

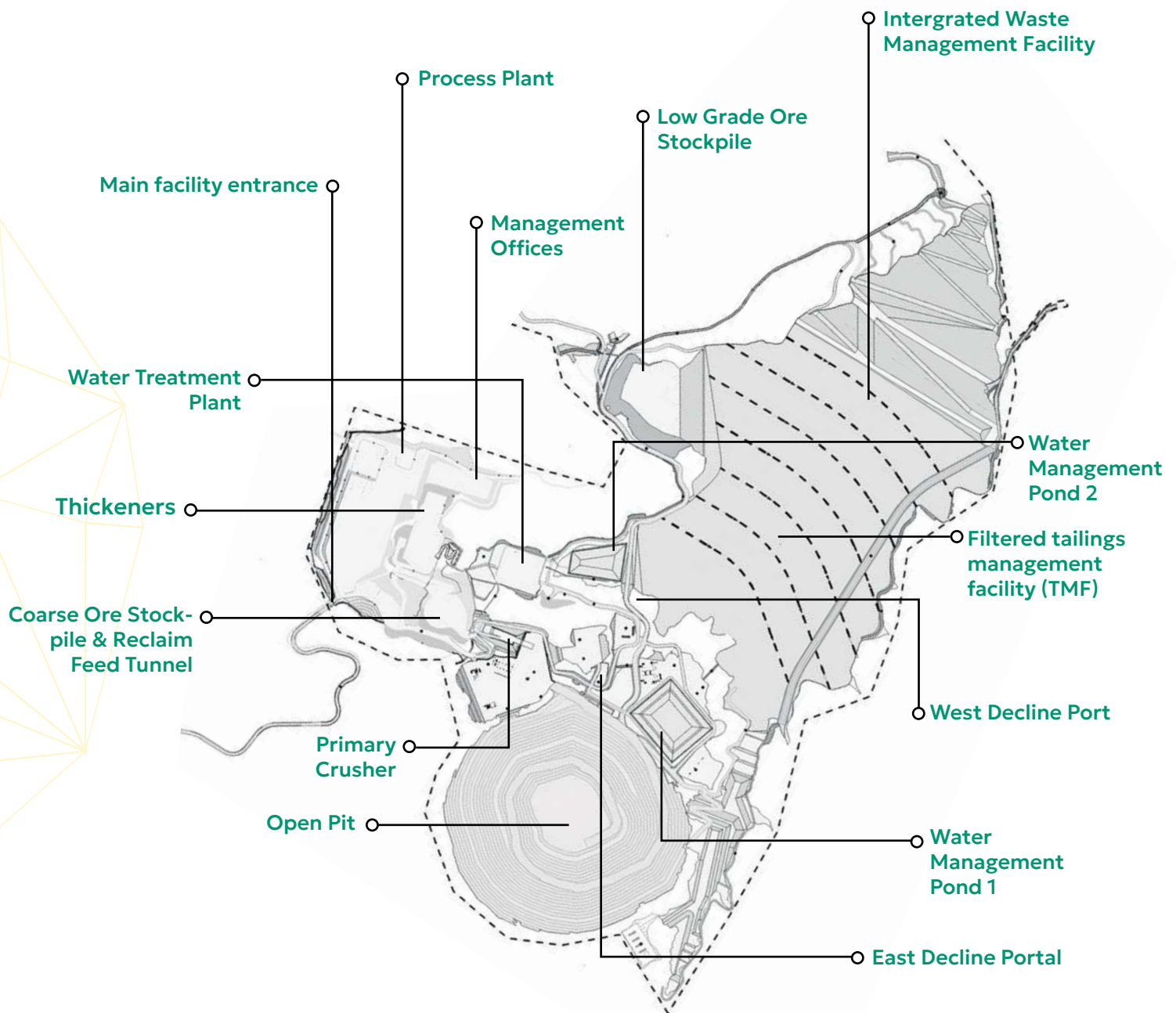
SKOURIES MINE

**Long-term value for Greece.
Responsible mining for a resilient Europe.**



Photo taken April 2026

SKOURIES MINE AT A GLANCE



Project overview

The Skouries Mine, which is part of the Kassandra Mines, is located on the Halkidiki peninsula in Northern Greece. This is a porphyry copper-gold deposit that is mined using a combination of surface and underground mining. Based on the 2021 Feasibility Study, the initial life of mine is 20 years and it is expected to produce on average 140,000 ounces of gold and 67 million pounds of copper per year.

Skouries has been designed from the ground up to meet our sustainable mining goals. We are committed to developing and operating Skouries in consideration of leading environmental and social practices in our industry.

NEW STATE-OF-THE-ART MINE



Location

NE Halkidiki, Central
Macedonia Region, Greece



Mining method

Open pit & underground



Deposit Type

Copper-gold porphyry



Products

Copper-gold concentrate



Start of production

First production in Q3 2026



Life of Mine

Initial 20 years based on reserves



Proven and Probable Gold Reserves

3,666,000 oz*



Proven and Probable Copper Reserves

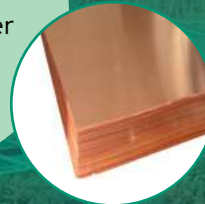
741,000 tonnes*

(*) Based on Proven &
Probable Mineral Reserves
as of September 2025

**Annual
production
on average**

67 million

pounds of copper
per year



140,000

ounces of gold
per year



**CONSTRUCTION PROJECT CAPITAL \$2 BILLION.
PROJECT IS FULLY FUNDED.**

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Skouries is a project designed on the principles of responsible mining.

Integrated Extractive Waste & Water Management Facility

- Filtered tailings management facility
- Water treatment plant with a high grade of responsiveness to extreme weather conditions and the potential to provide clean water for irrigation to the local community

Filtered tailings

During mining, ore is crushed, ground and processed to separate valuable minerals from the surrounding rock. The residual leftover rock and water from this process is called tailings. Traditionally, tailings were stored in liquid form in large facilities, known as tailings ponds. Modern filtered tailings remove the excess water resulting in a sandy material which is then stacked and compressed. Less space is required for its storage into tailings management facility areas (TMF).

At Skouries, a single TMF is sufficient, replacing the two facilities envisaged in the initial design that would have been necessary under traditional liquid tailings management.

Tailings moisture
content reduced to

12-16%



Filtered tailings offer major environmental benefits such as:

Geotechnical stability

- Up to 90% of the water is removed from the tailings using filtration. These de-watered solids are then transported to the disposal facility where they are compacted. The result is a geotechnically stable & solid mass.

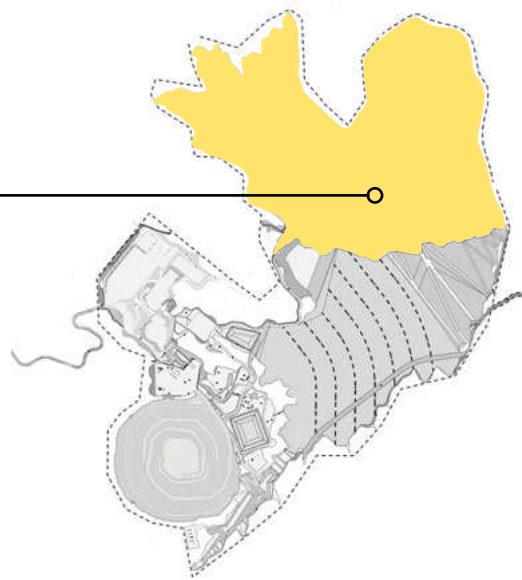
Water savings

- Filtered tailings technology enables us to maximize water recycling and re-use it in the production cycle, thereby minimizing the consumption of fresh water.

Smaller footprint

40%

smaller environmental footprint



Protection of Water and Facilities

Water management systems:

- Reduced consumption via targeted projects such as filtering and recycling.
- A reduction in groundwater inflows by pre-draining waters and re-injecting them into the aquifer.
- Diversion of surface waters from the mine via water diversion channels.
- Treatment of water which comes into contact with mining activities at the mine water treatment plant and re-use in day-to-day operations.



OTHER SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGIES

Backfilling tunnels & open pit with mining tailings

Part of the pre-strip material from the open pit is used to build the waste rock dam, water management-ponds and various other site infrastructure works. The excess will be used to gradually rehabilitate the tailings management facility.

Mining tailings will be used to fill in the areas that were mined out in the underground mine, as well as the open pit to restore the original terrain.



Parallel rehabilitation

The rehabilitation of liquid tailings disposal sites is usually possible after the end of a mine's lifetime. Thanks to the dry stacking method, due to the solid form of the tailings, it is possible to gradually regenerate the disposal facilities in parallel with mining activities. That means that the site will be rehabilitated and ready to hand back to the local community sooner after the end of mining activity.

Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring Programme

We have designed and already put in place one of the most comprehensive environmental monitoring programmes in Europe. It monitors and records air, soil and water quality, noise, seismicity and ecosystems at:



700

checkpoints at the
Kassandra Mines

The monitoring programme ensures continuous, accurate and real-time evaluation of the project's environmental performance. The results are available at:

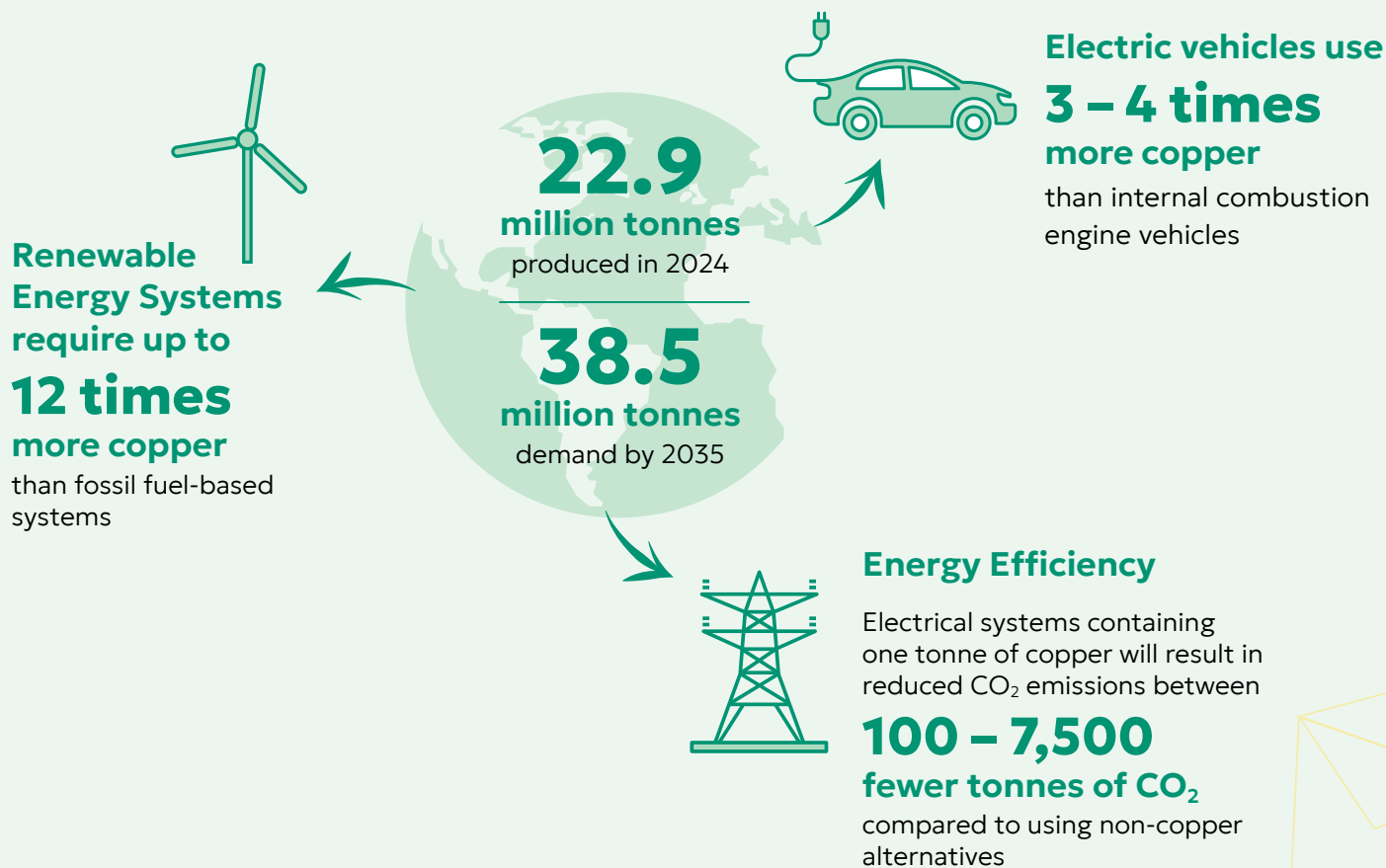
environmental.hellas-gold.com

- Air
- Climate
- Surface Water
- Drinking Water
- Marine Environment
- Soil
- Noise
- Vibrations - Radiation
- Seismic activity
- Flora - Fauna

THE ROLE OF COPPER IN THE FUTURE ECONOMY

Metals, such as copper, are vital raw materials that will be extracted from the Skouries mine and used in developing new technologies to help move us towards a sustainable future.

Global demand for mined copper **+68%** by 2035.





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