ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

New Mining and Prospecting Licence Extends Tenure at Chilalo

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Company has been granted a new Mining Licence (ML), covering the area of the previous ML.**
- **The new ML has a term of 10 years, with a potential renewal for an additional 10 years[1].**
- **The Company expects that the grant of a single prospecting licence, with a refreshed nine-year term, that covers the area of the previous prospecting licences is imminent.**
- **Granting of the new ML is a requirement of project financiers, given the superseded ML was due to expire in 2027.**
- **Final results of reverse circulation drilling of regional targets at Chilalo further confirm the potential for material growth in the Chilalo Mineral Resource, with significant intercepts including:**
  - **20m at 9.6% TGC from 74m in hole NRC22-189;**
  - **12m at 8.4% TGC from 14m in hole NRC22-207.**

Evolution Energy Minerals ("Evolution" or the "Company") (ASX: EV1, FSE: P77) is pleased to announce that the Government of Tanzania has issued a new mining licence, ML/00951/2023 ("**New Mining Licence**") and the issue of a new prospecting licence, PL/25161/2023 ("**New Prospecting Licence**") is expected to be completed in the coming days. The New Mining Licence and New Prospecting Licence cover 170.8km^2, the entire area of the Chilalo Graphite Project ("**Chilalo**").

The area of the New Mining Licence covers the area of the previous mining licence (ML 569/2017) and the New Prospecting Licence will cover the area of the previously held four prospecting licences (PL9929/2014, PL9946/2014, PL 11034/2017 and PL11050/2017) (shown in Figure 1).

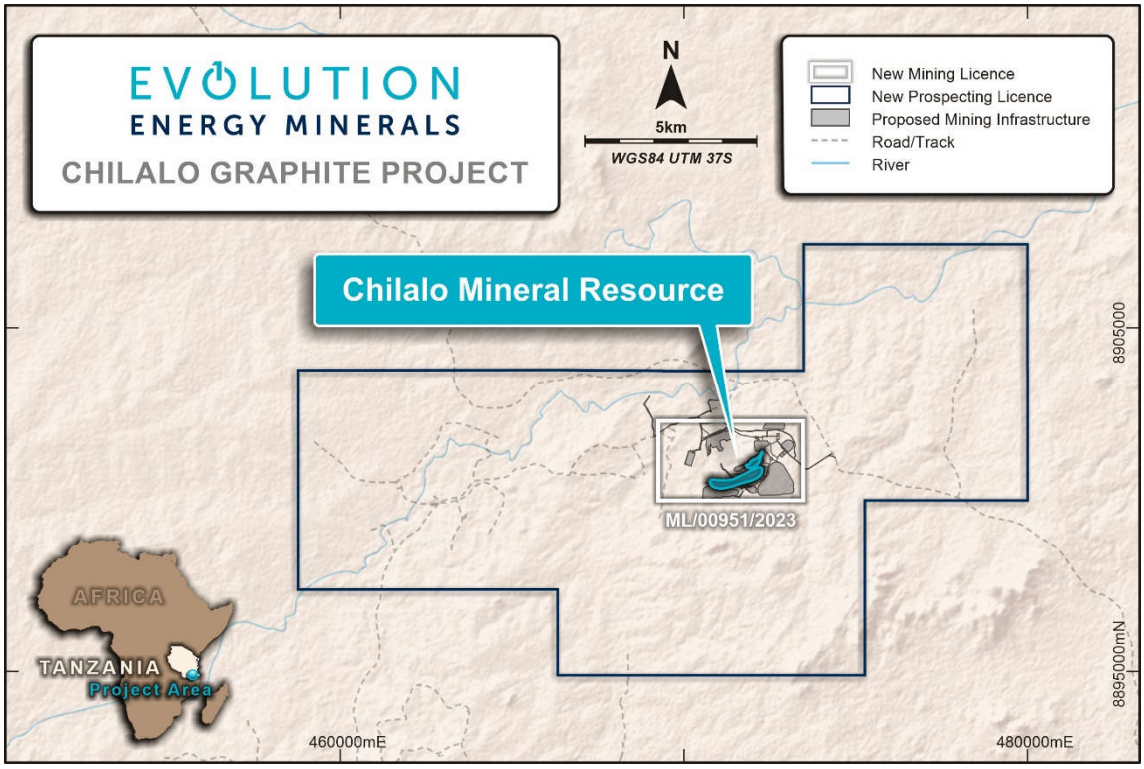
The New Mining Licence has been granted to Kudu Graphite Limited ("**Kudu**"), which was established pursuant to the Framework Agreement and Shareholders' Agreement concluded with the Government of Tanzania in April 2023. Kudu is owned 84% by Evolution (indirectly) and 16% by the Government of Tanzania. Kudu was established for the purpose of holding the Chilalo licences and permits and undertaking the development of Chilalo.

Evolution's Managing Director, Phil Hoskins, commented: *"We are extremely pleased to have been granted the New Mining Licence over the Chilalo Project area, refreshing and extending our tenure for at least the next 10 years.[1] This is a key requirement of project financiers undertaking due diligence on the debt finance. The granting of the New Prospecting Licence with a nine-year term will provide a great deal of flexibility in management of our exploration program."*

"The timely manner in which the Government of Tanzania has addressed the New Mining Licence and New Prospecting Licence following the signing of the Framework Agreement with the Government in April 2023, is a clear demonstration of the Tanzanian Government's commitment to working with Evolution to support the development of Chilalo."

[1] The Mining Act (revised edition 2019) (the "**Act**"), provided that where the holder of a mining licence has complied with the provisions of the Act, a Mining Licence may be renewed for a further period of up to 10 years.

Figure 1. Area of the New Mining Licence and Prospecting Licence



Final reverse circulation drilling results

The Company is also pleased to report the final assay results from its 5,440 metre, 44 hole reverse circulation drilling program ("**RC Drilling Program**"), which identified high-grade mineralisation proximate to the existing mineral resource. Chilalo is host to a high-grade Mineral Resource of 20.1Mt at 9.9% TGC for 1,991Kt of contained graphite.[2]

Results of the final five holes of the RC Drilling Program have confirmed three new zones of high-grade graphite mineralisation (Figure 2). Significant intercepts included:

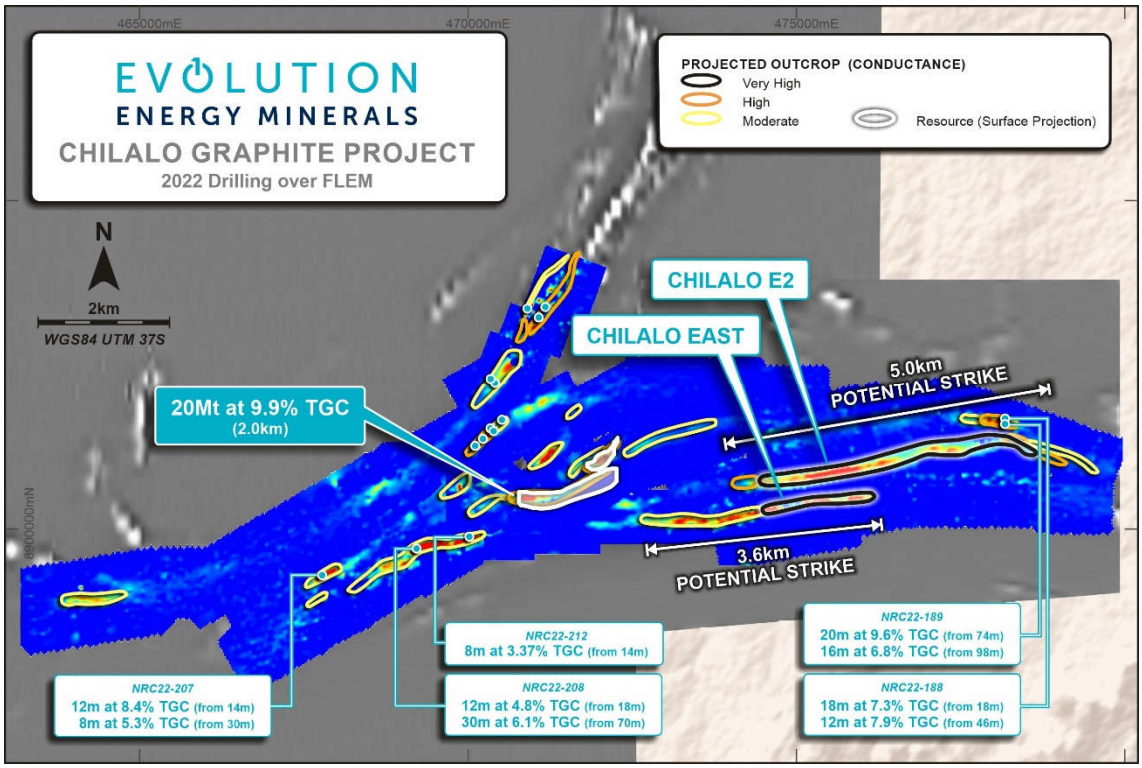
- **Hole NRC 22-188**
  - **18m at 7.3% TGC from 18m; and**
  - **12m at 7.9% TGC from 46m.**
- **Hole NRC 22-189**
  - **20m at 9.6% TGC from 74m; and**
  - **16m at 6.5% TGC from 98m.**
- **Hole NRC22-207**
  - **12m at 8.4% TGC from 14m; and**
  - **8m at 5.3% TGC from 30m.**
- **Hole NRC22-208**
  - **12m at 4.8% TGC from 14m; and**
  - **30m at 6.1% TGC from 70m.**
- **NRC22-212**
  - **8m at 3.4% TGC from 14m**

[2] See ASX announcement dated 20 March 2023 and Table 2.

The zone to the north of the E2 conductor, which has been tested with only two holes (NRC22-188 and NRC22-189), has a strike length of 600 metres.

Two western zones have also been identified with very limited drilling. Holes NRC22-208 and NRC22-212 identified significant graphite mineralisation over a strike length of 1,500m, while NRC22-207 tested a conductor of 600m, with positive results.

Figure 2. Reverse circulation drilling results



This announcement has been approved for release by Evolution's board of directors.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, data quality and geological interpretations for the Chilalo Graphite Project is based on information compiled by Mr Mathew Perrot, who is a Registered Practicing Geologist, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, Member No 2804. Mr Perrot is the principal geologist with Mathew Perrot Consulting Geologist Pty Ltd. Mr Perrot has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Perrot consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reference to Previous ASX Announcements

The Chilalo Mineral Resource estimate shown in Appendix 1 was first reported by Evolution in the Company's prospectus dated 28 September 2021 as supplemented by a supplementary prospectus dated 6 October 2021 (collectively, the "**Prospectus**") that was lodged with ASX on 12 November 2021. Evolution confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects that information and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that Information continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1. Drill collar locations and drilling details

Hole No	Hole Type	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi	End Depth (m)	From	To	Interval	Graphite %TGC
NRC22-188	RC	478170	8901680	242	-60	030	120	18	36	18	7.3
								46	58	12	7.9
NRC22-189	RC	478184	8901592	224	-60	030	151	74	94	20	9.6
								98	114	16	6.5
NRC22-206	RC	470907	8903363	218	-60	295	150				No significant results
NRC22-207	RC	467782	8899300	240	-60	330	150	14	26	12	8.4
								30	38	8	5.3
NRC22-208	RC	469219	8899704	251	-60	315	150	18	30	12	4.8
								70	100	30	6.1
NRC22-212	RC	470023	8899885	241	-60	330	175	14	22	8	3.4

Table 2. Chilalo Mineral Resource Estimate

Domain	Classification	Zone	Million Tonnes (Mt)	TGC (%)	Contained Graphite (Kt)
High Grade	Indicated	Main	9.2	10.6	982
		Northeast	1.0	9.5	100
		All	**10.3**	**10.5**	**1,082**
	Inferred	Main	7.4	9.5	704
		Northeast	2.3	8.8	205
		All	**9.8**	**9.3**	**908**
	Indicated + Inferred	**All**	**20.1**	**9.9**	**1,991**
Low Grade	Inferred	Main	37.8	3.4	1,282
		Northeast	9.5	4.1	394
		All	**47.3**	**3.5**	**1,677**
High Grade + Low Grade	**Indicated + Inferred**	**All**	**67.3**	**5.4**	**3,667**

The Chilalo Mineral Resource was estimated within constraining wireframe solids using a core high-grade domain defined above a nominal 5% TGC cut-off within a surrounding low-grade zone defined above a nominal 2% TGC cut-off. The resource is quoted from all classified blocks above a lower cut-off of 2% TGC within these wireframe solids. Differences may occur due to rounding.

ABOUT EVOLUTION (ASX:EV1)

Development ready
Chilalo Graphite Project in Tanzania

Chilalo Project
High margin, low capex

BTR strategic partnership
Transformational offtake, funding and downstream collaboration

Battery suitability
Premium quality CSPG produced from fines

Vertically integrated strategy
Accelerated and de-risked partnership model with proven technology

Evolution's vision is to become a vertically integrated company that will only supply sustainably sourced graphite products and battery materials.

This will be achieved by combining our unique graphite source with industry-leading technology partners, working closely with customers and producing diversified downstream products in both Tanzania and strategically located manufacturing hubs around the world. Evolution is committed to being global leaders in ESG and ensuring its operations support the push for decarbonisation and the global green economy.

EVOLUTION ENERGY MINERALS

ASX:EV1
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Appendix 1. JORC 2012 Table One Reporting

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Details of the sampling techniques are shown below: **Pre-2018 drilling programs:** • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to collect 1 m downhole samples for the laboratory analysis. • Typically, a 1–2 kg sample was collected using a cone splitter or during 2016 drilling, a representative 1/8 sample was collected using a three-tier riffle splitter. Samples were composited to 2 m numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory and sent for combustion infrared detection (LECO) analyses. All RC samples were submitted for analysis. • HQ diamond core was geologically logged and sampled to corresponding 2 m composite RC intervals when twinning an RC hole, otherwise sampling was to geological contacts with nominal sample lengths between 0.25 m and 1.5 m. • HQ quarter-core samples were collected by diamond blade rock saw, numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory and sent for LECO analyses. All core samples were submitted for analysis. • Commercial reference materials (CRMs) and field duplicate samples were regularly included into the sample stream for both RC and diamond to monitor analytical accuracy and sampling precision. • Sampling is guided by Evolution's standard operating and QAQC procedures. **2018 drilling program:** • Samples were collected on 1 m basis within the same zone (i.e. within HG, LG and WASTE). When there is a change in zone, samples were collected based on the lithological boundaries of mineralisation, with minimum sample length of 0.5 m and maximum length of 1.5 m and sent for LECO analyses graphitic carbon and sulphur content. All resource holes cores were submitted for analysis. For the pit geotechnical and tailings storage facility (TSF) sterilisation holes, the mineralised zones were selected and submitted for assaying. • CRMs and field duplicate samples were used to monitor analytical accuracy and sampling precision. • Sampling is guided by Evolution's standard operating and QAQC procedures. • PQ (resource holes) and NQ (pit geotechnical and TSF sterilisation holes) diamond cores were geologically logged and sampled. Core is quarter cored by diamond blade rock saw, numbered and bagged before dispatch to the laboratory for preparation and analysis. • Core is routinely photographed wet and dry.
Drilling techniques	Details of the drilling techniques are shown below: **Pre-2018 drilling programs:** • Diamond and RC holes were drilled in a direction to intersect the mineralisation orthogonally. • RC holes were drilled using a 140–146 mm face sampling hammer button bit. • The RC drilling was completed using either a Schramm 450 or UDR 650 drill rig with additional booster and auxiliary used as required to keep samples dry and produce identifiable rock chips. • Diamond holes were drilled using HQ diameter (63.5 mm) core bit with standard inner tubes to target depth. • The diamond drilling was completed using a conventional wire-line core rig. • Core orientations were measured every drilled run, either 3 m or 1.5 m. • Downhole directional survey was taken every 30 m to ensure target was reached. **2018 drilling program:** • Diamond holes were drilled in a direction to intersect the mineralisation orthogonally. • Metallurgical drillholes were targeted down dip or vertically to obtain maximum amounts of mineralised material to provide suitable samples for metallurgical testing. • Diamond drilling with standard inner tubes PQ3 and NQ are drilled to target depth. • Diamond drilling was completed using a conventional wireline rig. • Core orientations were measured every drilled run either 3 m or 1.5 m. • Downhole directional survey was taken every 30 m to ensure target was reached.
Drill sample recovery	Details of the drill sample recovery are shown below: **RC drilling:** • Sample quality and recovery of RC drilling was continuously monitored during drilling to ensure that samples were representative, and recoveries maximized.

Criteria	Commentary
	• RC sample recovery was recorded using sample weights. **Diamond drilling:** • Diamond core recoveries in fresh rock are measured in the core trays per drilling run. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs and marked with bottom-of-hole orientation lines. Depths are checked against depths marked on core blocks. Rock quality designation (RQD) is also recorded as part of the geological logging process. • Core recoveries were good – typically >95%. • There is no discernible relationship between sample recovery and total graphitic carbon (TGC) grade. Diamond twinning of RC holes has demonstrated a minimal downwards bias in RC TGC grade.
Logging	Details of the logging are shown below: **RC drilling:** • Detailed geological logging of RC holes captured various qualitative and quantitative parameters including lithology, mineralisation, colour, texture and sample quality. RC holes were logged at 1 m intervals. • RC chip trays are photographed, wet and dry for future reference. **Diamond drilling:** • Detailed geological logging of all diamond holes captured various qualitative and quantitative parameters including mineralogy, colour, texture and sample quality. • All diamond core has been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging data is collected via rugged laptops. The data is subsequently loaded into a dedicated fully relational geological database (Datashed) hosted by a consultant (rOREdata Pty Ltd) for storage. • Core is regularly photographed wet and dry for future reference. • All holes drilled have been geologically logged in their entireties.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	Details of the Subsampling techniques and sample preparation are shown below: **RC drilling:** • RC samples were sampled dry and routinely taken at 1 m intervals. This was completed either directly with a 1–2 kg sample retrieved from a regularly cleaned cone splitter or a representative 1/8 sample taken from a regularly cleaned three-tier riffle splitter. The remainder of the drilled sample was recovered in a large plastic bag. • RC 1 m samples were then composited into a 2 m sample using a laboratory deck splitter, or where possible sampled to nearest 1m geological boundary. • A small fraction of RC samples returned to the surface wet. These samples were dried prior to sampling. All samples were submitted for assay. • All RC samples were labelled such that they corresponded to remainder samples if further analysis was required. **Diamond drilling:** • Core is cut with a diamond saw into half core and then one half into quarter core. A quarter of the core, sampled to 1 m or lithological boundaries, is sent to the laboratory for assay. • A quarter core is archived. A half core is reserved for any other required test-work. Such as metallurgical, AMD etc. **All drilling:** • Control samples (blanks, field duplicates and commercial standards) are inserted into the sample stream every 20th sample (one standard, one blank, one site duplicate) or not less than 5% of all collected samples for each control sample. Additionally, one standard, one blank and one site duplicate will be inserted for every 20 m of mineralisation intersected. A mineralised zone is a zone greater than 5 m with a visual estimate of more than 5% graphite. Internal dilution of non-mineralisation (up to 5 m) can be included in the mineralised thickness. • High valued standards are preferably inserted within the strong mineralisation. Similarly, low valued standards are inserted within the weak mineralisation. A mineralised zone is a zone greater than 5 m with a visual estimate of more than 5% graphite. • Samples were stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory. • Samples were marked with unique sequential numbering to ensure controls against sample loss or omission. • Samples were sorted, dried and weighed at the laboratory where they were then crushed and riffle split to obtain a sub-fraction for pulverisation, in preparation for sample analysis.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Details of the quality of assay data and laboratory tests are shown below: **Pre-2108 drilling programs:** • All RC and diamond samples were submitted to ALS for both sample preparation and analytical assay. • Samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Mwanza (Tanzania) for sample preparation. Samples are crushed to >70% passing -2 mm and then pulverised to >85% passing-75 microns. • For all samples a split of the sample is analysed by means of a combustion infrared detection method using a LECO analyser to determine TGC (ALS Minerals Codes C-IR18). • Majority (97%) of samples have also been assayed for total sulphur by means of a combustion infrared detection method using a LECO analyser (ALS Minerals Code S-IR08). • Laboratory duplicates and standards were also used as quality control measures at different subsampling stages. • 76 samples were sent for umpire laboratory testing, with the results validating the accuracy of the primary laboratory assay results. • Examination of all the QAQC data indicates that the laboratory performance has been satisfactory for both standards, with no failures and acceptable levels of precision and accuracy. **2018 drilling program:** • All samples were submitted to ALS laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa for sample preparation and analytical assay. • Samples are crushed to >70% passing -2 mm and then pulverised to >85% passing -75 microns. • For all samples, a split of the sample is analysed using a LECO analyser to determine graphitic carbon and sulphur content (ALS Minerals Codes C-IR18 and S-IR08). • Laboratory duplicates and standards were also used as quality control measures at different subsampling stages. • 148 samples were sent for umpire laboratory testing at the SGS Randfontein, South Africa laboratory. Analysis of the results showed an insignificant upward bias (+2.1%) in the primary laboratory mean grade results, few outliers and over 95% passing 10% half absolute relative difference. The results are considered to validate the accuracy and precision of the primary laboratory assay results. • Examination of all the QAQC data indicates that the laboratory performance has been satisfactory for both standards, with very few failures and acceptable levels of precision and accuracy. CSA Global believes that laboratory accuracy and precision has been sufficiently demonstrated to use the drill assay data with a reasonable level of confidence in a Mineral Resource estimate (MRE).
Verification of sampling and assaying	Details of the verification of assaying and sampling are shown below: • Senior Ngwena Tanzania Ltd (Ngwena)/Graphex Mining Ltd (Graphex) geological personnel supervised the sampling, and alternative personnel verified the sampling locations. • External oversight is established with the contracting of an external consultant to regularly assess on site standards and practices to maintain best practice. • Six RC holes have been twinned by diamond drilling core holes to assess the degree of intersection and grade compatibility between the dominant RC samples and the twinned core • Assay data is loaded directly into the fully relational Datashed geological database which is hosted and managed by an external database consultancy. • Visual comparisons will be undertaken between the recorded database assays and hard copy records at a rate of not less than 5% of all loaded data. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Details of the location of data points are shown below: • Drillhole collar locations have been surveyed using a handheld global positioning system (GPS) with an accuracy of 5 m for easting, northing and elevation coordinates. • Drillhole collars where re-surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy of <5 cm at the end of the program. • Collar surveys are validated against planned coordinates and the topographic surface. • Downhole surveys are conducted during drilling using a Reflex single shot every 30 m. • The primary (only) grid used is UTM WGS84 Zone 37 South datum and projection. • The topographic surface used in resource modelling has been generated from the contour data generated from the UAV surveys completed by Atlas Geophysics in 2017 and spot heights and collar surveys data captured using differential GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	Details of the data spacing and distribution are shown below:

Criteria	Commentary
	• The Chilalo deposit has been sampled using RC and diamond core drilling over a number of drilling campaigns, with initial drilling completed on a nominal 200 m x 200 m grid. • Subsequent infill drilling programs have sequentially reduced the grid spacing to a nominal 50 m drill spacing on drill section lines nominally 100 m apart along strike. • Six geotechnical drillholes have been completed between 200 m and 400 m apart, designed to provide information on the stability of the pit walls. • Metallurgical drilling (two holes) was aimed at collecting enough mineralised material for metallurgical testwork. One of the metallurgy holes was drilled down dip the main high-grade mineralisation zone and the second one was drilled vertical at about section 472,000 m E.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• All drillholes have been orientated to intersect the graphitic mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible. • From surface mapping of the outcrops in the area, trenching and already completed modelling, the interpreted mineralisation zones, dip at angles of between 50° and 60° to the south to south-southwest. The drilling was hence planned at a dip of -50/60° oriented 315–360°. • The orientation of drilling is not expected to introduce any significant sampling bias.
Sample security	• All samples are marked with unique sequential numbering to ensure controls against sample loss or omission. This number was retained during the entire process. • The samples are cut, packed and locked in the offices at Ntaka camp (at site) which have 24-hour security prior to transportation by locked commercial truck carrier. • Prior to the 2018 drilling campaign, samples were trucked to the ALS Mwanza sample preparation facility, which then prepared and shipped the sealed prepared samples to the ALS Brisbane laboratory for analysis. • For the 2018 drilling campaign, the samples were transported to Dar-es-Salaam by locked commercial truck carrier due to the ALS Mwanza facility having been shut down. • An export permit is processed while samples are kept at the Dar-es-Salaam offices with 24 hours security prior to being sealed by government officials from the ministry of minerals. • The sealed samples were then air freighted to the ALS laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa by DHL courier.
Audits or reviews	An independent consultant from CSA Global, with expertise in graphite, completed a site visit prior to and upon commencement of drilling to ensure the sampling protocol met best practices to conform to industry standards.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The exploration results reported in this announcement were originally situated on granted prospecting licence PL6073/2009 which is owned by Ngwena, a wholly owned subsidiary of Evolution. • Subsequent mining licence approval at the beginning of 2017 has enveloped the Chilalo Mineral Resource within ML569/2017, owned by Ngwena, whilst the remainder of original PL6073/2009 now exists as licence PL11034/2017 also held now by Ngwena. • ML569/2017 and PL11034/2017 are currently valid and in good standing. Three further prospecting licences located proximate to the ML: PL 9926/2014, PL 9949/2014 and PL 11050/2017 are currently valid and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Exploration has been performed by an incorporated subsidiary company of Evolution, Ngwena. Stream sediment surveys carried out historically by BHP were not assayed for the commodity referred to in the announcement.
Geology	The regional geology is comprised of late Proterozoic Mozambique mobile belt lithologies consisting of mafic to felsic gneisses interlayered with amphibolites and metasedimentary rocks. The mineralisation consists of a series of intercalated graphitic horizons within felsic gneiss (siliceous and aluminous rich sediments), amphibolites (mafic sourced material) and rarely high purity marble horizons.
Drillhole information	• All relevant drillhole information has been previously reported to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). No material changes have occurred to this information since it was originally reported. • All relevant data has been reported.
Data aggregation methods	Not relevant when reporting Mineral Resources.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Not relevant when reporting Mineral Resources.
Diagrams	Refer to figures within the main body of this report.
Balanced reporting	Not relevant when reporting Mineral Resources.
Other substantive exploration data	• A versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) geophysical survey was initially completed over a large portion of the Nachingwea Property. It identified numerous anomalies which were likely to be associated with graphite mineralisation. Based on the VTEM data a number of the identified targets were drilled in 2014 and the Chilalo high-grade deposit was discovered. • Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were carried out on 18 of the RC drillholes completed in 2014; nine diamond holes completed in 2015, five RC drillholes completed in 2016 and 11 diamond holes completed in 2018. The DHEM survey data were acquired by Graphex's in-house survey crew and equipment (EMIT probe and receiver, and Zonge transmitter). The aim of the DHEM survey campaign was to detect known and off-hole electromagnetic (EM) responses associated with graphite mineralisation. The EM responses were modelled by Resource Potentials Pty Ltd to determine the location, orientation and size of the conductors associated with graphite mineralisation. The modelled DHEM conductor plate wireframes were provided in 3D DXF format to assist in geological modelling. • Fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) surveys were carried out during the 2015 and 2016 field seasons to collect ground EM data over multiple linear conductive graphitic horizons identified in the existing versatile time-domain EM (VTEM) survey data. Graphex's in-house Zonge GGT-10 transmitter, a SmartEM 24 receiver and a Smart Fluxgate 3-component B-Field sensor and personnel were used for the FLEM surveying. • All other meaningful exploration data concerning the Chilalo Project has been reported in previous reports to the ASX. • No other exploration data is considered material in the context of the MRE which has been prepared. All relevant data has been described in Section 1 and Section 3 of JORC Table 1.
Further work	• The results of an updated definitive feasibility study were announced on 20 March 2023. • Figures are provided within the main body of this report.