

### **Our commitment**

We are focused on organic growth through the discovery of new gold and gold-copper deposits at our existing operations and across our portfolio of exploration projects.

Our goal is to safely and responsibly identify deposits that have the potential to become long-life, low-cost mines that enhance the quality of our portfolio.



# How we operate

Our Exploration team is often the first to engage with local communities, each with their own unique character, values, and aspirations. We recognise the importance of these early interactions and are committed to building respectful, trusting, and mutually beneficial relationships with all stakeholders — including Traditional Custodians and First Nations groups.

Exploration is an early-stage activity and does not necessarily lead to mining. The journey from exploration to potential development is extensive and involves multiple phases, each requiring meaningful consultation and ongoing engagement.

Throughout our exploration activities, we are committed to engaging with communities by:

- Actively listening to community concerns.
- Communicating transparently and responding openly.
- Using community feedback to inform decisions.
- Maximising local procurement, employment, and training opportunities where possible.
- Exploring opportunities for collaboration and partnership.



# **Permits and approvals**

Exploration activities typically require tenements or mineral claims that grant mineral rights to subsurface land. We respect and work with the requirements of all jurisdictions where we operate, including obtaining relevant permits and approvals before any work programs proceed.



### What is exploration?

Mineral exploration is a multi-stage process to determine whether economically viable minerals exist in an area of interest. Generally it begins with broad early-stage regional assessments, which may narrow down to targeted investigations involving drilling and sampling.

#### 1.1 Early stage exploration activities

- Stream sediment sampling: Collecting small samples (up to 2kg) from stream junctions.
- Rock sampling: Chipping small rock fragments (up to 5kg) using a handheld hammer.
- Geological mapping: Documenting surface rock characteristics to interpret regional geology.
- Soil/till sampling: Gathering sub-surface soil (up to 1kg) using a shovel or hand auger.
- Passive ground geophysics: Measuring rock properties like gravity using portable instruments.
- Active ground geophysics: Using low-voltage currents to assess subsurface resistivity.
- Access methods: Light vehicles, boats, walking, and occasionally helicopters for remote areas.

## Drilling

If early exploration results are promising, drilling is undertaken to better understand the geology and verify findings. Before drilling begins, we assess potential environmental, cultural, and safety impacts and consult with stakeholders to address any concerns.

#### 1.2 Drilling process

- Drill rigs create holes 10-20cm wide at varied depths and angles.
- Drilling produces drill core or chip samples. Geologists analyse the samples to define the size, shape, and grade of a potential ore body.
- Depending on the exploration stage, a drilling program may take several days to several months to complete.
- Once drilling is complete, all equipment is removed and sites are rehabilitated to original or better condition.





#### Want to know more?

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We welcome conversations with community members and local stakeholders. To find out more, please visit www.evolutionmining.com.