								173	5		2.39
								196	12		1.62
								210	4		0.71
								219	1		7.83
								224	2		2.03
								228	1		0.61
								232	4		0.58

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
								238	1		0.69
								244	2		2.32
E42RC1733	RC	6277895.7	537579.2	-61	270	-70	030	6	1		0.61
								9	7		3.57
								18	1		0.61
								26	5		0.79
								36	1		1.14
								49	3		0.75
								54	2		0.75
								68	2		2.31
								82	4		0.91
								89	2		2.53
								97	5		0.53
								105	3		0.81
								117	4		1.12
								129	8		0.99
								142	1		1.52
								149	3		2.86
								154	3		1.13
								162	1		1.98
								169	25		0.79
								196	3		2.07
								202	1		1.33
								205	1		1.84
								212	8		0.72
								223	1		0.61
								227	1		2.9
								237	8		1.61
								247	3		1.34
								254	6		1.67
								262	2		3.11
								266	4		4.86
E42RC1734	RC	6277878.7	537572.2	-61	270	-80	030	1	17		1.76
								23	1		1.2
								28	1		1.41
								33	1		0.54

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
								52	1		0.59
								55	1		0.64
								71	5		1.18
								91	5		5.6
								103	3		0.47
								123	3		0.97
								128	6		0.87
								137	4		0.73
								143	4		1.44
								149	91		1.5
								245	2		0.84
								249	3		2.1
								254	1		0.67
E42RC1735	RC	6277880.5	537573.2	-61	250	-80	030	3	1		0.77
								6	3		0.8
								11	2		0.88
								15	1		0.71
								20	2		0.84
								25	3		0.85
								40	8		1.11
								60	13		1.38
								75	1		0.58
								84	3		3.54
								89	1		0.68
								92	8		0.87
								113	12		1.03
								130	1		1.02
								134	13		1.34
								149	14		1.24
								168	6		0.84
								176	21		1.33
								201	1		0.52
								204	32		1.06
E42RC1736	RC	6277889.4	537638.2	-61	300	-65	030	12	5		4.34
								19	2		0.57
								25	2		0.98

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
								32	1		0.84
								40	1		0.69
								46	16		2.82
								74	4		0.89
								80	2		2.15
								90	3		0.59
								103	2		0.67
								112	13		1.55
								128	4		1.21
								143	1		2.78
								149	2		0.79
								162	5		5.17
								182	3		1.03
								187	14		2.78
								204	1		0.76
								223	12		2.27
								238	33		1.34
								274	9		0.95
								285	1		0.66
E42RC1737	RC	6277887.7	537637.2	-61	300	-70	030	8	1		0.84
								16	3		1.96
								21	4		1.12
								35	1		0.73
								41	1		1.71
								49	20		2.44
								71	1		1.01
								81	5		0.77
								89	41		1.56
								132	2		0.67
								138	10		2.48
								151	7		1.97
								160	3		0.89
								183	3		2.32
								189	3		0.61
								194	5		2.03
								201	1		0.57

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
								206	8		1.67
								216	4		0.65
								223	2		1.68
								228	4		1.06
								234	1		0.5
								237	1		1.08
								240	2		1.4
								245	1		0.73
								249	4		0.78
								264	1		0.58
								273	3		1.61
								278	1		0.87
								285	1		0.99
E42RC1738	RC	6277868.7	537625.2	-61	250	-80	030	7	2		0.84
								41	6		0.72
								57	12		1.04
								71	2		0.93
								75	11		1.72
								90	1		2.59
								94	48		2.28
								144	2		2.59
								149	2		0.69
								157	2		2.78
								166	1		0.91
								169	6		1.43
								185	8		2.83
								201	1		1.08
								207	1		0.58
								214	1		0.69
								220	7		0.97
								239	2		1.4

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
FLRD105	Core	6,596,010	333,852	-210.1	265.1	-22	20	178	6.86	5.15	8.37
FLRD106	Core	6,596,010	333,852	-210.1	205	-25	31	174	8.47	6.96	4.03
FLRD109	Core	6,596,010	333,852	-210.1	265.3	-36	20	193	6.03	3.95	4.91
FLRD110	Core	6,596,010	333,852	-210.1	230.2	-41	31	185	17.26	11.81	4.54
FLRD120	Core	6,596,003	333,857	-212.3	226	-41	57	193	2.14	1.61	8.05
FLRD121	Core	6,596,003	333,857	-212.3	213.3	-41	71	188	6.65	4.92	3.11
FLRD122	Core	6,596,003	333,857	-212.4	223	-38	85	198	4.00	2.77	3.38
FLRD123	Core	6,596,003	333,857	-212.5	260.1	-51	57	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD124	Core	6,596,003	333,857	-212.5	265.2	-50	71	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD125	Core	6,596,003	333,857	-212.5	275.02	-47	84	220.5	2.00	1.22	13.37
FLRD126	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.3	270.1	-16	33	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD127	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.3	280.3	-26	33	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD128	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.4	275	-35	33	No Significant Intercept-			
FLRD129	Core	6,596,013	333,850	-212.5	342	-41	33	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD130	Core	6,596,013	333,851	-212.6	330	-45	4	227	8.83	4.08	4.1
FLRD132	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	190.14	-41	53	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD133	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	210.15	-51	53	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD134	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	250	-61	53	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD135	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	290.4	-67	53	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD136	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	200	-39	75	146	0.83	0.62	32.78
FLRD137	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	219.93	-49	75	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD138	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	250.09	-60	75	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD139	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	290.1	-66	75	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD140	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	230	-45	93	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD141	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	230.06	-55	93	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD142	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	296.6	-62	93	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD143	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	250.15	-40	103	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD144	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	270.8	-50	103	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD145	Core	6,595,917	333,959	-218.0	290.75	-57	103	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD150	Core	6,595,560	334,196	-186.2	280.14	-25	1	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD151	Core	6,595,560	334,196	-186.2	287.27	-31	1	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD152	Core	6,595,560	334,196	-186.2	320.26	-39	359	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD153	Core	6,595,560	334,196	-186.2	250	-28	7	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD154	Core	6,595,560	334,196	-186.2	270	-36	7	No Significant Intercept			
FLRD155	Core	6,595,560	334,196	-186.2	300	-42	7	No Significant Intercept			

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
FLRD156	Core	6,595,557	334,201	-186.4	219.09	-33	21	No Significant Intercept			
BDRC087	RC	6,617,716	316,898	372	146	-60	60	80	6	5.2	1.95
including								*84*	*1*	*0.9*	*5.19*
BDRC087	RC	6,617,716	316,898	372	146	-60	60	103	4	3.5	1.68
BDRC088	RC	6,617,691	316,937	372	128	-60	60	60	4	3.5	4.24
BDRC088	RC	6,617,691	316,937	372	128	-60	60	94	4	3.5	2.91
BDRC090	RC	6,617,639	317,007	371	116	-60	60	50	3	2.6	3.86
including								*50*	*1*	*0.9*	*6.52*
BDRC091	RC	6,617,597	317,019	378	140	-60	60	107	2	1.7	8.21
including								*107*	*1*	*0.9*	*12.91*
BDRC092	RC	6,617,574	316,961	373	182	-60	60	No significant Intercept			
BDRC093	RC	6,617,615	316,961	372	152	-60	60	No significant Intercept			
BDRC094	RC	6,616,952	317,491	370	200	-60	60	No significant Intercept			
BDRC095	RC	6,617,015	317,601	370	241	-60	60	No significant Intercept			
BDRC100	RC	6,617,498	317,003	371	127	-60	60	No significant Intercept			
BDRC101	RC	6,617,657	316,957	371	127	-60	60	48	1	0.9	12.67
BDRC101	RC	6,617,657	316,957	371	127	-60	60	56	4	3.5	3
including								*59*	*1*	*0.9*	*7.2*
BDRC101	RC	6,617,657	316,957	371	127	-60	60	77	5	4.3	3.91
including								*79*	*1*	*0.9*	*7.54*
BDRC101	RC	6,617,657	316,957	371	127	-60	60	119	6	5.2	1.95
BDRC102	RC	6,617,670	316,897	372	157	-60	60	110	3	2.6	2.13
BDRC102	RC	6,617,670	316,897	372	157	-60	60	125	4	3.5	2.04
BDRC103	RC	6,617,773	316,839	372	163	-60	60	123	17	14.7	1.89
BDRC104	RC	6,617,750	316,803	372	211	-60	60	177	7	6.1	2.98
including								*178*	*1*	*0.9*	*8.23*
BDRC105	RC	6,617,859	316,745	372	187	-60	60	146	2	1.7	3.55
BDRC105	RC	6,617,859	316,745	372	187	-60	60	153	3	2.6	3.03
BDRC106D	RCD	6,617,503	316,835	372	600	-60	60	No significant intercept			
BDRC107	RC	6,617,834	316,710	372	259	-60	60	No significant intercept			
BDRC108	RC	6,618,140	316,677	373	163	-60	60	114	1	0.9	5.03
BDRC109	RC	6,618,069	316,625	372	181	-60	60	No significant Intercept			
BDRC110	RC	6,617,787	316,778	372	217	-60	60	177	8	6.1	2.76
BDRC110	RC	6,617,787	316,778	372	217	-60	60	189	8	6.1	1.33
BDRC110	RC	6,617,787	316,778	372	217	-60	60	177	6	5.2	3.39
BDRC111	RC	6,617,710	316,961	372	133	-60	60	32	8	6.9	3.8

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

APPENDIX 2 – 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)
including								*34*	*1*	*0.9*	*15.04*
BDRC113	RC	6,617,298	317,134	371	223	-60	60	No significant intercept			
BDRC114	RC	6,617,722	316,830	372	211	-60	60	166	6	6.1	2.83
BDRC114	RC	6,617,722	316,830	372	211	-60	60	177	3	2.6	2.73
BDRC114	RC	6,617,722	316,830	372	211	-60	60	202	2	1.7	3.08
BDRC115	RC	6,617,702	316,795	372	313	-60	60	217	9	7.8	2.02
BDRC116D	RCD	6,617,392	316,969	371	632.6	-60	60	No significant intercept			
BDRC117D	RCD	6,617,654	316,867	372	366	-60	60	No significant intercept			
BDRC119	RC	6,617,551	316,925	371	181	-60	60	No significant Intercept			
BDRC120	RC	6,617,513	316,943	371	193	-60	60	No significant intercept			
BDRC121	RC	6,617,695	316,857	372	205	-60	60	164	5	4.3	1.6
BDRC122	RC	6,617,843	316,881	372	151	-60	60	31	3	2.6	1.84
BDRC124	RC	6,617,164	317,209	371	205	-60	60	No significant intercept			

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)
HC16DD1178	Core	7,758,310	559,433	150	238	-70	135	155	19	18.71	0.88
HC16DD1179	Core	7,758427	559,473	149	280	-52	135	235	4	3.06	0.62
HC16DD1180	Core	7,758,307	559,435	150	231	-60	135	152	10	2.59	1.02
HC16DD1181	Core	7,758,463	559,091	181	250	-59	135	172	5	1.71	1.18
								188	2	0.68	0.8
HC16DD1182	Core	7,758,307	559,435	150	243	-55	147	161	8	6.93	2.00
Including								*162*	*1*	*0.87*	*9.68*
								172	8	3.38	1.34
								192	8	6.93	0.9
HC16DD1183	Core	7,758,325	559,379	140	213	-63	135	118	15	12.99	3.45
Including								*126*	*5*	*4.33*	*6.84*
								137	5	3.21	0.83
								143	13	8.36	1.00
HC16DD1184	Core	7,758,325	559,379	140	183	-73	135	110	9	6.89	0.69
								121	6	5.20	1.73
								130	6	5.44	1.69
								137	4	2.57	0.69
								145	2	1.73	1.65

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APPENDIX 2 – 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)
								156	9	6.36	1.41
HC16DD1185	Core	7,758,324	559,340	135	178	-65	135	113	7	3.5	1.38
								122	2	1.00	0.90
								128	5	3.83	1.82
Including								*131*	*1*	*0.26*	*7.13*
								135	3	2.30	0.83
								141	1	0.26	4.29
								145	2	1.53	0.77
								150	6	3.00	0.73
								162	6	4.60	2.25
HC16DD1186	Core	7,758,435	559,020	178	303	-52	135	26	1	0.87	0.73
								67	6	5.20	0.92
								173	1	0.77	1.38
								241	4	3.46	1.55
HC16DD1187	Core	7,758,324	559,340	135	210	-55	135	119	7	3.50	1.68
								129	6	3.86	3.18
								133	2	1.53	7.96
								138	11	2.85	1.02
								152	8	4.00	1.81
HC16DD1188	Core	7,758,308	559,387	142	220	-53	147	154	2	1.93	1.24
								165	8	6.13	1.95
HC16DD1189	Core	7,758,305	559,440	151	156	-59	110	176	15	12.29	4.81
Including								*177*	*2*	*1.88*	*17.20*
and								*180*	*1*	*0.77*	*22.60*
HC16DD1191	Core	7,758,310	559,433	151	253	-62	120	171	7	3.5	1.34
HC16DD1193	Core	7,758,456	559,068	180	279	-53	137	167	6	5.20	2.32
								224	13	11.26	2.72

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)
0935_01_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,585	938	125	25	328	52.5	0.52	0.45	17.90
0935_02_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,585	938	101	12	328	74.2	1.30	1.25	2.67
0935_03_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,586	936	101	-7	328	68.0	1.00	0.95	11.90
0935_03_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,586	936	101	-7	328	77.9	1.70	1.50	42.80

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APPENDIX 2 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

0935_03_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,586	936	101	-7	328	83.5	2.40	2.20	43.20
0935_04_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,586	936	120	-18	328	91.0	1.00	0.90	1.63
0935_05_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,586	937	102	13	342	76.4	0.80	0.75	19.10
0935_06_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,587	937	105	-8	342	83.3	0.61	0.60	9.69
0935_07_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,587	937	120	13	358	90.6	4.84	3.9	8.80
0935_08_CA	Core	7,726,224	445,587	936	153	-8	358	138.6	0.90	0.90	16.50
0939_11_CA	Core	7,726,267	445,524	937	64	-30	357	45.9	1.99	1.30	5.90
0939_12_CA	Core	7,726,267	445,524	938	62	40	357	40.1	0.75	0.52	0.61
0939_13_CA	Core	7,726,267	445,524	938	65	48	15	45.6	0.46	0.31	1.99
0939_14_CA	Core	7,726,267	445,524	938	56	24	15	32.5	0.53	0.46	6.91
0939_15_CA	Core	7,726,266	445,525	938	62	-22	15	40.6	1.90	1.60	33.60
0939_16_CA	Core	7,726,266	445,525	938	83	-39	15	57.8	2.78	2.10	1.45

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)
CNU060	Core	7201138	224284	-211	225	-21	299	208.20	0.70	0.65	13.25
CNU061	Core	7201138	224284	-211	249	-28	298	232.10	6.00	3.70	5.14
CNU062	Core	7201137	224284	-211	219	-29	290	184.70	0.50	0.35	5.95
CNU062	Core	7201137	224284	-211	219	-29	290	198.60	0.50	0.35	4.01
CNU063	Core	7201137	224284	-211	189	-19	272	108.10	3.05	1.90	13.95
CNU063	Core	7201137	224284	-211	189	-19	272	147.75	0.95	0.75	9.41
CNU064A	Core	7201091	224235	-451	201	49	266	156.45	1.55	1.33	0.24
CNU064A	Core	7201091	224235	-451	201	49	266	175.40	2.60	1.44	14.16
CNU064A	Core	7201091	224235	-451	201	49	266	140.15	3.30	2.83	0.49
CNU065	Core	7201091	224235	-452	195	45	263	136.40	2.40	2.16	1.10
CNU065	Core	7201091	224235	-452	195	45	263	156.80	1.35	1.22	9.48
CNU065	Core	7201091	224235	-452	195	45	263	161.20	4.40	2.78	6.76
CNU066	Core	7201091	224235	-454	178	21	264	120.80	2.00	2.00	1.19
CNU068	Core	7201091	224235	-453	173	32	264	125.35	4.25	4.12	0.43
CNU068	Core	7201091	224235	-453	173	32	264	133.50	0.45	0.35	8.59
CNU069	Core	7201091	224235	-453	175	28	265	123.65	2.05	2.03	1.03
CNU070	Core	7201047	224219	-452	197	55	263	178.80	0.85	0.40	26.70
CNU070	Core	7201047	224219	-452	197	55	263	128.55	2.30	1.85	1.29
CNU070	Core	7201047	224219	-452	197	55	263	142.60	3.90	3.48	4.26
CNU071	Core	7201047	224218	-453	195	50	263	139.70	2.40	2.23	12.70
CNU071	Core	7201047	224218	-453	195	50	263	159.15	2.45	1.33	25.34
CNU071	Core	7201047	224218	-453	195	50	263	121.40	2.10	1.79	1.10
CNU072	Core	7201047	224218	-454	153	34	262	109.60	2.00	1.93	0.77
CNU072	Core	7201047	224218	-454	153	34	262	127.20	2.50	1.89	1.36
CNU073A	Core	7201026	224211	-453	187	59	261	176.70	2.40	1.18	11.42
CNU073A	Core	7201026	224211	-453	187	59	261	125.00	2.85	2.10	1.33
CNU074	Core	7201026	224211	-453	171	51	263	134.70	4.80	4.20	1.26
CNU074	Core	7201026	224211	-453	171	51	263	147.80	3.60	2.26	7.16

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APPENDIX 2 – 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)
CNU075	Core	7201026	224210	-453	166	46	260	136.00	1.90	1.46	3.20
CNU076	Core	7201026	224210	-454	160	38	260	126.05	0.85	0.67	11.70
CNU077	Core	7201097	224238	-452	207	50	278	182.15	0.90	0.48	3.99
CNU078	Core	7201097	224238	-452	194	46	278	149.00	3.50	3.09	1.63
CNU078	Core	7201097	224238	-452	194	46	278	160.50	2.25	1.51	4.37
CNU078	Core	7201097	224238	-452	194	46	278	140.90	2.10	1.86	1.73
CNU079	Core	7201097	224238	-453	183	38	278	143.00	3.85	3.62	1.01
CNU079	Core	7201097	224238	-453	183	38	278	132.00	3.00	2.83	0.45
CNU080A	Core	7201097	224238	-453	182	33	276	133.40	1.55	1.31	1.99
CNU081	Core	7201097	224238	-454	178	23	274	126.60	1.05	1.05	2.88
CNU101	Core	7201096	224298	-213	206	-36	263	171.30	2.90	1.73	0.94
CNU101	Core	7201096	224298	-213	206	-36	263	196.00	4.15	2.51	4.48
CNU102	Core	7201096	224298	-212	194	-33	264	178.40	8.60	5.91	7.78
CNU102	Core	7201096	224298	-212	194	-33	264	162.00	1.40	0.89	2.11
CNU103	Core	7201096	224298	-212	195	-29	264	144.10	4.70	3.27	2.85
CNU103	Core	7201096	224298	-212	195	-29	264	162.35	3.75	2.63	4.31
CNU104	Core	7201096	224298	-212	224	-24	263	133.50	10.50	7.43	2.22
CNU104	Core	7201096	224298	-212	224	-24	263	146.00	9.85	7.44	3.61
CNU104	Core	7201096	224298	-212	224	-24	263	190.00	3.60	3.46	3.78
CNU105	Core	7201096	224298	-212	211	-20	264	125.50	9.35	7.09	11.18
CNU105	Core	7201096	224298	-212	211	-20	264	194.55	0.60	0.57	12.20
CNU105	Core	7201096	224298	-212	211	-20	264	140.85	7.30	5.87	15.10
CNU105	Core	7201096	224298	-212	211	-20	264	188.55	1.00	0.98	4.62
CNU107	Core	7201054	224288	-214	243	-39	264	167.55	7.75	4.19	2.04
CNU107	Core	7201054	224288	-214	243	-39	264	214.60	2.60	2.22	10.76
CNU107	Core	7201054	224288	-214	243	-39	264	189.00	5.00	2.74	2.65
CNU107	Core	7201054	224288	-214	243	-39	264	240.25	2.45	1.72	7.58
CNU108	Core	7201054	224288	-214	194	-35	265	152.00	6.60	3.95	1.40
CNU108	Core	7201054	224288	-214	194	-35	265	166.00	3.00	1.81	3.17
CNU109	Core	7201054	224288	-214	177	-31	264	144.70	2.20	1.52	1.28
CNU109	Core	7201054	224288	-214	177	-31	264	149.10	3.30	2.11	20.22
CNU110	Core	7201054	224288	-213	212	-26	264	186.30	2.70	2.55	9.53
CNU110	Core	7201054	224288	-213	212	-26	264	192.30	1.65	1.38	7.16
CNU110	Core	7201054	224288	-213	212	-26	264	132.55	11.90	8.41	5.16
CNU111	Core	7201054	224288	-213	152	-19	264	121.20	10.60	8.15	12.11
CNU112	Core	7201054	224288	-213	171	-14	264	107.75	12.85	10.94	10.35
CNU113	Core	7201014	224277	-214	206	-33	264	121.95	2.95	2.29	3.77
CNU113	Core	7201014	224277	-214	206	-33	264	175.60	3.40	2.88	5.72
CNU113	Core	7201014	224277	-214	206	-33	264	147.30	2.10	1.40	5.59
CNU114	Core	7201014	224277	-214	197	-28	265	167.25	4.30	3.76	1.81
CNU114	Core	7201014	224277	-214	197	-28	265	114.60	2.15	1.74	6.77
CNU115	Core	7201014	224277	-214	182	-23	264	163.70	1.90	1.70	3.00
CNU115	Core	7201014	224277	-214	182	-23	264	108.90	2.20	1.85	3.80

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APPENDIX 2 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

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APPENDIX 3 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Cowal

Cowal Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, 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 representation 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 completed this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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, or unusual commodities/mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules).*	• Holes in this report consist of Reverse Circulation (RC) and both navigational and conventional diamond core drilling. • A fence of parent holes with up to 5 daughter holes wedged off using navigational (navi) steering were being drilled at time of reporting. Parent holes were designed on a nominal 50m spaced line with daughter holes designed to be at 50m spacings a target zones. Intent of drilling is to upgrade inferred and unclassified material in the existing model as well as add additional ounces. RC drill holes were drilled from the floor of the existing E42 pit and drilled into areas beyond the current Stage G design. They were positioned strategically to infill gaps in the existing drill data set and test continuity of known lodes/mineralised structures. 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. Conventional diamond drill holes were designed to tagert down dip extensions of the Galway Regal zone • 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 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 (e.g. 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.).*	• Parent holes were drilled to full depth HQ diameter. • Daughter holes were drilled NQ diameter. • Conventional diamond drill holes were drilled HQ diameter through the clay/oxide and NQ diameter through the primary rock to end of hole. • 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
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.*	• 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 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.

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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.*	• All core intervals and RC chips are logged. • RC 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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • NQ core from the daughter directional holes was whole core sampled. • RC Samples have been split using a ProgradeX PGX1350R sampler attached to the rig. Chip samples were collected dry. • 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.
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.*	• 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.

Evolution MINING

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• 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.*	• 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 and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *• Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• No dedicated twinning drilling has been conducted for this drill program however some holes pass through areas of higher confidence material in order to reach target zones. These areas may be used to validate exiting drill information. • 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 topographic control.*	• All drill hole collars were surveyed using high definition DGPS. All drill holes were surveyed using a downhole survey camera. The first survey reading was taken near the collar to determine accurate set up and then at regular intervals downhole. • 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 also taken at roughly 100m intervals on parent holes to ensure accurate positioning and during navi cuts to achieve desired separation at target . 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.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• 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 the directional program were positioned on a 50m line spacing and navi cuts were steered and gyro'd to achieve a nominal 50m spacing at the target zone. RC and conventional drill holes were strategically positioned to infill gaps in the existing data set. 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.*	• Diamond holes were positioned to optimise intersection angles, nominally SW-NE at 55 degree dip for Parent holes and 35-50 degrees for daughter holes. Conventional diamond drill holes were drilled roughly east-west at ~60 degrees. RC holes were drilled at 60-80 degrees towards 060. 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 reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• QA/QC Audits of the Primary SGS West Wyalong Laboratory are carried out on an approximately quarterly basis and for the 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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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. This Leases is 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 further 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 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 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.*	• Refer to Appendix for the drill hole information table
Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results,*	• Significant intercepts have generally been calculated based on a minimum down hole interval of 1 m @ >1.00 g/t Au above

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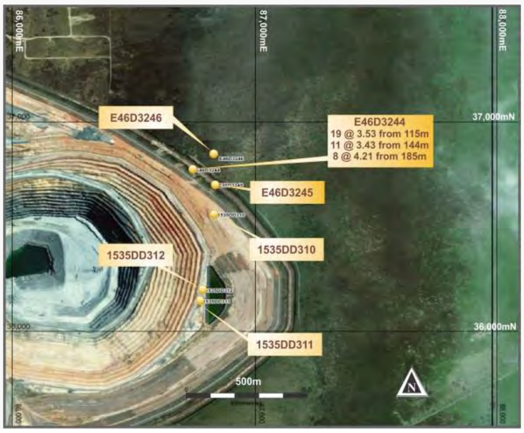
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
methods	*weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths 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.*	a 0.4 g/t cut-off with allowance for intervals of up to 2 m of internal dilution, however some broader intecepts have allowance for up to 5m of internal dilution based on minimum mining width assumptions and planned bulk extraction method.
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 within the main E42 pit is bounded by large north-south trending structures, however it is has strong internal structural controls. A plunging lode has been identified in the SW of the main pit and had been targeted by this drilling and as such intercept angles are near perpendicular to the main mineralised body. All significant intercepts are reported as down hole intervals.
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 drill hole schematic section and plan for E42 resource definition drilling. • For the Galway Regal resource drilling, refer to body of text for the schematic section of E46D3244. Refer below for further diagrams of the Galway / Regal drilling program. 

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Criteria	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*	• Significant intercepts reported are only those areas where mineralisation was identified. • Hole E46D3244 is part of a 6 hole program within the Galway-Regal area. The holes investigated certain targets within the area for Galway-Regal rim-style of mineralisation, testing for depth extension. Drilling has intersected higher grades than previously estimated, increased the confidence of the resource in the areas targeted, and intersected mineralisation outside of the Mineral Resource. Remaining holes are awaiting logging, processing and assay pending the higher-priority navigational drill program. • 19 RC resource definition drill holes for were drilled from inside the E42 pit. The aim of the drilling was to target projected mineralisation sitting outside the current reserve pit to the South-West and below current E42 pit Stage G design 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 with several holes still awaiting assay results at time of reporting. • These significant results have confirmed interpreted mineralisation trends beyond the current E42 reserve shell. • A significant directional drilling program targeting an upgrade in resource classification and an increase in Ore Reserves was ongoing at time of reporting. This program consists of 10 Parent holes with 5 daughter holes each for a total of 31,500 metres. At time of reporting ~25% of this drilling had been completed. Holes in this report relating to this drilling include E42D1710, E42D1710A, E42D1710B, E42D1710C and E42D1711
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*	• This program is in progress and further work will be determined based on any future results and interpretations

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Mungari

Mungari Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, 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 representation 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 completed this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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, or unusual commodities/mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules).*	• Sampling of gold mineralisation at Mungari was undertaken using diamond core (surface and underground) and reverse circulation (RC) drill chips. • All drill samples were logged prior to sampling. Diamond drill core was sampled to lithological, alteration and mineralisation related contacts, whilst RC samples were collected at 1m or 4m 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 mineralisation style. The sampling and assaying suitability 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 4m 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 an 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 (e.g. 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*	• 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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	of fine/coarse material.	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.
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 the high level of detail 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 the representation of 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 representation for gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. • Quality control procedures adopted to maximise sample representation 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 representation 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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		stage. A comparison of the duplicate sample 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 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.*	• The sampling preparation and assaying protocol used at Mungari was developed to ensure the quality and suitability 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 (HCl 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 and 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 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*	• 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 variability. • Underground down hole surveys consist of regular spaced digital single-shot borehole camera shots (generally 30m apart

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	control.	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 typically 25-50m apart. • Topographic control was generated from aerial surveys and detailed Lidar surveys to 0.2m accuracy. Underground void measurements are computed 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 dipping 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 and 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*	• The Mungari geology and drilling database was reviewed by acQuire in December 2015 and no material issues were

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	of sampling techniques and data.	identified.

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:*	• Refer to Appendix for the drill hole information table

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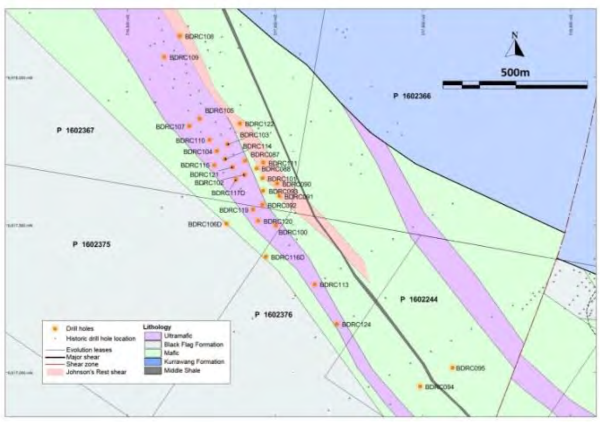
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	o easting and northing of the drillhole collar *o elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* *o dip and azimuth of the hole* *o downhole length and interception depth* *o hole length.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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, 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, 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. • 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.
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 drill hole schematic section for Johnson's Rest exploration holes and schematic plan is seen below. 

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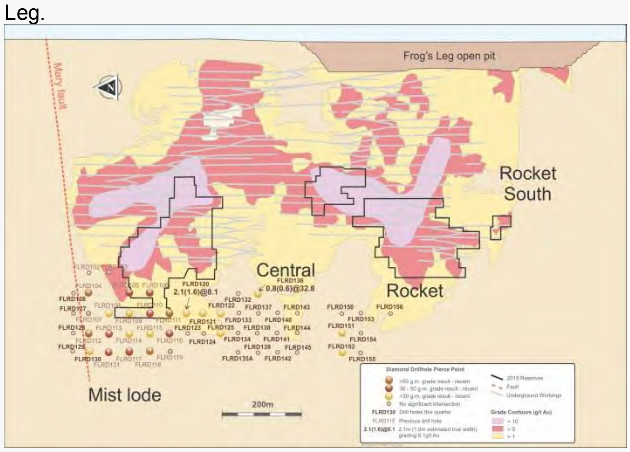
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		• Refer below for diagrams on resource definition drilling of Frog's Leg. 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• All Exploration and Resource Definition results have been reported in Appendix 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 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 Exploration, Near Mine Exploration and Resource Definition work on the Mungari tenements is planned for the remainder of 2016

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Mt Carlton

Mt Carlton 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)*	• Reported assay data for this report is based on PQ, HQ and NQ diameter core. PQ was drilled largely through weathered zones and broken ground of weak mineralisation then followed with HQ and NQ diamond core to end of hole. Oxidised core (PQ) is usually sampled using kitchen knife whiles competent core HQ and NQ size was cut with a diamond saw along orientation lines. Nominal sampling intervals for all core is 1m lengths. Shorter or longer core (<2m) sampling lengths occurs on occasions where adjustments are required to core loss, alteration or lithology changes. • 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 coreshed 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 quarter core sample is taken for every 20th core sample. • Half core samples 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).*	• Diamond drilling was undertaken with PQ, HQ and NQ bits. Holes were usually started with PQ and completed with HQ or NQ on occasions due to poor ground conditions. Coring was by triple tube and all cores were 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.*	• 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 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 core recoveries are in excess of 90%. Bonanza gold grade occurs within feeder zones with fracture filled enargite and hydrothermal breccias veining cemented in silicic alteration overprinted by sulphur salts with random acid leached zones. Core loss sometimes occurs in the acid leach zones and sheared contacts bordering mafic dykes

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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, 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 drill cores. 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. • 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. Core sample size of 2-3$^{1}/_{2}$kg 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 including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• 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 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 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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 party (Minstaff Survey Pty).
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 50m spaced lines at 25m 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 25mx25m 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 should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Results to date have not identified any bias attributed to sampling orientation. • Results to date have not identified any bias attributed to sampling orientation.
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. Samples are delivered to ALS Townsville laboratory

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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	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 mineralisation 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* *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*	• Drill hole information is provided in the Drill hole information summary table, provided in the appendix.

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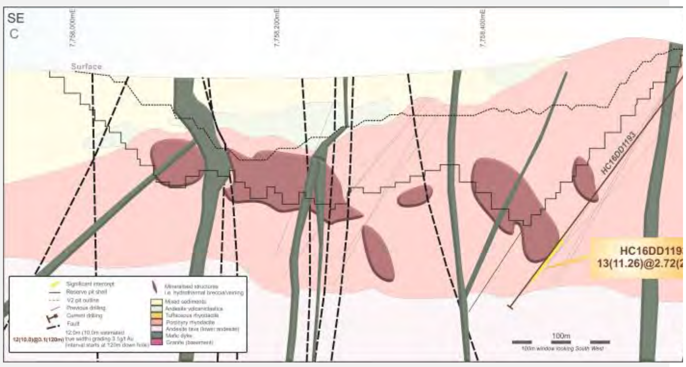
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off 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 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. • Reported intervals are downhole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided in the Drill Hole Information Summary appendix.
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 and representative sections of significant intercepts are presented below. 

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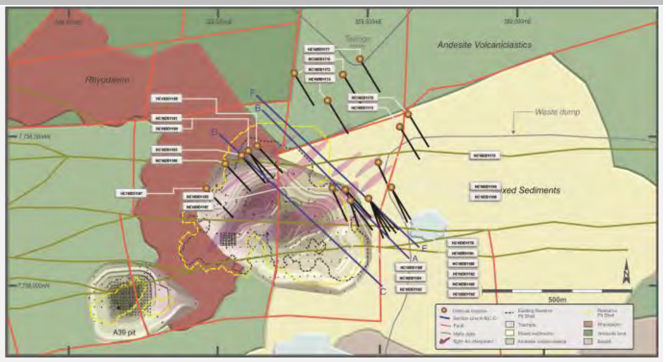
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• This release comprise of 26 diamond drill holes totalling 6,489m. Significant intercepts are presented in the Appendix. Assay results for 10 holes are pending and 6 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 FY17 Q1, the drilling strategy will be; i) continue to test for underground growth opportunities immediate north west and east of the V2 pit below the current reserve pit, and ii) Infill unclassified and inferred material to 50mX25m to define resource for potential underground project. Concurrent to this drilling program, the activities below will be carried out to improve current geology understanding and help generate additional targets. i) Update 3D geological model constructed in FY16 Q3 from geology mapping and 3D modelling review project to enhance target generation. ii) Undertake cross-hole tomography survey immediately outside V2 pit perimeter to collect high density data to resolve resistivity structure between hole locations. This project will help identify potential high grade targets.

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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 adjacent material.

APPENDIX 3 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• All significant intersections are verified by company personnel. • 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 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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	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. • 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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 the Appendix 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 geological interpretation and estimation methods was prompted by the audit and applied in the 2015 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.

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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 the 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 2.5g/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	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of*	• The sampling technique confirms the presence of epithermal quartz veining • The assays are reported as down hole intervals and an

APPENDIX 3 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
and intercept lengths	*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')*	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 in the body of the text of the report.
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 areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Results from Camembert have been modelled 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. • 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 work, including drilling, in FY17.

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*	• 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

APPENDIX 3 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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)*	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 NQ3 (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 between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• 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 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*	• 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*

Evolution MINING

APPENDIX 3 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*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, 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.*	• 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 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*	• 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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	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 orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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 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.

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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, 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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 the Appendix 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 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. 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.
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 diagrams of significant intercepts are presented in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration*	• Assay results reported are of specific regions within the drill hole identified by epithermal quartz veining.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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	
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 FY17