QUARTERLY REPORT – For the period ending 30 September 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

September quarter highlights

- Quarterly Group gold production of 205,307 ounces
- C1 cash costs of A$753 per ounce (US$571/oz)[1]
- Group All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC)[2] of A$1,060 per ounce (US$804/oz)[1]
- Operating mine cash flow of A$169.3 million
- Net mine cash flow of A$111.4 million
- A$90.0 million in debt repayments
- Final dividend of A$29.4 million paid at the increased payout rate of 4% of revenue
- Strong results from Stage H resource definition drilling at Cowal. New significant intersections:
  - 71m grading 6.92g/t Au from 572m (E42D1711F)
  - 52m grading 4.63g/t Au from 708m (E42D1717)
- Narrow, high-grade vein intersected 1km east of Frog's Leg at Mungari
  - Significant intersection: 0.4m (0.4m etw) grading 34.3g/t Au from 301m (PDDD0014)
- Mt Carlton drill results providing confidence in the continuity of mineralisation below the V2 reserve pit
  - New significant intersection: 11m (7.78m etw) grading 21.23g/t Au from 171m (HC16DD1203)
- A$880.0 million acquisition of economic interest in Ernest Henry copper-gold mine[3]
- A$401.6 million equity entitlement offer completed
- New A$475.0 million Senior Secured Syndicated Term debt facility agreed
- Sale of Pajingo gold mine[4] successfully completed
- FY17 production guidance unchanged: 800,000 – 860,000oz at an AISC of A$900 – A$960 per ounce

Consolidated production and sales summary

	Units	Dec 15 quarter	Mar 16 quarter	Jun 16 quarter	Sep 16 quarter
Gold produced	**oz**	**203,700**	**208,963**	**216,644**	**205,307**
By-product silver produced	oz	169,767	242,328	263,256	268,175
C1 Cash Cost	**A$/oz**	**759**	**752**	**732**	**753**
All-In Sustaining Cost	**A$/oz**	**1,016**	**1,015**	**1,117**	**1,060**
All-in Cost[5]	**A$/oz**	**1,164**	**1,125**	**1,211**	**1,174**
Gold sold	oz	205,863	203,910	226,558	205,858
Achieved gold price	A$/oz	1,536	1,614	1,666	1,708
Silver sold	oz	169,767	217,042	287,813	253,410
Achieved silver price	A$/oz	20	20	24	26

1. Using the average AUD:USD exchange rate for the September 2016 quarter of 0.7585
2. Includes C1 cash cost, plus royalty expense, sustaining capital, general corporate and administration expense. Calculated on per ounce sold basis
3. Refer to ASX announcement entitled "Acquisition of Economic Interest in Ernest Henry and Capital Raising" release on 24 August 2016
4. Includes the Twin Hills and Wirralie tenement packages
5. Includes AISC plus growth (major project) capital and discovery expenditure. Calculated on per ounce sold basis

OVERVIEW

Group gold production for the September 2016 quarter was 205,307 ounces (Jun qtr: 216,644oz). Average C1 cash cost was A$753/oz (Jun qtr: A$732/oz) and AISC[1] was A$1,060/oz (Jun qtr: A$1,117/oz). Using the average AUD:USD exchange rate for the quarter of 0.7585, Evolution's Group C1 cash cost equated to US$571/oz and Group AISC to US$804/oz.

In the September 2016 quarter Evolution delivered operating mine cash flow of A$169.3 million and net mine cash flow, post all sustaining and major capital, of A$111.4 million (Jun qtr: operating cash flow A$184.2 million; net mine cash flow A$119.5 million). This strong operational cash flow allowed Evolution to make debt repayments totalling A$90.0 million during the quarter.

As at 30 September 2016, outstanding debt comprised of A$75.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolver Facility and A$120.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facility B. The Group cash balance at 30 September 2016 was A$435.3 million.

Evolution completed a A$401.6 million equity entitlement offer in September 2016. These funds, together with cash and a new A$475.0 million Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facility D, will be used to pay the A$880.0 million acquisition cost to Glencore on completion of the Ernest Henry transaction.

Evolution made its seventh consecutive dividend payment during the quarter. In June 2016 Evolution increased its dividend policy from 2% to 4% of revenue which was effective for the FY16 final dividend. Cash dividends totalling A$25.6 million (net of the DRP) were returned to shareholders in September.

Results of the Cowal definition drilling program are continuing to confirm grade distribution in the Stage H pit design, increase resource confidence and extend the resource beyond the current pit limits.

At Mungari, a high-grade, laminated vein was intersected in a diamond hole 1km east of Frog's Leg along with a new zone of mineralisation identified at the Julius prospect 1.5km south of Johnson's Rest.

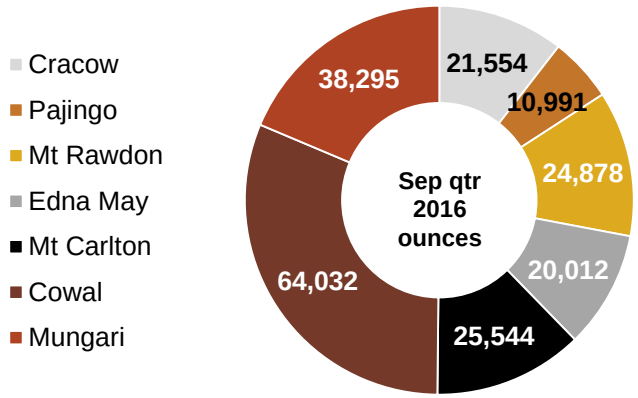
Recent drilling at Mt Carlton has verified continuity of high-grade mineralisation beneath the pit. The new results will be used to evaluate a range of pit extension and underground mining options.

On 24 August 2016 Evolution announced the acquisition of an economic interest in the Ernest Henry mine – a large scale, long life, copper-gold asset operated by Glencore plc. Evolution's economic interest consists of:

- 100% of gold and 30% of copper and silver produced during the current 11 year Life of Mine plan
- 30% contribution to current Life of Mine production costs
- 49% interest in all copper, gold and silver production beyond current Life of Mine plan
- An agreement to work together to establish a regional exploration joint venture

If Evolution had owned this asset in FY16 it would have delivered pro forma production of 88,000 ounces of gold at an AISC of A$(59) per ounce and a net mine cash flow of A$142.0 million. The transaction remains subject to Foreign Investment Review Board approval and is expected to close in the December 2016 quarter.

The sale of the Pajingo gold mine and surrounding exploration tenements to Minjar Gold was successfully completed on 1 September 2016. Evolution has now received the A$41.9 million upfront cash payment from Minjar Gold. The sale agreement also included a 1% NSR (net smelter return) royalty of up to A$10.0 million payable to an Evolution subsidiary for future gold production above 130,000 ounces from Pajingo.



1. AISC includes C1 cash cost, plus royalty expense, sustaining capital, general corporate and administration expense. Calculated on per ounce sold basis

OVERVIEW

Group safety performance

Group total recordable injury frequency rate as at 30 September 2016 was 8.8 (30 June 2016: 9.7). The lost time injury frequency rate was 1.1 (30 June 2016: 1.8). Compliance with critical controls for the top five principal hazards at each site is a focus for FY17. There is also a continued focus on reducing vehicle incidents.

As at 30 Sep 2016	LTI	LTIFR	TRIFR
Cowal	0	1.1	5.7
Mungari	0	2.7	9.4
Mt Carlton	0	0	2.2
Mt Rawdon	0	0	9.4
Edna May	0	1.7	3.5
Cracow	0	0	18.8
Pajingo	0	2.0	18.1
Group	0	1.1	8.8

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

OVERVIEW

September 2016 quarter production and cost summary

September 2016 quarter	Units	Cowal	Mungari	Mt Carlton	Mt Rawdon	Edna May	Cracow	Pajingo[5]	Group
UG lat dev - capital	m	-	510	-	-	-	433	503	1,446
UG lat dev - operating	m	-	531	-	-	-	312	222	1,065
Total UG lateral development	m	-	1,041	-	-	-	746	725	2,511
UG ore mined	kt	-	176	-	-	-	127	62	365
UG grade mined	g/t	-	4.25	-	-	-	5.36	4.45	4.67
OP capital waste	kt	-	467	379	1,689	279	-	-	2,814
OP operating waste	kt	707	1,783	245	1,477	1,293	-	-	5,506
OP ore mined	kt	2,540	340	508	1,292	541	-	-	5,220
OP grade mined	g/t	1.19	1.28	3.56	0.87	1.17	-	-	1.35
Total ore mined	kt	2,540	516	508	1,292	541	127	62	5,585
Total tonnes processed	kt	1,750	438	200	867	688	140	75	4,159
Grade processed	g/t	1.36	2.96	5.36	0.99	0.98	5.11	4.79	1.77
Recovery	%	83.4	91.7	89.3	89.7	92.5	93.8	95.4	87.9
Gold produced	**oz**	**64,032**	**38,295**	**25,544**	**24,878**	**20,012**	**21,554**	**10,991**	**205,307**
Silver produced	oz	76,508	6,505	114,432	43,416	6,594	10,292	10,429	268,175
Copper produced	t	-	-	345	-	-	-	-	345
Gold sold	oz	68,747	38,623	22,389	24,562	19,488	21,560	10,489	205,858
Achieved gold price	A$/oz	1,715	1,648	1,803	1,700	1,739	1,701	1,644	1,708
Silver sold	oz	76,508	6,505	99,666	43,416	6,594	10,292	10,429	253,410
Achieved silver price	A$/oz	26	26	27	26	26	26	26	26
Copper sold	t	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	295
Achieved copper price	A$/t	-	-	6,217	-	-	-	-	6,217
Cost Summary									
Mining	A$/prod oz	261	505	160	361	624	450	418	370
Processing	A$/prod oz	441	248	255	374	598	214	252	355
Administration and selling costs	A$/prod oz	121	88	219	122	143	123	149	131
Stockpile adjustments	A$/prod oz	(104)	61	(132)	(282)	(29)	81	102	(61)
By-product credits	A$/prod oz	(31)	(4)	(178)	(45)	(9)	(12)	(25)	(42)
C1 Cash Cost (produced oz)	**A$/prod oz**	**687**	**897**	**323**	**530**	**1,327**	**856**	**897**	**753**
C1 Cash Cost (sold oz)	A$/sold oz	640	890	369	537	1,363	856	940	751
Royalties	A$/sold oz	52	43	145	92	74	91	97	74
Gold in Circuit and other adjustments	A$/sold oz	26	(19)	(80)	(9)	(25)	(2)	(102)	(12)
Sustaining capital[1,2]	A$/sold oz	176	159	302	126	40	290	473	195
Reclamation and other adjustments	A$/sold oz	13	8	43	19	20	18	14	17
Administration costs[3]	A$/sold oz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
All-in Sustaining Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**907**	**1,081**	**779**	**764**	**1,472**	**1,253**	**1,422**	**1,060**
Major project capital	A$/sold oz	-	73	99	231	228	45	136	85
Discovery	A$/sold oz	(0)	86	9	1	1	36	19	29
All-in Cost	**A$/sold oz**	**907**	**1,240**	**887**	**996**	**1,701**	**1,334**	**1,577**	**1,174**
Depreciation & Amortisation[4]	A$/prod oz	245	523	500	470	497	524	0	377

1. Sustaining Capital for WGC purposes includes 60% UG mine development capital
2. Group Sustaining Capital includes a reduction of A$1.67/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$0.95/oz
5. Represents 62 days of production. Pajingp was sold on 1 September 2016

OPERATIONS

Cowal, New South Wales (100%)

Cowal produced 64,032oz of gold in the September quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$687/oz and AISC of A$907/oz (Jun 2016 qtr: 65,926oz, C1 A$612/oz and AISC A$915/oz).

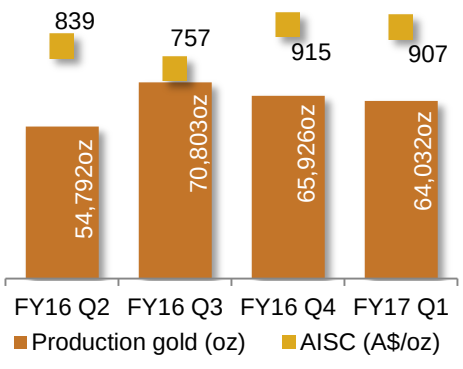
Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$63.7 million. Cowal delivered a net mine cash flow of A$51.5 million (Jun 2016 qtr: A$42.2 million), post sustaining capital of A$12.2 million.

Two shutdowns occurred in the processing plant during the quarter. A shutdown in September was brought forward from October due to weather conditions temporarily impacting operations.

Mining activities focussed on the Stage G cutback to a current operating level of 921mRL.

E42 resource definition drilling in support of the Stage H cutback feasibility study is progressing well and delivering strong results. This program was the major contributor to sustaining capital expenditure during the quarter.

Late in the quarter the NSW Central West region was impacted by a severe weather event which caused flooding in the local communities of Forbes and Condobolin. Evolution deployed Cowal's Emergency Response Team and additional crews and vehicles to assist the SES in mitigating the impact on these communities. This weather event had no material impact on Cowal production.



Mungari, Western Australia (100%)

Mungari produced 38,295oz of gold in the September quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$897/oz and AISC of A$1,081/oz (June 2015 qtr: 43,448oz, C1 A$643/oz and AISC A$944/oz).

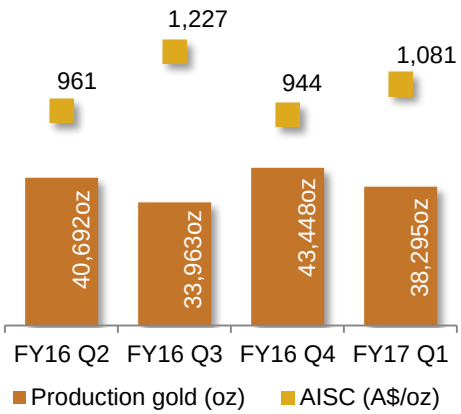
Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$30.0 million. Mungari delivered a net mine cash flow of A$21.0 million, post sustaining capital and major capital of A$8.9 million.

The Frog's Leg underground mine produced 176kt at an average grade of 4.25g/t Au. The lower grade was due to the timing of access to the high-grade stopes at Mist and lower than anticipated grade in various stoping areas mined during the quarter. Grades will increase during the December quarter as scheduled production accesses higher grade stopes.

Productivity improvements saw development metres increase by 24% compared to the prior quarter with no change in equipment or resources.

Mining of the White Foil open pit focussed on Stage 2b and Stage 3. Total open pit material movement of 2.6Mt was on plan despite the significant winter rain impact during July and August. In the month of September mining costs per tonne were 9% lower than the FY16 average. The introduction of larger 785t trucks, the completion of Stage 3 setup works and expected better weather should see unit mining rates continue to improve in the December quarter.

The plant processed 438kt during the quarter at an average recovery rate of 91.7%. Lower recovery rates were predominantly due to paste dilution and lower feed grade.



OPERATIONS

Mt Carlton, Queensland (100%)

Mt Carlton produced of 25,544oz of payable gold contained in 13,056 dry metric tonnes (dmt) of gold concentrate. Concentrate shipments for the September quarter were 11,260dmt across six shipments. A total of 199,802 tonnes of V2 ore grading 5.36g/t Au was treated during the quarter.

Costs remain low with C1 cash costs of A$323/oz and an AISC of A$779/oz (Jun 2016 qtr: C1 A$531/oz, AISC A$917/oz).

Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$25.5 million. Mt Carlton delivered a net mine cash flow of A$16.5 million, post sustaining capital and major capital of A$9.0 million.

A 2.5m lift on the tailings storage facility was completed during the quarter. Good progress has been made on the gravity recovery gold circuit with commissioning expected in the March 2017 quarter.

Mining of the Stage 2 pit was completed during the quarter. The December quarter will see accelerated mining of the Stage 3 pit to allow access to high-grade ore in the second half of FY17.

Resource definition drilling at Mt Carlton has verified continuity of high grade mineralisation beneath the V2 pit. The new results will be used to evaluate a range of pit extension and underground mining options.

Mt Rawdon, Queensland (100%)

Mt Rawdon produced 24,878oz of gold in the September quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$530/oz and AISC of A$764/oz (Jun 2016 qtr: 22,035oz, cash cost A$679/oz, AISC A$1,082/oz).

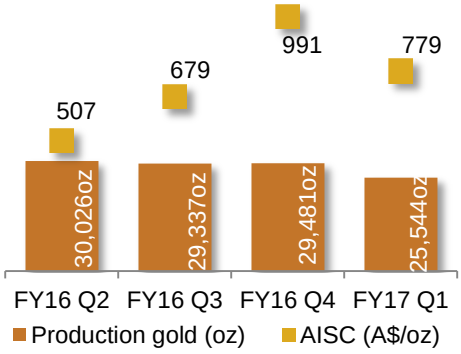
Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$19.3 million. Mt Rawdon delivered a net mine cash flow of A$10.5 million, post sustaining capital and major capital of A$8.8 million.

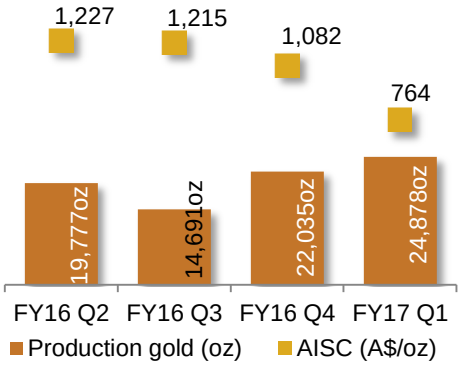
The lower costs and increased cash flow represents a significant turnaround for Mt Rawdon predominantly due to a declining strip ratio and increased grades.

Mining activities were focussed on the continuation of exposing Stage 4 ore and the completion of Stage 3. The ore extracted from Stage 4 provided the majority of the mill feed and continues to reconcile positively against the resource model.

Total ore mined of 1.29Mt at an average grade of 0.87g/t Au provided capacity during the September quarter to stockpile the lower grade ore. The increased ore stockpiles and completion of Stage 3 will provide optionality during the upcoming wet season.

In the December quarter, work will focus on waste and ore movements from Stage 4 western wall while supplying ore to the mill from Stage 4 north. This is expected to increase the operation's ore blending capacity and enable consistent mill feed.





OPERATIONS

Edna May, Western Australia (100%)

Gold production of 20,012oz was achieved in the September quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$1,327/oz and AISC of A$1,472/oz (Jun 2016 qtr: 17,895oz, C1 cash cost A$1,516/oz, AISC A$1,554/oz).

Costs remained unacceptably high during the September quarter. The lower material movement in FY16 due to weather events and mine scheduling issues continued to impact performance. A new site general manager has been appointed and a full review of the operation is being undertaken.

Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$5.3 million. Edna May delivered a net mine cash flow of A$0.1 million, post sustaining capital and major capital of A$5.2 million.

Mining was focussed on the Stage 2 cutback leading to an increase in tonnes mined in the September quarter. Mined grade of 1.17g/t was 30% higher than the previous quarter as mining progressed into the base of the original Stage 1 pit.

The development of the underground portal has been successfully completed and has broken through into the existing decline. By the end of September approximately 50m of decline had been rehabilitated.

The quarter included a five day shutdown in July to change out steel linings in the SAG Mill and a one day shutdown in September to change out SAG Mill lifters.

Pajingo, Queensland (100%)

The sale of Pajingo was completed on 1 September 2016. During the 62 days of the September quarter still under Evolution ownership Pajingo produced 10,991oz of gold at a C1 cash cost of A$897/oz and an AISC of A$1,422/oz.

Cracow, Queensland (100%)

Cracow produced 21,554oz of gold in the September quarter at a C1 cash cost of A$856/oz, and AISC of A$1,253/oz (June 2016 qtr: 21,281oz, C1 A$877/oz, AISC A$1,366/oz).

140kt of ore was processed at an average grade of 5.11g/t Au. Gold recovery was 93.8% with plant utilisation of 99.1%.

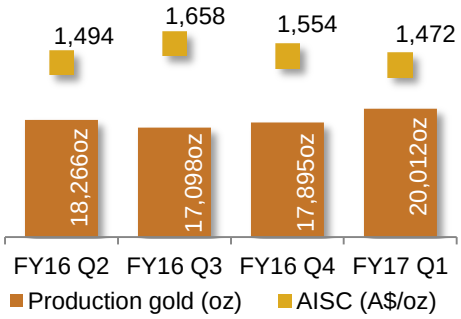
Cracow has now operated for 37 consecutive months without a lost time injury – a significant safety achievement.

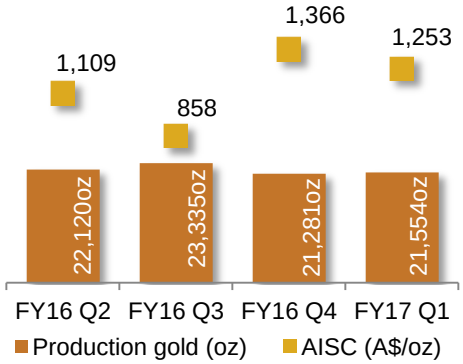
Mine operating cash flow for the quarter was A$18.0 million. Cracow delivered a net mine cash flow of A$10.7 million, post sustaining capital and major capital of A$7.3 million.

The increase in AISC in the September quarter related to capital expenditure on mobile equipment rebuilds, a TSF lift, increased resource definition drilling and the Fine Grind Mill project.

A total of 127kt of ore was mined at an average grade of 5.36g/t Au. Primary ore sources were Kilkenny, Empire and Klondyke ore bodies.

Operating development of 312m and capital development of 433m were achieved during the quarter. Development focussed on the Coronation and the Griffin deposits. A drill platform for testing the Baz and Killarney deposits was completed. Stoping and production drilling were a priority to establish the Kilkenny transverse stopes and the Empire 1874 stope.





CORPORATE

Financials

The September quarter again highlighted the strength of Evolution's cash generating asset base with operating mine cash flow of A$169.3 million (June 2016 qtr: A$184.2 million) and net mine cash flow of A$111.4 million (Jun 2016 qtr: A$119.5 million).

Total Group gold sold was 205,858oz at an average price of A$1,708/oz (June 2016 qtr: 226,558oz at A$1,666/oz). Deliveries into the hedge book totalled 63,751oz at an average price of A$1,576/oz with the remaining 142,107oz of gold delivered on the spot market at an average price of A$1,760/oz.

All sites were again cash positive after meeting their sustaining and major capital. Cowal net mine cash flow of A$51.5 million was just below its quarterly record while Mungari (A$21.0 million) and Mt Carlton (A$16.5 million) also contributed strongly. Mt Rawdon increased both operating (A$19.3 million) and net mine cash flow (A$10.5 million) on the back of higher production and lower sustaining capital.

Cash flow (A$M)	Operating Mine Cash Flow	Sustaining Capital	Major Projects Capital[1]	Net Mine Cash Flow
Cowal	63.7	(12.1)	(0.1)	51.5
Mungari	30.0	(4.2)	(4.7)	21.0
Mt Carlton	25.5	(6.8)	(2.2)	16.5
Mt Rawdon	19.3	(3.1)	(5.7)	10.5
Edna May	5.3	(0.8)	(4.4)	0.1
Cracow	18.0	(4.8)	(2.5)	10.7
Pajingo	7.5	(2.8)	(3.6)	1.1
September 16 Quarter	**169.3**	**(34.6)**	**(23.2)**	**111.4**

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

Total capital expenditure for the quarter of A$57.9 million was in line with plan (Jun 2016 qtr: A$64.7 million). The main capital projects included: Cowal resource definition drilling (A$7.3 million); tailings storage facility lift at Mt Carlton (A$5.0 million); Edna May underground mine project (A$2.8 million); capital waste stripping or development at Mt Rawdon (A$5.7 million), Edna May (A$1.7 million), Mungari (A$1.6 million stripping, A$5.6M underground development), Cracow (A$2.4 million) and Pajingo (A$3.6M); and purchase of new equipment at Cracow (A$1.6M).

Discovery expenditure in the quarter totalled A$5.9 million (Jun 2016 qtr: A$10.6 million). This decrease reflects lower planned activity at Puhipuhi, and lower expenditure at Pajingo and Wirralie following the divestment of these assets during the quarter. Corporate administration costs for the quarter were A$6.1 million (Jun 2016 qtr: A$8.9 million) with the June quarter containing a number of financial year-end charges and adjustments.

The strong net mine cash flow and proceeds from the sale of Pajingo was directed towards continued debt reduction. The Company made debt repayments totalling A$90.0 million during the quarter.

Evolution paid a final dividend for the 2016 financial year of A$29.4 million (A$25.6 million net cash outflow after DRP) which reflected the new dividend policy announced in June 2016 which doubled the payout ratio to 4% of revenue.

During the quarter Evolution successfully completed an equity raising of A$401.6 million via a fully underwritten accelerated renounceable entitlement offer. The proceeds for the equity raising will be used, in conjunction with a new debt facility, to fund the acquisition of an economic interest in Ernest Henry.

At 30 September 2016 the gross debt outstanding under the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolving and Term Facility was A$195.0 million. This is comprised of A$75.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolver

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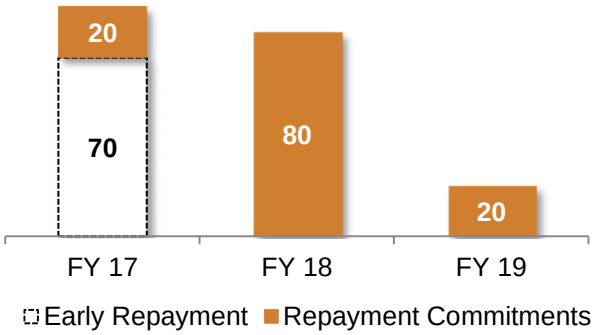
Facility and A$120.0 million in the Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facility B. The undrawn amount of the Senior Secured Syndicated Revolver Facility increased to A$225.0 million.

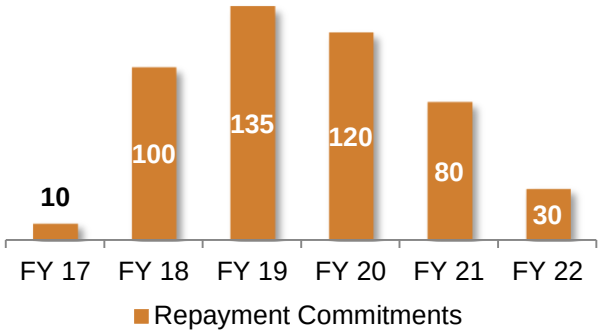
As a part of the Ernest Henry transaction Evolution has entered into a new Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facility D for A$475.0 million over a period of five years to October 2021. The Company finalised terms and executed the agreements for this new facility before the end of the September. Based on the Company outlook, the final amount of this new term facility is A$475.0 million which is A$25.0 million lower than the amount underwritten by the banks at the time of the announcement of the Ernest Henry transaction.

The amortisation profiles of the two Senior Secured Syndicated Term Facilities are as shown below.

Facility B amortisation profile (A$M)



Facility D amortisation profile (A$M)



Debt repayment obligations for the remainder of FY17 amount to only A$30.0 million. Evolution remains focussed on reducing the Company's debt profile. This is evidenced by the repayment of A$412.0 million of debt in the past 13 months.

The balance sheet and debt repayment commitments are supported by Evolution's hedge book. As at 30 September 2016 the hedge book stood at 643,238oz at an average price of A$1,628/oz.

The Group cash balance at 30 September 2016 was A$435.3 million (30 June 2016: A$17.3 million). The table below shows the movement of cash for the September quarter. The acquisition and integration costs in the September quarter mainly relate to legal, accounting and ASX fees for the Pajingo disposal and the agreement to acquire an economic interest in Ernest Henry.

Cash flow (A$M)	September 2016 qtr
Opening Cash Balance 1 July 2016	**17.3**
Net mine cash flow	111.4
Corporate and discovery	(12.0)
Net Interest expense	(4.8)
Dividend payment (Net of DRP)	(25.6)
Debt repayment	(90.0)
Working capital movement	(2.4)
Acquisition and integration costs	(2.1)
Sale of Pajingo	41.9
Cash Balance (excluding equity raising)	**33.7**
Equity Raising	401.6
Closing Cash Balance 30 September 2016	**435.3**

EXPLORATION

Exploration highlights

- Dr Glen Masterman, VP Discovery and Chief Geologist, commenced employment in August 2016
- Results of the Cowal resource definition drilling program are continuing to confirm grade distribution in the Stage H pit design, increase resource confidence and extend the resource beyond the pit limits. New zones of mineralisation have been intersected to the south-west of E42 and outside of the A$1800/oz resource limits
- At Mungari, a high-grade, laminated vein was intersected in a diamond hole 1km east of Frog's Leg. The new vein shares characteristics with the Raleigh deposit (further north). Work is ongoing to understand the significance of the results
- Drilling at Mungari regional tenements identified a new zone of mineralisation at the Julius prospect 1.5km south of Johnson's Rest
- Recent drilling at Mt Carlton has confirmed continuity of high-grade mineralisation beneath the V2 pit. The new results will be used to evaluate a range of pit extension and underground mining options
- FY17 exploration budget of A$25 – A$30 million

Cowal, New South Wales (100%)

Near mine exploration

E42 Stage H resource definition diamond and RC drilling program

Thirty nine diamond drill holes (30,997m) and six Reverse Circulation (RC) holes (1,560m) were completed as part of the E42 Stage H resource definition program and targeted mineralisation below the south-west wall. The program's objective was to increase the resource classification to an Indicated Mineral Resource and the Ore Reserves inside the Stage H pit design. The diamond holes included five parent holes and 34 daughter (wedge) holes. Since commencement of the Stage H drilling program, a total of 83 RC and diamond holes for 43,000m (95% of program) have been drilled to the end of the September quarter.

Infill drill results have confirmed the continuity of mineralisation within the Stage H cutback design. Step-out drill holes have intersected new zones of mineralisation which extend the limits of mineralisation to the south-west of E42. The drill holes have intersected broad zones of mineralisation with robust grades. The occurrence of high-grade intercepts indicates the potential for an increase in the grade of the current Mineral Resource estimate. Mineralisation remains open down plunge.

New significant intercepts included[1]:

- 71m grading 6.92g/t Au from 572m (E42D1711F)
- 13m grading 3.70g/t Au from 755m (E42D1713B)
- 20m grading 3.33g/t Au from 722m (E42D1715)
- 52m grading 4.63g/t Au from 708m (E42D1717)

Previously reported intercepts from the quarter included[2]:

- 62m grading 2.16g/t Au from 530m (E42D1711D)
- 41m grading 6.46g/t Au from 583m (E42D1712)
- 110m grading 1.43g/t Au from 704m (E42D1712A)
- 14m grading 8.09g/t Au from 610m (E42D1713A)
- 40m grading 2.76g/t Au from 485m (E42D1714)

Stage H diamond drilling is planned to conclude in the December quarter and the resource model will be updated to incorporate these results early in 2017. Due to the success of the program, step-out drilling commenced in late September. Holes are being collared between 100m and 150m south-west of the pit crest. The intent of the six-hole program is to extend the E42 Mineral Resource down plunge. A deep exploration hole is also planned to be drilled in the December quarter up to 300m from the pit crest. The aim is to test the continuity and extent of the E42 mineralised system. If successful, further infill and step-out drilling will be undertaken throughout H2 FY17.

1. Reported intervals reported in this release are down hole widths as true widths are not currently known. An estimated true width (etw) is provided where possible
2. Full details of these exploration results are provided in the report entitled "Cowal E42 Drilling Update" released to the ASX on 12 September 2016 and are available to view at www.asx.com.au

EXPLORATION

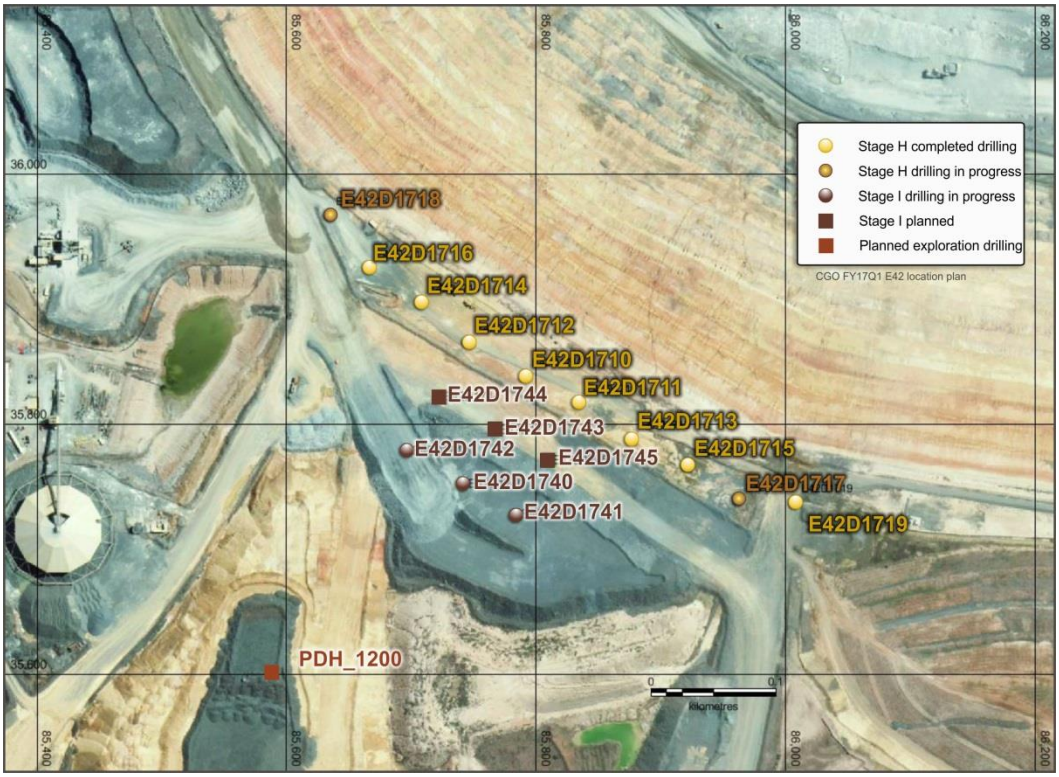


Figure 1: Cowal drill hole location plan showing reported drill holes

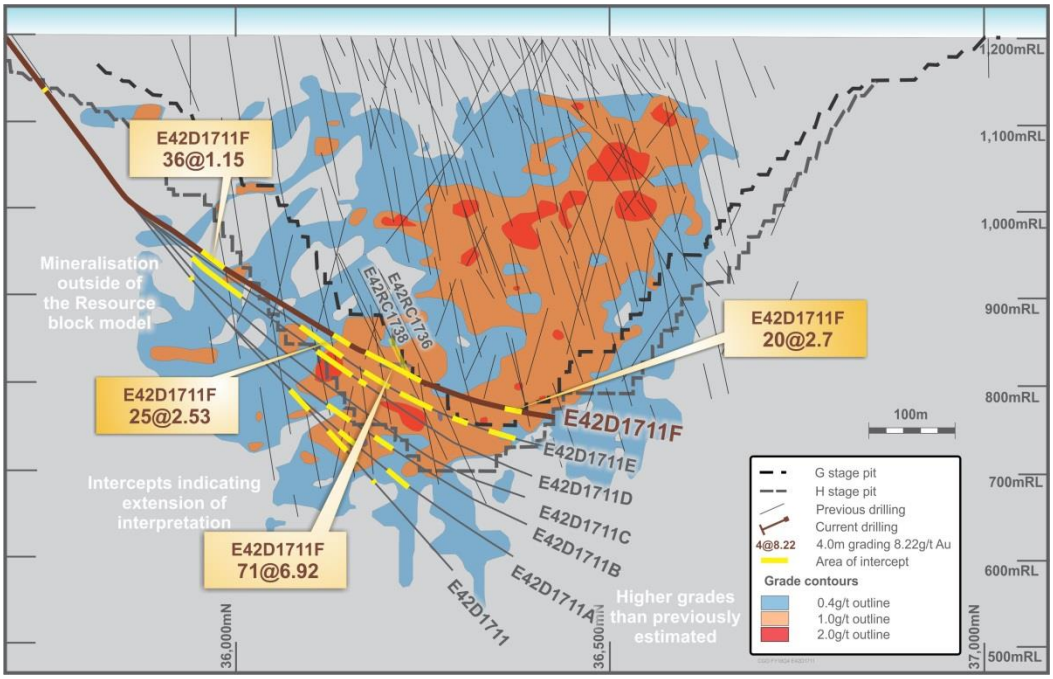


Figure 2: Schematic section of E42D1711 significant intersections and model contours illustrating the robustness of the model within Stage H cutback

EXPLORATION

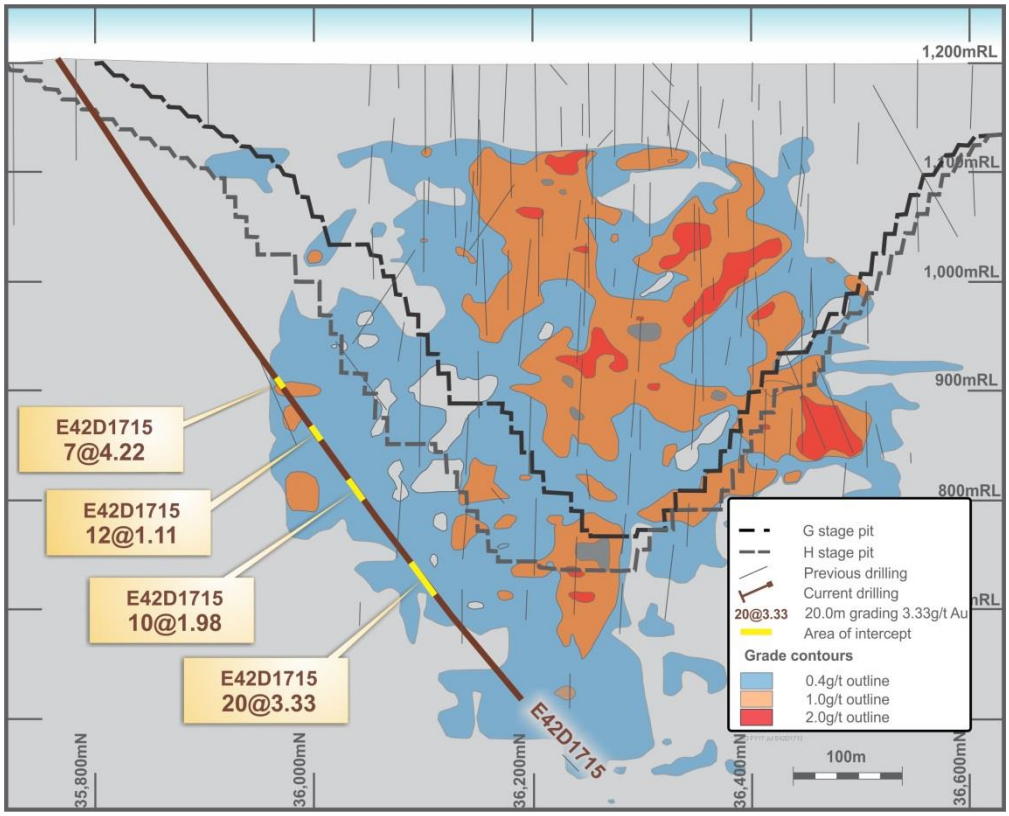


Figure 3: Schematic section of hole E42D1715 showing new zones of mineralisation outside of the model

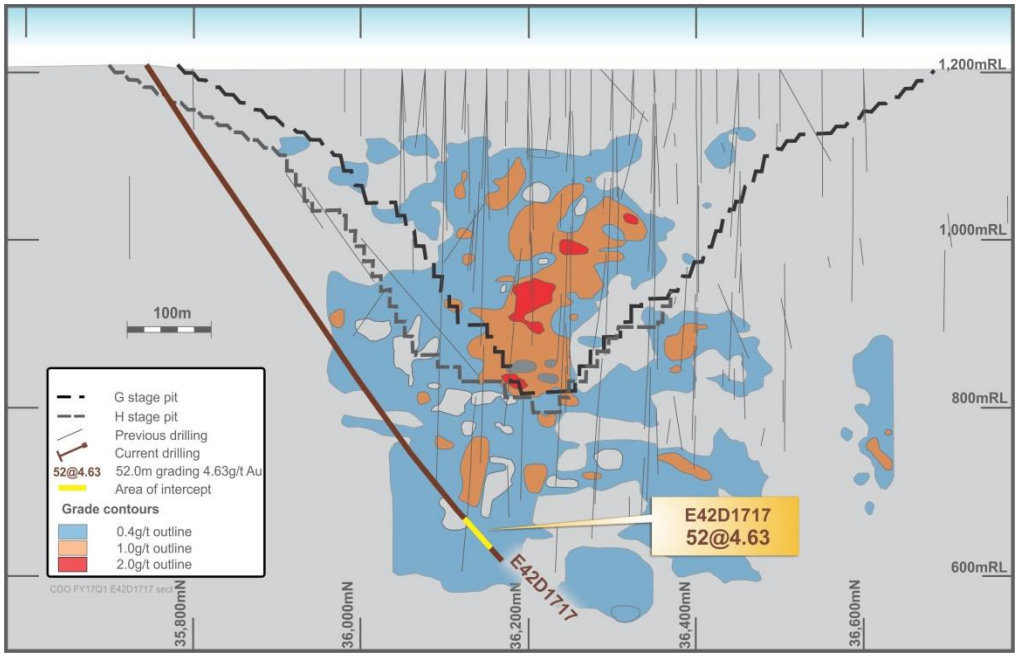


Figure 4: Schematic section of hole E42D1717 showing new zones of mineralisation outside of the model

EXPLORATION

Mungari, Western Australia (100%)

Near mine exploration

Exploration drilling totalled 167 holes for 22,724m across the Mungari tenure and included diamond, RC and aircore drilling. The majority of drilling was undertaken at Johnson's Rest/Broads Dam area, with additional targets tested in the Park Dam project area (1km east of the Frog's Leg mine) and Area 11 located along the Kunanalling trend (acquired as part of the Phoenix Gold transaction[1]).

In the Park Dam area, two diamond holes were drilled to test an interpreted north-south striking structure named Frog's Leg East. Both drill holes encountered laminated quartz veins and base metal sulphide minerals, analogous to the mineralisation style seen at the Raleigh deposit. Gold mineralisation was intersected in both holes and significant intersections included:

- 2.2m (2.0m etw) grading 5.8g/t Au from 150.7m (PDDD0014)
- 0.4m (0.4m etw) grading 34.3g/t Au from 300.9m (PDDD0014)
- 3.0m (2.7m etw) grading 1.4g/t Au from 305.0m (PDDD0014)

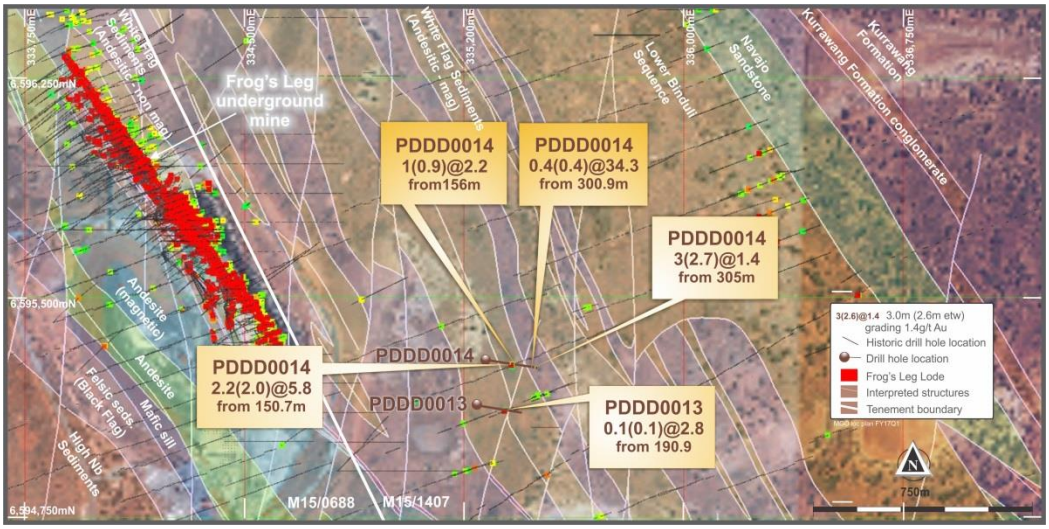


Figure 5: Map showing location of Frog's Leg East and the collar position of holes PDDD0013 & PDDD0014

Ground magnetics and gravity is planned to sharpen targeting of the follow-up drilling. The aim is to understand if results in holes PDDD0014 are potentially indicative of a new high-grade vein in the Mungari camp.

At Johnson's Rest, consolidation of drilling data and geological modelling of results commenced. Deeper drilling is planned for the December quarter which will be incorporated into the geological model with the objective of delivering a Mineral Resource model for economic evaluation.

Follow up drilling from the framework program in the June quarter 2016 defined a new target called Julius. A total of 15 holes have defined a zone of anomalous mineralisation 950m long (Figure 6). Mineralisation is open to the south and at depth and will be followed up in the December quarter. Significant intersections at Julius included:

- 16m (14.2m etw) grading 3.5g/t Au from 94m (ZSRC096)
- 5m (4.5m etw) grading 7.4g/t Au from 73m (ZSRC097)

1. Acquisition of Phoenix Gold Limited by Evolution Mining Limited closed on 30 December 2015

EXPLORATION

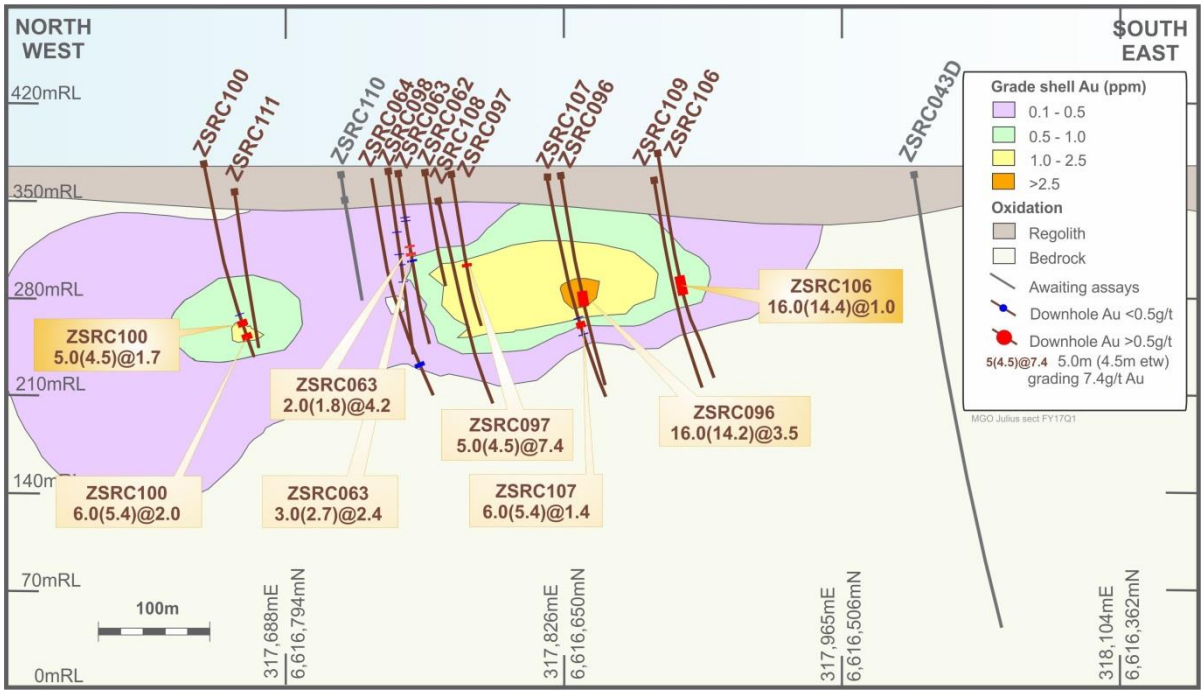


Figure 6: Schematic long section of Julius mineralised zone

Regional aircore drilling testing for parallel zones to Johnson's Rest commenced in September. No assay results have yet been returned. Evaluation of this area will continue in the December 2016 quarter.

Resource definition drilling

Frog's Leg

A total of 10 holes for 1,845.3m were drilled at Mist and Rocket South and tested for high-grade mineralisation below the Dec15 Ore Reserve limits. Significant results returned at Mist included:

- 4.7m (3.76m etw) grading 3.02g/t (FLRD198)
- 5.2m (4.6m etw) grading 2.68g/t (FLRD201)
- 8.5m (6.8m etw) grading 2.59g/t (FLRD202)
- 14.2m (10.3m etw) grading 2.56g/t (FLRD203)

Final assays were also returned for Rocket South and the best result was:

- 4.0m (1.1m etw) grading 9.82g/t (FLRD171)

Surface Drilling

Work completed during the quarter included the ranking and updating of the geological interpretation at White Foil and several regional open pit resources (acquired as part of the Phoenix Gold transaction). By quarter's end, two rigs were mobilised to site to undertake a 2,550m RC and diamond drilling campaign. Both rigs are scheduled to remain onsite throughout Q2 FY17.

Mt Carlton, Queensland (100%)

Resource definition drilling

Infill drilling into the West and Link zones below the V2 pit continued during the quarter with a total of 25 diamond holes for 5,431m (HCDD1198-HCDD1222) completed. The program's objective was to define the extent of high-grade mineralisation in each zone, increase the confidence of the resource classification to an Indicated Mineral Resource and to provide sufficient information for a range of open pit extension or

EXPLORATION

underground mining options to be evaluated in Q2 FY17. The results were encouraging and confirmed the continuity of high-grade mineralisation within the West and Link zones. Significant intersections included:

- 11m (7.78m etw) grading 21.23g/t Au from 171m
  - including 7m (4.95 etw) grading 32.75g/t Au (HC16DD1203) – West zone
- 7m (6.60m etw) grading 3.48g/t Au from 171m
  - including 2m (1.73 etw) 7.73g/t Au and 2m (1.73 etw) grading 3.17g/t Au (HC16DD1196) – Link zone
- 7m (5.36m etw) grading 2.48g/t Au from 161m
  - including 3m (2.30 etw) grading 5.2g/t Au (HC16DD1201) – Link zone

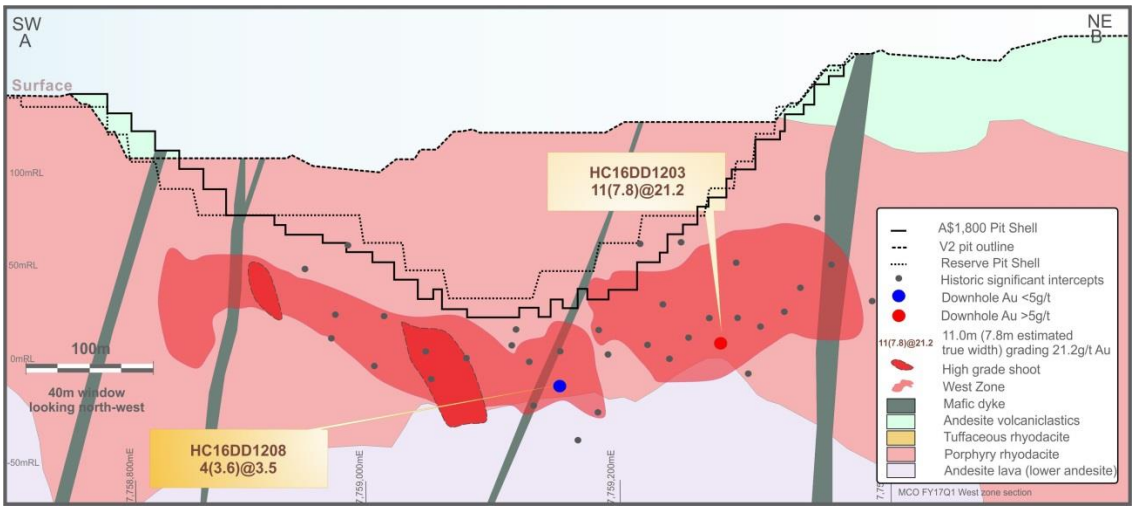


Figure 7: West zone schematic longitudinal section and significant intersections

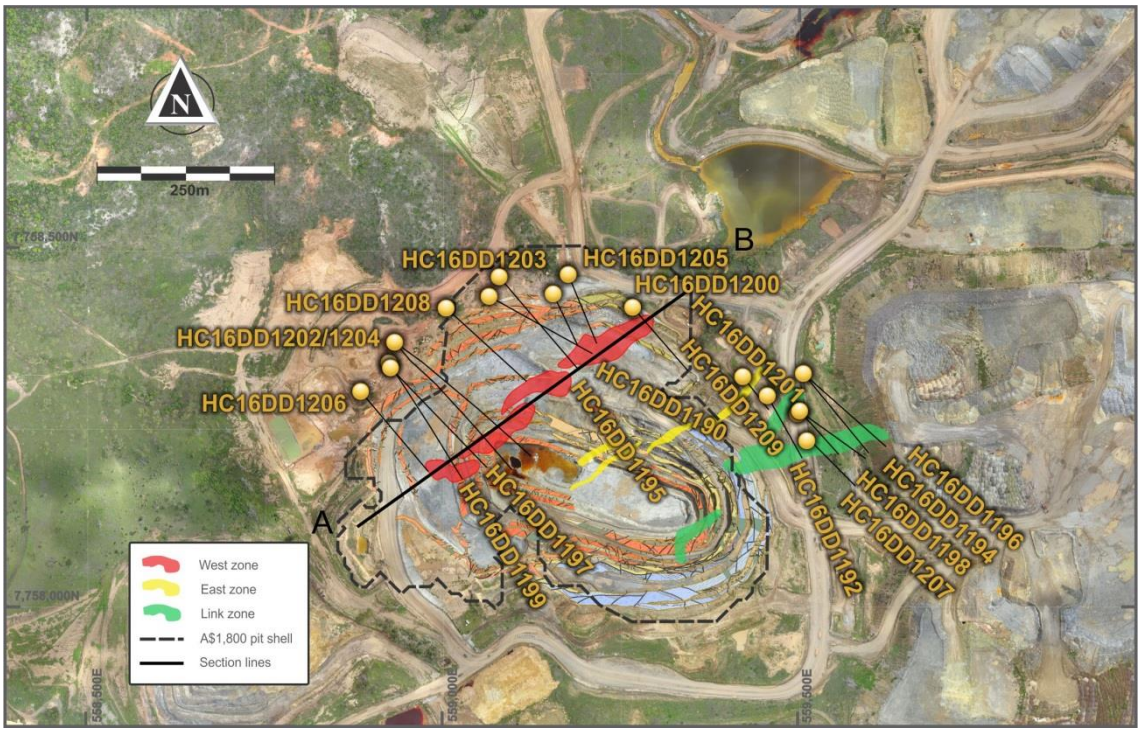


Figure 8: Mt Carlton drill hole location plan showing reported drill holes

EXPLORATION

Cracow, Queensland (100%)

Regional exploration

A total of 2,609m of drilling was completed at Cracow, testing seismic targets within the Phoenix South Corridor and on the southern 2D2R seismic line.

Drill testing along the southern 2D2R seismic line concluded in July, with the completion of KRC156. Drilling intersected hydrothermal alteration and anomalous gold and associated pathfinder elements associated with an important fault structure. Further work will be completed to understand the significance of these results.

Regional exploration activities were ongoing, with structural mapping and rock chip sampling completed in the Cracow Creek – Buffel Hill structural corridor. A soil sampling and mapping program was completed at the Boughyard prospect. The focus in Q2 FY2017 will be on reconnaissance mapping and geochemical sampling in the southern and northern extents of the Cracow tenement.

Resource Definition Drilling

A total of 8,580m of resource definition drilling was completed at Coronation, Baz and Killarney. The infill drilling at Coronation confirmed the grade continuity and also identified that mineralisation is not closed off to the north of Zone 10 (Figure 9). Activity next quarter will focus on infill and extensional drilling at Coronation and drill testing at the Killarney, Baz and Denmead areas.

Significant intersections returned at Coronation included:

- 19.05m (16.67m etw) grading 10.68g/t Au (CNU106)
- 14.70m (14.58 m etw) grading 4.95g/t Au (CNU121)
- 10.85m (10.84m etw) grading 6.30g/t Au (CNU122)
- 16.00m (13.25m etw) grading 4.24g/t Au (CNU125)
- 3.85m (3.40m etw) grading 18.89g/t Au (CNU128)
- 15.40m (14.34m etw) grading 6.26g/t Au (CNU130)

Significant intersections returned at Baz included:

- 5.8m (2.85m etw) grading 4.10g/t Au (BZU001)
- 4.5m (3.4m etw) grading 11.73g/t Au (BZU002)

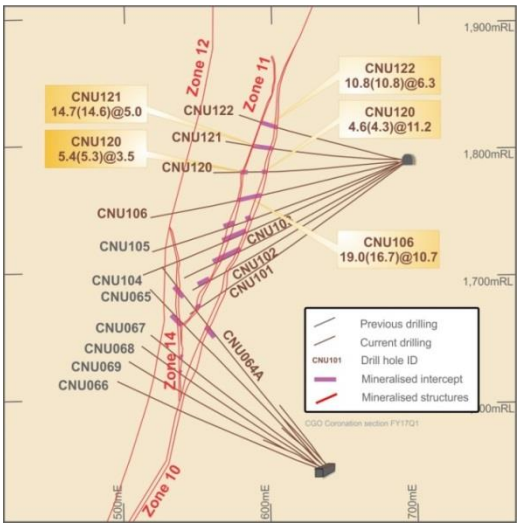


Figure 9: Schematic section of Coronation

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

A 23 hole drilling program (for 6,290m) commenced late in the quarter to test deeper ironstone-hosted high-grade gold targets down dip and along strike of previously reported intersections at Edna Beryl. Joint Venture partner Emmerson Resources Limited will release assay results when they become available.

Puhipuhi, New Zealand (100%)

Drilling at the Puhipuhi project continued during the quarter. A total of four diamond drill holes were completed and a fifth hole is in progress (2,025m drilled to end of September). Holes are testing CSAMT and geochemical targets in a setting permissive of hosting low sulphidation epithermal veins. Approximately 4,000m of diamond drilling is planned for the Phase One program.

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

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 mine exploration	Andrew Engelbrecht	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Mungari regional exploration	Julian Woodcock	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
Cracow exploration results	Christopher Wilson	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
Colin (Cobb) Johnstone	Lead Independent Director
Naguib Sawiris	Non-executive Director
Jim Askew	Non-executive Director
Sébastien de Montessus	Non-executive Director
Graham Freestone	Non-executive Director
Tommy McKeith	Non-executive Director

Company Secretary

Evan Elstein

Investor enquiries

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

Media enquiries

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

Internet address

www.evolutionmining.com.au

Registered and principal office

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

Share register

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

Stock exchange listing

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

Issued share capital

At 30 September 2016 issued share capital was 1,675,553,736 ordinary shares.

Conference call

Jake Klein (Executive Chairman), Lawrie Conway (Finance Director and Chief Financial Officer), Mark Le Messurier (Chief Operating Officer), and Glen Masterman (VP Discovery and Chief Geologist) will host a conference call to discuss the quarterly results at ***11.00am Sydney time on Monday 17 October 2016.***

Shareholder – live audio stream

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

Analysts and media – conference call details

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

Participant PIN code: 966166#

Dial-in numbers:

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

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

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)	Au(g/t)
E42D1711F	Core	6277498	537447	212.0	797.4	-53.1	24.8	230	3	0.49
								345	36	1.15
								402	28	0.61
								447	11	0.49
								492	5	0.47
								521	25	2.53
								555	11	1.65
								572	71	6.92
								649	7	2.26
								682	11	0.84
								700	24	0.84
								740	20	2.70
								768	22	1.13
E42D1712B	Core	6277549	537359	212.0	897.0	-53.9	26.5	363	8	0.98
								473	86	0.99
								566	76	0.86
								648	18	2.57
								672	8	0.40
								706	8	0.53
								721	23	0.83
								750	8	0.94
								767	43	0.69
								829	18	0.89
								870	5	0.62
E42D1712C	Core	6277549	537359	212.0	781.0	-53.9	26.5	212	8	0.93
								272	12	0.44
								326	14	1.61
								355	3	1.22
								370	13	1.25
								444	6	0.48
								474	13	0.84
								496	4	0.62
								529	10	0.58
								570	3	0.71
								580	30	0.90
								642	6	0.72
								655	3	1.27
								699	8	0.72
								744	3	4.39
E42D1713A	Core	6277579	537542	212.0	869.0	-56.1	24.0	549	14	0.89

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

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	Au(g/t)
								577	5	7.63
								610	14	8.09
								632	6	1.83
								669	23	0.99
								726	4	0.43
								738	9	0.52
								754	5	0.47
								790	16	0.74
E42D1713B	Core	6277579	537542	212.0	862.0	-56.1	24.0	448	16	2.13
								473	4	1.74
								512	16	1.59
								578	5	2.01
								610	16	1.25
								633	9	0.80
								661	8	0.95
								678	8	3.15
								696	9	1.45
								739	7	0.57
								755	13	3.70
								798	5	2.18
								843	5	1.06
E42D1715	Core	6277447	537533	212.0	846.4	-55.0	24.1	106	3	0.60
								137	6	1.55
								275	4	0.45
								324	7	4.22
								402	12	1.11
								423	20	0.57
								489	10	1.98
								505	3	0.94
								522	10	0.96
								540	11	0.67
								592	27	1.63
								636	19	0.47
								683	5	0.44
								722	20	3.33
								760	11	1.29
								779	9	1.81
E42D1715B	Core	6277447	537533	212.0	853.7	-55.0	24.1	619	11	2.78
E42D1717	Core	6277422	537575	212.0	786.3	-54.6	24.2	360	4	0.74
								371	7	0.74
								423	7	2.34
								464	22	0.53

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

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	Au(g/t)
								493	7	0.84
								595	4	0.54
								616	10	2.70
								664	3	1.93
								676	9	0.65
								708	52	4.63

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)
PDDD013	Core	6,595,131	335,296	340	281.4	-60	100	190.9	0.1	0.1	2.8
PDDD014	Core	6,595,289	335,324	340	344.5	-60	100	150.7	2.2	2.0	5.8
PDDD014	Core	6,595,289	335,324	340	344.5	-60	100	156	1	0.9	2.2
PDDD014	Core	6,595,289	335,324	340	344.5	-60	100	300.9	0.4	0.4	34.3
PDDD014	Core	6,595,289	335,324	340	344.5	-60	100	305	3	2.7	1.4
ZSRC063	RC	6,616,733	317,753	317	144	-60	60	60	2	1.8	4.2
ZSRC063	RC	6,616,735	317,756	312	144	-60	60	66	3	2.7	2.4
ZSRC096	RC	6,616,637	317,833	281	182	-60	60	94	16	14.2	3.5
ZSRC097	RC	6,616,703	317,781	304	130	-60	60	73	5	4.5	7.4
ZSRC098	RC	6,616,733	317,754	273	152	-60	60		No significant intercept		
ZSRC100	RC	6,616,811	317,660	255	170	-60	60	137	5	4.5	1.7
ZSRC100	RC	6,616,814	317,668	245	170	-60	60	149	6	5.4	2
ZSRC106	RC	6,616,560	317,830	384	200	-60	60	104	16	14.4	1.0
ZSRC107	RC	6,616,633	317,826	263	200	-60	60	126	6	5.4	1.4
ZSRC108	RC	6,616,667	317,714	350	180	-60	60	87	8	7.2	1.3
ZSRC109	RC	6,616,530	317,792	378	199	-60	60		No significant intercept		
ZSRC111	RC	6,616,826	317,668	357	127	-60	60		No significant intercept		
FLRD171	Core	6,595,505	334,354	-73.5	154.7	-1	131	112	4	1.08	9.82
FLRD198	Core	6,596,003	333,858	-212.3	195.0	-35	45	183.5	4.69	3.76	3.02
FLRD201	Core	6,596,003	333,858	-212	186.1	-27	67	162	5.19	4.57	2.68
FLRD202	Core	6,596,003	333,858	-212	196.2	-34	74	173	8.52	6.82	2.59
FLRD203	Core	6,596,003	333,858	-212	221.1	-40	77	183.4	14.19	10.28	2.56

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

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

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)
HC16DD1190	Core	7,758,460	559,088	181	253	-56	131	32	1	0.50	0.43
HC16DD1192	Core	7,758,305	559,440	151	238	-59	143	151	12	10.39	2.06
Including								156	3	1.00	4.82
HC16DD1194	Core	7,758,347	559,515	155	240	-55	175	170	3	2.08	1.14
HC16DD1195	Core	7,758,455	559,067	180	258	-60	145	No significant intercept			
HC16DD1196	Core	7,758,347	559,515	155	240	-56	164	171	7	6.06	3.48
Including								171	2	1.73	7.73
								215	2	1.73	3.17
HC16DD1197	Core	7,758,352	558,947	158	270	-50	133	226	6	5.20	1.77
HC16DD1198	Core	7,758,285	559,522	154	235	-64	123	173	1	0.42	1.11
HC16DD1199	Core	7,758,352	558,947	158	302	-50	143	231	1	0.77	1.56
HC16DD1200	Core	7,758,431	559,291	156	250	-58	131	97	11	7.78	0.84
								191	6	4.24	2.90
HC16DD1201	Core	7,758,284	559,522	154	240	-68	133	161	7	5.36	2.48
Including								161	3	2.30	5.20
HC16DD1202	Core	7,758,380	558,953	160	285	-47	133	39	1	0.87	0.67
								235	5	4.33	1.63
HC16DD1203	Core	7,758,449	559,178	165	223	-67	152	4	1	0.77	0.38
								7	3	2.95	1.00
								11	2	1.29	0.45
								16	1	0.87	0.39
								19	1	0.71	0.41
								111	5	3.21	0.88
								120	1	0.94	0.43
								133	1	0.82	0.87
								165	1	0.71	0.40
								168	1	0.98	0.36
								171	11	7.78	21.23
Including								175	7	4.95	32.75
								184	1	0.82	0.61
HC16DD1204	Core	7,758,381	558,954	160	290	-46	125	331	1	0.94	0.36
HC16DD1205	Core	7,758,455	559,232	160	230	-62	155	149	2	1.53	0.77
								159	1	0.77	0.74
								166	1	0.77	0.64
								168	14	7	2.37
Including								172	2	1.15	7.84
HC16DD1206	Core	7,758,312	558,904	150	255	-58	135	61	1	0.64	0.79
HC16DD1207	Core	7,758,249	559,531	155	223	-65	135	160	15	9.64	2.01
Including								161	2	1.29	7.38
Including								174	1	0.71	3.42

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

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
HC16DD1208	Core	7,758,431	559,024	559,024	177	260	-55	72	3	2.12	0.74
								236	4	3.63	3.52
HC16DD1209	Core	7,758,334	559,442	559,442	150	200	-72	149	14	4.79	2.90
including								153	1	0.26	9.84
and								161	1	0.34	12.95
								165	2	0.75	1.35
								169	1	0.71	0.59

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)
BZU001	Core	7200799	224521	-212	209	38	125	195.20	5.80	2.85	4.10
BZU002	Core	7200801	224519	-212	150	37	44	123.00	4.50	3.40	11.73
CNU082A	Core	7201117	224300	-212	206	-27	265	136.40	3.00	2.47	2.66
CNU082A	Core	7201117	224300	-212	206	-27	265	162.25	1.55	1.25	13.30
CNU082A	Core	7201117	224300	-212	206	-27	265	191.20	2.55	2.44	4.62
CNU082B	Core	7201116	224300	-212	195	-31	264	151.10	1.60	1.19	2.18
CNU082B	Core	7201116	224300	-212	195	-31	264	173.95	2.05	1.49	1.43
CNU083	Core	7201116	224300	-212	194	-23	264	145.20	2.15	1.75	3.00
CNU083	Core	7201116	224300	-212	194	-23	264	155.20	1.50	1.23	1.73
CNU083	Core	7201116	224300	-212	194	-23	264	129.25	5.75	4.89	3.19
CNU083	Core	7201116	224300	-212	194	-23	264	186.65	3.20	3.10	11.81
CNU085	Core	7201116	224300	-211	155	-1	263	106.15	1.00	0.97	3.97
CNU085	Core	7201116	224300	-211	155	-1	263	116.30	5.45	5.31	4.83
CNU085	Core	7201116	224300	-211	155	-1	263	126.70	1.85	1.76	0.44
CNU086	Core	7201116	224300	-211	146	12	263	109.75	0.55	0.55	8.09
CNU086	Core	7201116	224300	-211	146	12	263	126.70	0.41	0.40	0.05
CNU086	Core	7201116	224300	-211	146	12	263	113.65	2.48	2.48	4.46
CNU088A	Core	7201003	224202	-452	178	58	264	145.35	4.95	2.75	4.63
CNU091	Core	7201066	224226	-453	133	34	264	130.50	2.15	1.81	2.01
CNU092	Core	7201066	224226	-452	190	41	263	139.35	5.65	4.34	1.88
CNU093	Core	7201066	224226	-452	182	46	267	154.65	5.20	3.59	4.27
CNU106	Core	7201096	224298	-212	205	-13	264	115.00	19.05	16.67	10.68
CNU118	Core	7200975	224267	-215	158	-17	263	133.55	1.45	1.45	5.09
CNU118	Core	7200975	224267	-215	158	-17	263	85.70	2.70	2.29	2.34
CNU119	Core	7200975	224267	-214	143	-1	263	73.80	0.90	0.87	5.61
CNU120	Core	7201096	224298	-212	150	-5	265	119.50	4.60	4.28	11.15
CNU120	Core	7201096	224298	-212	150	-5	265	102.80	5.40	5.27	3.49
CNU121	Core	7201096	224298	-211	140	3	263	102.00	14.70	14.58	4.95

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

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
CNU122	Core	7201096	224298	-211	135	14	262	104.55	10.85	10.84	6.30
CNU123A	Core	7201136	224284	-211	192	-37	263	152.00	1.05	0.69	0.57
CNU123A	Core	7201136	224284	-211	192	-37	263	178.60	2.45	1.51	1.61
CNU123A	Core	7201136	224284	-211	192	-37	263	187.00	4.20	4.02	5.28
CNU124	Core	7201136	224284	-211	164	-33	263	127.70	2.70	1.94	4.67
CNU125	Core	7201136	224284	-211	191	-21	263	109.45	16.00	13.25	4.24
CNU125	Core	7201136	224284	-211	191	-21	263	144.10	1.90	1.50	9.13
CNU125	Core	7201136	224284	-211	191	-21	263	169.10	1.60	1.59	23.95
CNU125	Core	7201136	224284	-211	191	-21	263	68.50	6.90	5.57	2.40
CNU126	Core	7201136	224284	-210	143	-1	263	65.10	1.20	1.16	4.50
CNU126	Core	7201136	224284	-210	143	-1	263	94.00	6.60	6.40	2.18
CNU126	Core	7201136	224284	-210	143	-1	263	123.55	1.55	1.48	9.81
CNU127	Core	7201136	224283	-209	148	18	263	91.80	1.50	1.50	1.88
CNU127	Core	7201136	224283	-209	148	18	263	124.00	1.00	1.00	1.62
CNU128	Core	7201071	224292	-213	211	-34	264	150.80	3.30	2.25	1.43
CNU128	Core	7201071	224292	-213	211	-34	264	161.00	5.05	3.46	1.19
CNU128	Core	7201071	224292	-213	211	-34	264	194.75	3.85	3.40	18.89
CNU129	Core	7201071	224292	-213	176	-27	263	131.10	5.35	3.98	1.50
CNU129	Core	7201071	224292	-213	176	-27	263	141.05	3.95	2.96	2.19
CNU130	Core	7201071	224292	-213	137	-4	261	100.05	15.40	14.34	6.26
CNU131	Core	7201071	224292	-211	139	17	264	94.40	4.05	4.05	3.22
CNU131	Core	7201071	224292	-211	139	17	264	105.15	1.75	1.74	0.62
CNU132A	Core	7201224	224312	-202	233	-25	262	210.70	3.70	2.88	3.35
CNU132A	Core	7201224	224312	-202	233	-25	262	175.40	3.00	2.09	0.40
CNU135B	Core	7201182	224307	-206	181	10	264	166.00	1.00	0.98	0.14
CNU135B	Core	7201182	224307	-206	181	10	264	112.40	7.00	6.92	6.93
CNU136	Core	7201182	224307	-206	180	5	263	115.00	5.40	5.33	3.70
CNU136	Core	7201182	224307	-206	180	5	263	158.00	1.00	0.99	0.13
CNU137	Core	7201182	224307	-206	140	-2	262	119.95	4.15	4.00	4.77
CNU138	Core	7201054	224288	-212	131	7	264	93.05	10.15	10.05	4.36
CNU139	Core	7201182	224307	-206	194	-9	262	125.00	4.40	3.91	7.41
CNU139	Core	7201182	224307	-206	194	-9	262	167.00	2.60	2.51	8.29
CNU141	Core	7201182	224307	-207	216	-25	263	140.60	12.10	9.11	3.40
CNU141	Core	7201182	224307	-207	216	-25	263	183.35	3.80	3.37	3.21
CNU142A	Core	7201226	224312	-201	201	2	262	122.00	4.00	3.88	8.25
CNU143	Core	7201226	224312	-201	195	-5	261	124.55	5.30	4.96	3.86
CNU143	Core	7201226	224312	-201	195	-5	261	178.40	0.60	0.58	15.20
CNU144	Core	7201226	224312	-201	207	-10	262	129.30	5.00	4.43	7.66
CNU144	Core	7201226	224312	-201	207	-10	262	182.00	1.80	1.66	2.61
CNU145	Core	7201226	224312	-202	227	-22	262	156.00	1.65	1.30	1.09
CNU145	RC	7201226	224312	-202	227	-22	262	198.60	2.40	2.10	3.17

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

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION SUMMARY

Hole	Hole Type	Northing MGA (m)	Easting MGA (m)	Elevation AHD (m)	Hole Length (m)	Dip MGA	Azi MGA	From (m)	Interval[1] (m)	ETW (m)	Au (g/t)
PHU070	DDH	7200205	224918	1818	290.9	17	237	159.30	1.30	1.15	3.92
PHU071	DDH	7200204	224918	1818	189.2	13	233	172.50	5.00	4.60	2.49
PHU071A	DDH	7200204	224919	1818	293.4	20	221	34.45	0.55	0.45	8.96
PHU071A	DDH	7200204	224919	1818	293.4	18	227	172.60	0.80	0.70	184.00
PHU072	DDH	7200205	224918	1818	266.8	8	234	237.55	0.50	0.45	6.48
PHU073	DDH	7200207	224919	1818	285.0	16	264	210.70	0.95	0.8	4.83

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

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

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 navigational 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. Collar and down hole surveys were utilised to accurately record final locations. Industry standard sampling, assaying and QA/QC practices were applied to all holes. • Drill core was halved with a diamond saw in 1 m intervals, irrespective of geological contacts. Oxide material that was too soft and friable to be cut with a diamond saw was split with a chisel. Core was cut to preserve the bottom of hole orientation mark and the top half of core sent for analysis to ensure no bias is introduced. • 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. • Core has been oriented using Act RD2 Reflex 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.*	• 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.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All core intervals and RC chips are logged. • 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. • 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.* • *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*	• SGS West Wyalong acts as the Primary Laboratory and ALS Orange conducts independent Umpire checks. Both labs operate to international standards and procedures and take part in the Geostatistical Round Robin inter-laboratory test survey. The Cowal QA/QC program comprises blanks, Certified Reference Material (CRM), inter-laboratory duplicate checks, and grind checks. • 1 in 30 fine crush residue samples has an assay duplicate. 1 in 20 pulp residue samples has an assay duplicate. • Wet screen grind checks are performed on 1 in 20 pulp residue samples. A blank is submitted 1 in every 38 samples, CRM's are submitted 1 in every 20 samples. The frequency of repeat assays is set at 1 in 30 samples.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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. • 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	• *Data spacing for reporting of*	• Drill holes for the directional program were positioned on a 50m line spacing and navi cuts were steered and gyro'd to

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
distribution	*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.*	achieve a nominal 50m spacing at the target zone. 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.
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 databases to Datashed were identified and remediated. Recent audits have found no significant issues with data management systems or data quality.

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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:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	• Refer to Appendix for the drill hole information table
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*	• Significant intercepts have been calculated based on a minimum interval length of 3m, max internal dilution of 5m and a minimum grade of 0.4g/t Au.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	detail. *• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *• If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'downhole length, true width not known')*	• 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 sections and drill hole location plan for E42 resource definition drilling.
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. • A significant directional drilling program targeting an upgrade in resource classification and an increase in Ore Reserves was nearing completion 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 ~95% of this drilling had been completed. Holes in this report relating to this drilling include E42D1711F, E42D1712C, E42D1712D, E42D1713B, E42D1713C, E42D1715A, E42D1715B and E42D1717. • Drill assay results returned during the quarter that have not been previously reported 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.
Other substantive exploration data	*• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other substantive data was collected during the report period.
Further work	*• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).* *• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• This program is expected to be completed in October 2016. Step back holes 50m and 100m beyond the Stage H drilling commenced in late September and will continue into Q2. Further work will be dependent on results and interpretations.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Mungari

Mungari Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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 selected underground holes were orientated using the reflex (act II or ezi-ori) tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling sample weights were recorded for selected sample intervals and monitored for fluctuations against the expected sample weight. If samples were below the expected weight, feedback was given promptly to the RC driller to modify drilling practices to achieve the expected weights. • All Exploration and selected Resource Definition diamond core was orientated and measured during processing and the recovery recorded into the drill-hole database. The core was reconstructed into continuous runs on a cradle for orientation marking. Holes depths were checked against the driller's core blocks. • Inconsistencies between the logging and the driller's core depth measurement blocks were investigated. Core recovery has been excellent as all holes are drilled into fresh competent rock. Surface drilling recoveries were generally excellent with the exception of oxide zones however these rarely fell below 90%. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery include instructions to drillers to slow down drilling rates or reduce the coring run length in less competent ground. • Analysis of drill sample bias and loss/gain was undertaken with the Overall Mine Reconciliation performance where available.

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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.*	• 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. A proportion of underground diamond core holes were 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 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*	• 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.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Fire assay is designed to measure the total gold within a sample. Fire assay has been confirmed as a suitable technique for orogenic type mineralisation. It has been extensively used throughout the Goldfields region. Screen fire assay and LeachWELL / bottle roll analysis techniques have also been used to validate the fire assay techniques. • The technique utilised a 30g, 40g or 50g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCI and HN03) before the gold content is determined by an AAS machine. • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilised for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation. • Quality control samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and were also inserted either inside or around the expected zones of mineralisation. The intent of the procedure for reviewing the performance of certified standard reference material is to examine for any erroneous results (a result outside of the expected statistically derived tolerance limits) and to validate if required; the acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process. Typically batches which fail quality control checks are re-analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification 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 control.*	• All surface drill holes at Mungari have been surveyed for easting, northing and reduced level. Recent data is collected and stored in MGA 94 Zone 51 and AHD. • Resource drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department or contract surveyors (utilising a differential GPS or conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m variability. • Underground down hole surveys consist of regular spaced digital single-shot borehole camera shots (generally 30m apart down hole), and digital electronic multi-shot surveys (generally 3m apart down hole). In instances where strong ground magnetics affect the accuracy of the measured azimuth reading, then these results are removed. The RC and surface drill hole survey data consists of surveys taken utilising north seeking gyro instruments. Gyro survey measurements are obtained every 5 to 10m down hole. A proportion of these holes are downhole surveyed using a digital single shot survey technique similar to that of the underground holes, except the down-hole survey measurement is at a spacing typically 25-50m apart. • Topographic control was generated from aerial surveys and

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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 of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Mungari geology and drilling database was reviewed by acQuire in December 2015 and no material issues were identified.

Mungari Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or*	• The drilling was undertaken on M15/688, M15/830, M15/1407, M15/1287 P16/2376, P16/2244, P16/2245,

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	and M15/14078 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 Broads Dam area (Julius) is located in the northern portion of the Mungari tenements and is structurally related to the Zuleika Shear Zone. Mineralisation is observed to occur within ductile shear zones associated with dolomite-sericite-sulphide alteration.
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, weighting averaging techniques, maximum*	• Intercept length weighted average techniques, minimum grade truncations and cut-off grades have been used in

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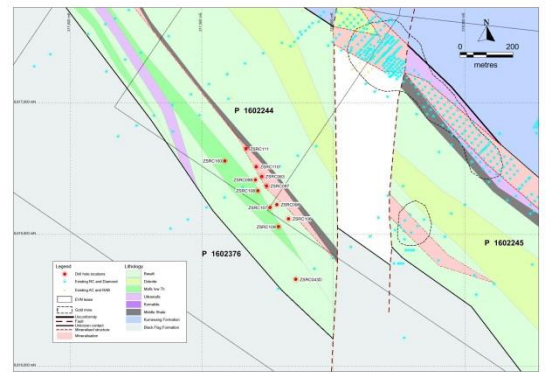
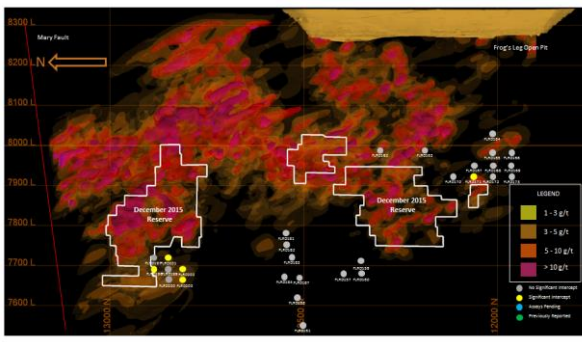
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
methods	*and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used 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.*	this report. • At Frog's Leg composite grades of > 3 g/t have been reported • At White Foil, Broads Dam 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 Julius exploration holes. A drill hole location plan is provided below.  • A schematic long section for Frog's Leg is provided below. 
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of*	• Exploration and Resource Definition results have been reported in Appendix 1 to ensure balanced reporting

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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

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*	• 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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	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 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*	• 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

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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 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*	• 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

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill hole information is provided in the Drill hole information summary table, provided in the appendix.
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.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 of reported holes from V2 drilling is in the body of the report. A schematic section is provided in the body 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*	• This release comprise of 25 diamond drill holes totalling 5,431m. Significant intercepts are presented in Appendix 1. Assay results for 15 holes are pending and 1 hole 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 Q2, the drilling strategy will be; i) continue to validate conceptual stopes ii) Infill mineralisation 30m below Reserve pit design to 25m drill centres to improve mineral resource model confidence for potential underground project. Concurrent to this drilling program a CSMAT geophysical survey will be conducted to delineate drill targets for potential underground mineralisation east of the V2 pit.

Cracow

Cracow Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Sample types collected at Cracow and used in the reporting of assays were all Diamond Drill core • Sample intervals for drill core were determined by visual logging of lithology type, veining style/intensity and alteration style/intensity to ensure a representative sample was taken. In addition, sampling is completed across the full width of mineralisation. Minimum and maximum sample intervals were applied using this framework. No instruments or tools requiring calibration were used as part of the sampling process. • Industry standard procedures were followed with no significant coarse gold issues that affected sampling protocols. Nominal 3 kg samples from drill core are subsampled to produce a 50g sample submitted for fire assay.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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)*	
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 Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging was undertaken onsite by Evolution employees and less frequently by external contractors. Logging was completed using *LogChief* Software and uploaded directly to the database. A standard for logging at Cracow was set by the Core Logging Procedure *Cracow Procedures Manual 3rd Edition*. Drill Core is logged recording lithology, alteration, veining, mineral sulphides and geotechnical data. RC chip logging captured the same data with the exclusion of geotechnical information. • Logging was qualitative. All drill core was photographed wet using a camera stand and an information board to ensure a consistent standard of photography and relevant information was captured. • All core samples collected were fully logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core*	• All drill holes reported were whole core sampled. • Whole core samples were crushed in a jaw crusher to > 70%

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*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.*	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 and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data*	• Verification of assay results was standard practice, undertaken at a minimum once per year. In 2015, 547 pulp samples from Cracow drillcore were retested at SGS Townsville to compare to the results produced by ALS Townsville. The umpire sampling confirmed the accuracy of the ALS Townsville assaying was within acceptable error limits. • The drilling of twin holes wasn't common practice at Cracow. Twin holes that have been drilled show the tenor of mineralisation within the reportable domains were consistent between twin holes. • All sample information was stored using *Datashed*, an SQL database. The software contains a number of features to ensure data integrity. These include (but not limited to) not allowing overlapping sample intervals, restrictions on entered into certain fields and restrictions on what actions can be performed in the database based on the individual user. Data entry to *Datashed* was undertaken through a combination of site specific electronic data-entry sheets, synchronisation from *Logchief* and upload of .csv files. • No adjustments are made to the finalised assay data received from the laboratory.

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Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.

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*	• 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.

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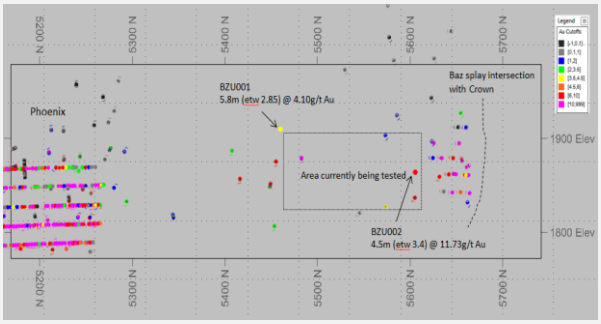
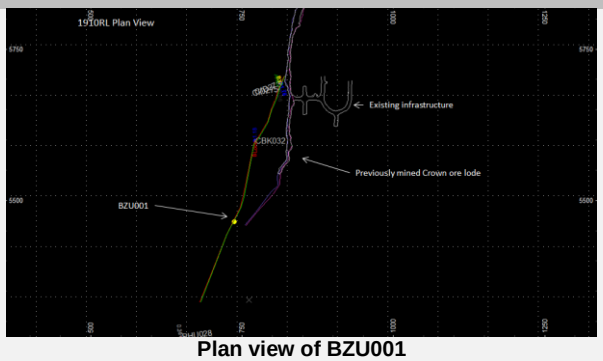
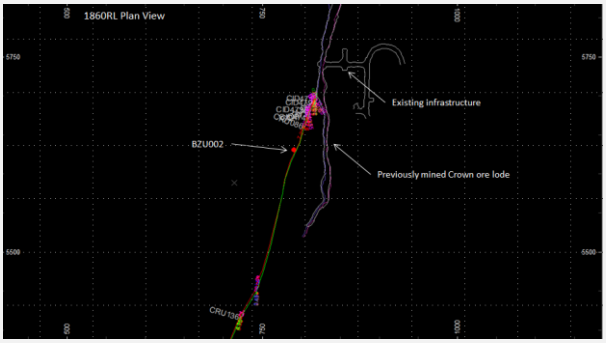
Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	environmental settings. *• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	
Exploration done by other parties	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 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*	• Drill hole information is provided in the Appendix Drill hole information summary table.

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.  **Schematic section of Baz area**

APPENDIX 2 – JORC CODE 2012 ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		 **Plan view of BZU001**  **Plan view of BZU002**
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results*	• Assay results reported are of specific regions within the drill hole identified by epithermal quartz veining.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No significant exploration activities have occurred during the reporting period.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or largescale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further Near Mine Exploration and Resource Definition work on the Cracow tenements is planned for FY17