Forward looking statement

These materials 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.
Agenda

- 0930  Welcome and site induction (morning tea provided)
- 1000  Presentations
- 1200  Lunch (BBQ)
- 1230  Site tour – pit lookout, infrastructure, processing plant
- 1430  Site visit wrap-up
- 1500  Transport to West Wyalong airport
## Evolution overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Gold Reserves (Moz)</th>
<th>Gold Resources (Moz)</th>
<th>CY2014A Au Production (Koz)</th>
<th>FY2015E Au Production (Koz)</th>
<th>Reserve Grade (Au g/t)</th>
<th>Current Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cowal</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>230 - 260</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>Evolution (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mungari</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Evolution (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edna May</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Evolution (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracow</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>Evolution (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pajingo</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>Evolution (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Carlton</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Evolution (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt Rawdon</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Evolution (100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. This information is extracted from the report entitled “Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Statement 2014” released to ASX on 14 May 2015 and is available to view on www.evolutionmining.com.au
2. This information is extracted from the report entitled “Evolution to Combine with La Mancha Resources Australia to Form a Leading Growth-focused Australian Gold Producer” released to ASX on 20 April 2015 and is available to view at www.evolutionmining.com.au
3. This information is extracted from the report entitled “Resources and Reserves increased at Cowal” released to ASX on 26 August 2015 and is available to view on www.evolutionmining.com.au
4. Mt Carlton production recorded as payable gold production. Silver production from the A39 silver deposit at Mt Carlton is recorded as gold equivalent using gold to silver ratio of 1:65.2 for the September quarter 2013, 1:61.9 for the December quarter 2013 and 1:62.5 for the March quarter 2014 and 1:65.6 for the June quarter 2014
5. This information is extracted from the report entitled “Evolution Mining 2015 Full Year Financial Results” released to ASX on 27 August 2015 and is available to view on www.evolutionmining.com.au

For footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 5 see Evolution, La Mancha and Cowal Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves appended to this presentation for details on Reserve and Resource estimates

Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves
Cowal highlights

One of the most attractive gold assets in Australia

- Cowal is a low cost operation with an annual AISC around A$900/oz
- Large scale production averaging around 250 koz per annum
- Significant potential for mine life extension via satellite pits and regional exploration

Low risk, low complexity asset

- Australia is a low risk political jurisdiction
- Low technical complexity – conventional mining and processing
- Low strip ratio
- Excellent infrastructure – grid power, road access, modern capital assets
- Excellent community relations and environmental record

Significant production and cost opportunities

- 2.2 Moz in reserves* and 5.1 Moz in resources* with mine currently permitted to 2024
- Opportunities to optimise asset and reduce operating costs

* As at December 2014 - this information is extracted from the report entitled “Resources and Reserves increased at Cowal” released to ASX on 26 August 2015 and is available to view on www.evolutionmining.com.au. Further information on slides 10 and 11
## Overview

- **Residential workforce**
- **Workforce:** 286 employees and 55 contractors
- **Mining commenced 2005 and processing in 2006**
- **Owner-miner**
- **Property:** the Mining Lease (ML 1535) encompasses an area of 2,636 hectares and lies within Evolution’s total property holding of ~11,300 hectares
- **Development consent recently extended to enable mining activities until 31 December 2024**
- **Access:** sealed road connecting to West Wyalong and major regional highways
- **Power:** grid power supplied to the mine site by 132 kV transmission line providing reliable power supply

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Approximately 40 km north-east of West Wyalong in New South Wales, Australia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mining method</strong></td>
<td>Conventional open pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minerals</strong></td>
<td>Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mineralisation type</strong></td>
<td>Structurally hosted (epithermal to mesothermal) sheeted veins and shear hosted lodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Process method</strong></td>
<td>Grinding, gravity, flotation and cyanide leaching circuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Process capacity</strong></td>
<td>7.5 Mtpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recovery</strong></td>
<td>~80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ore Reserves</strong> ¹</td>
<td>72.6Mt @ 0.93 g/t for 2.2 Moz Au</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ore Resources</strong> ¹</td>
<td>162.9M @ 0.97 g/t for 5.1 Moz Au</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FY16 production guidance</strong></td>
<td>215 – 240 kozpa Au</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FY16 AISC guidance</strong></td>
<td>A$860 – A$950/oz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹. As at December 2014 - this information is extracted from the report entitled “Resources and Reserves increased at Cowal” released to ASX on 26 August 2015 and is available to view on [www.evolutionmining.com.au](http://www.evolutionmining.com.au).
Location

Cowal
## Cowal Mineral Resources - Dec 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral Resource</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Indicated</th>
<th>Inferred</th>
<th>Total Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tonnes (Mt)</td>
<td>Grade Au (g/t)</td>
<td>Cont. Metal Au (koz)</td>
<td>Tonnes (Mt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42 Oxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42 Primary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83.03</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42 Stockpile</td>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E41 Oxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E41 Primary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.38</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E46 Oxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E46 Primary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>104.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data is reported to significant figures and differences may occur due to rounding.
Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
Mineral Resources have been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t gold and constrained within an A$1,800/oz pit optimisation shell.
## Cowal Ore Reserves - Dec 2014

### Cowal Ore Reserves - December 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ore Reserve</th>
<th>Cut-off (g/t Au)</th>
<th>Proved</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42 oxide</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42 primary</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>36.64</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>36.64</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>36.64</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockpile</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>36.64</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>72.58</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>2,181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data is reported to significant figures and differences may occur due to rounding.

Ore Reserves are reported above a 0.40 g/t gold cut-off.

- **Consistent historical positive reconciliation on both tonnes (+7%) and grade (+5%)**
Mining

- Mining commenced in 2005
- Mining method:
  - Drill & blast, load & haul
  - Batter height: 18 m, berm width: 9 m
  - Batter face angle: 80°
- Current pit floor: 325 m below surface
- Ore reserve pit design planned for 540 m below surface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>FY15A</th>
<th>FY16F</th>
<th>LOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OP capital waste</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP operating waste</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP ore mined</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP grade mined</td>
<td>g/t</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strip ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.93:1</td>
<td>0.47:1</td>
<td>0.25:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FY16 Mining Costs

- Drilling: 19.4%
- Blasting: 8.4%
- Loading: 5.4%
- Hauling: 8.1%
- Dewatering: 13.0%
- Ground Support: 17.1%
- Rehandle: 18.3%
- Ancillary: 3.8%
- Support: 0.4%
- Geology: 2.0%
- Engineering: 0.4%
Material movement

Mineral Resource Model >=0.40 g/t

Note: Material Movements as per the 2015 5+7 80 BFA Base Case Life of Mine Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (FY)</th>
<th>Capital Waste (Mt)</th>
<th>Operating Waste (Mt)</th>
<th>Ore Mined (Mt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>FY15A</th>
<th>FY16F¹</th>
<th>LOM²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total tonnes processed</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>72.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade processed</td>
<td>g/t</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold recovery</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold produced</td>
<td>koz</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1,740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Full 12 months. Evolution completed Cowal acquisition on 24 July 2015. Production forecast of 245koz is the mid-point of the FY16 guidance range.
2. LOM assumes current reserves only

- Processing commenced 2006
- Throughput capacity: 7.5 Mtpa
- Processing method: crushing, two stage grinding, sulphide flotation, regrind, CIL recovery
- FY16 processing costs: ~A$14.50/t
Cowal historic plant performance

*All years are calendar years
Near-mine exploration potential

Cowal 3D Model
Grade Shells > 0.5g/t Au
Regional exploration prospectivity
Multiple high potential porphyry copper/gold targets within Cowal’s lease

Cowal Central has both porphyry Cu/Au and structurally hosted Au targets immediately south of North Cowal and east of E46 East

South Cowal has both porphyry Cu/Au and structurally hosted Au mineralisation similar to E42 analogue

Limited regional exploration in recent years – A$16.1m spent at Cowal over last four years with only A$2.3m spent outside of the Mining Lease
Land tenure

[Map showing land tenure with various tenure types indicated.]

Evolution Mining Ltd

Evolution Mining Ltd

Private Landholder

Crown Land

Bland Shire Council


Kilometres

Figure 1-3a

Relevant Land Tenure
Community relations

Modification proposal & general sensitivity to mining operations
- Barrick submitted a proposal (Modification 11) to the NSW Government in September 2013 seeking to extend the operational life of the Cowal Gold Mine from 2019 to 2024 (Phase H Cutback, increase waste dump heights, tailings dam)
- Determination of this application granted July 2014
- Mine now permitted until December 31, 2024
- Sensitivity to mining adjacent to the lake has been mitigated by Cowal’s focus on environmental management and stakeholder engagement

Blasting and Noise Impacts
- Sustained engagement with relevant stakeholders and government agencies has resulted in a marked reduction in complaints
- Modification 11 approval requires offer to buy-out 3 properties at fair market value – included in 2015 capex plan

Indigenous Landowners
- Effective implementation of the Native Title Deed and Indigenous Peoples Plan has ensured ongoing good relationships with the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation (WCC) and the broader local Indigenous community

Stakeholder Perceptions Survey undertaken during 2011
- The survey found local stakeholders hold a positive view of Cowal as a member of, and contributor to, the local community
- The survey informs annual reviews of Cowal’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Social Impact Assessment 2013
Environment

Lake Cowal overview

- NSW’s largest ephemeral lake
  - Lake currently empty
  - On Australia’s register of national estate
  - Capacity when full: 150,000 ML
  - Area: 20 x 10 km
  - Depth: 4 m at peak

- Supports a substantial Waterbird population and other flora and fauna

- Cowal employs an extensive network of surface water, groundwater, meteorological & biological monitoring

Annual audit and compliance checks

- Cowal has approximately 25 documented environmental management plans to meet environmental regulatory requirements

- Key audits and compliance checks undertaken include:
  - Ambient & Traffic noise logging since January 2014 (quarterly)
  - Annual Return to EPA
  - CEMCC (quarterly)
  - Rehabilitation Risk Assessment (Mar)
  - Independent Environmental Audit (Apr)
  - Annual Bunding Integrity Audit (Apr)
  - Operational Control Reviews (Jul)
  - Annual Environment Management Report (Jul & Aug)
  - Lake Cowal Waterbird Survey (Aug)
  - Independent Monitoring Panel (Sep)
  - Mine Operating Plan for 2 years submitted and approved (Oct)
  - Individual elements of Mine Plan submitted and approved (Dec)
  - ISO14001 Audit (Oct)
  - Objectives, Targets and Plans (Nov)
Opportunities

- **Ore reserve increase**
  - Increase ore reserve BFA from 80° to 90°
  - Adding E41 and E46 to ore reserves
  - Further studies to assess potential E42 pit expansion
  - Improved grade estimation
  - Near mine exploration
  - Regional exploration

- **Cost reductions**
  - Optimisation of mining and processing
  - Contract renegotiation – leveraging Evolution’s increased scale
  - Mobile fleet and maintenance costs
  - Plant optimisation projects
    - SAG mill control
    - Froth crowding
    - Blue cube analysers
    - Pebble crusher capacity engineering study
    - General metallurgical testwork
Cowal Gold Project is acquired by Rio Tinto (2000)

North Limited undertakes extensive exploration at Lake Cowal (1988)

NSW government issues Development Consent conditions for the Cowal Gold Project (1999)

Cowal Gold Project is sold to Homestake Mining (2001)

Construction commences on Cowal Gold Project (2002)

Cowal Gold Operation is granted extension of mine life through to 2024 (2004)

First gold is poured in April 2006 (2006)

Evolution Mining acquire Cowal Gold Operation (2014)

Evolution Mining acquire Cowal Gold Operation (2015)

Gold first discovered in West Wyalong area (1893)
Mining equipment

- **Load and haul equipment**
  - 2 x Liebherr 994B hydraulic excavators
  - 1 x Hitachi 36500 excavator
  - 11 x Cat 789C dump trucks
  - 3 x Cat 789B dump trucks
  - 3 x Cat 785B dump trucks

- **Primary ancillary equipment**
  - 2 x Cat 992G loaders
  - 3 x Cat D10T dozers (1x rental)
  - 2 x Cat 16H graders
  - 2 x Cat 777D water trucks
  - 1 x Cat 834H wheel dozer
  - 1 x Cat 345BL hydraulic excavator
  - 1 x Cat 385B hydraulic excavator

- **Other support equipment**
  - 1 x Cat 980G loader
  - 1 x Cat IT62G loader
  - 16 x lighting towers
  - 1 x Cat 769D service truck
  - 1 x Isuzu Plantman service truck
  - 6 x diesel powered dewatering pump sets
Process plant circuit
Processing operations

- **7.5 Mtpa**[^1] processing facility designed to process sulphide and oxide ore separately

### Oxide ore processing:
- Single stage gyratory crushing; grinding via 36’ SAG mill
- Leach feed thickening and cyanide leaching
- Destruction of cyanide using SMBS or Caro’s Acid (Peroxymonosulfuric acid)
- Gold recovery by elution of loaded carbon through an Anglo American elution circuit, electrowinning and gold smelting in an LPG fired barring furnace follows

### Sulphide ore processing:
- Crushing via same gyratory crusher; grinding using same SAG mill and a 22’x 36.5’ ball mill and pebble crushing
- The ball mill is in closed circuit with cyclones for particle size classification. Cyclone underflow reports to flash flotation cells, overflow is directed to the flotation circuit
- Flotation concentrate is further reduced in size in a fine grinding circuit using 750 kW Vertimill and stirred media detritors
- Concentrate is then pumped to the CIL circuit for gold extraction
- Cyanide in the leach tailings is then destroyed using SMBS with Caro’s acid as a back-up process; CIL tailings are blended with the flotation tailings prior to disposal in the tailings storage facility
- Gold recovery as per oxide ore

[^1]: Circuits can be reconfigured to handle oxide or sulphide ore – currently configured for sulphide.
The information in this document that relates to Evolution’s Cracow, Edna May, Mt Rawdon, Mt Carlton and Pajingo Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is extracted from the ASX announcement entitled “Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement” created on 14 May 2015 (the “Report”) and is available to view at www.evolutionmining.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the ASX announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons’ findings are presented have not been materially modified from the ASX announcement.

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### Evolution Mineral Resources December 2014

#### Evolution Mineral Resources – December 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cut-Off</th>
<th>Measured</th>
<th>Indicated</th>
<th>Inferred</th>
<th>Total Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tonnes (Mt)</td>
<td>Gold Grade (g/t)</td>
<td>Gold Metal (koz)</td>
<td>Tonnes (Mt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowal&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>104.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracow&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pajingo</td>
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<tr>
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<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1.08</td>
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</table>

The Cracow, Pajingo, Edna May, Mt Carlton, Mt Rawdon and Twin Hills figures are provided in the report entitled “Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Statement 2014” released to ASX on 14 May 2015. The Mungari (White Foil open pit, White Foil underground 1.2 g/t Au cut-off and Frog’s Leg underground 2.5 g/t Au cut-off) figures are extracted from the report entitled “Evolution to Combine with La Mancha Resources Australia to Form a Leading Growth-focused Australian Gold Producer” released to ASX on 20 April 2015. Cowal figures are extracted from the report entitled “Resources and Reserves increased at Cowal” released on 26 August 2015. All documents are available to view at www.evolutionmining.com.au

Data is reported to significant figures to reflect appropriate precision and may not sum precisely due to rounding.

Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.

<sup>1</sup>Includes stockpiles. + Twin Hills has not changed as it is being reported as 2004 JORC Code.

Due to depletion of A39 at Mt Carlton and lower grade Ag, Cu for remaining resource at Mt Carlton, the 2014 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves statement has been reported in gold ounces.

The Cowal mine was acquired on 24 July 2015 and the Mungari assets on 24 August 2015.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Report and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Report continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons’ findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Report.
Evolution Ore Reserves December 2014

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cut-Off</th>
<th>Gold Grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Gold Metal (koz)</th>
<th>Gold Grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Gold Metal (koz)</th>
<th>Gold Grade (g/t)</th>
<th>Gold Metal (koz)</th>
<th>Gold Grade (g/t)</th>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>0.09</td>
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</table>

The Cracow, Pajingo, Edna May, Mt Carlton, and Mt Rawdon are provided in the report entitled “Annual Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Statement 2014” released to ASX on 14 May 2015. The Mungari (White Foil open pit and Frog’s Leg underground) figures are extracted from the report entitled “Evolution to Combine with La Mancha Resources Australia to Form a Leading Growth-focused Australian Gold Producer” released to ASX on 20 April 2015. Cowal figures are extracted from the report entitled “Resources and Reserves increased at Cowal” released on 26 August 2015. All documents are available to view at www.evolutionmining.com.au

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¹Includes stockpiles

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