Prospech Limited
ABN 24 602 043 265

30 September 2024

KORSNÄS DIAMOND CORE DRILLING OVER 15m @ 1.8% TREO

- **First modern era diamond drilling program has more than achieved its objectives**
- **First assay results include significant rare earth element (REE) mineralisation:**
  - **KR-306: 15.4m @ 18,301 ppm TREO[1] from 164.1m (NdPrO[2] 3,251ppm) Including 8.5m @ 24,731 TREO from 171.0m (NdPrO 4,383 ppm)**
  - **KR-305: 3.0m @ 12,231 ppm TREO from 44.0m (NdPrO 3,595ppm)**
- **Results validate historic drill core assay results**
- **Drilling provides core for metallurgical test work and supports preparation of a Korsnäs project resource estimate**
- **A further 213 assay results from historic drill core sampling received including:**
  - **KR-289: 12.1m* @ 11,263 ppm TREO from 51.7m (NdPrO 3,322ppm)**
  - **KR-231: 4.6m @ 10,039 ppm TREO from 93.3m (NdPrO 2,732ppm)**
  - **KR-260: 4.4m @ 14,183 ppm TREO from 102.0m (NdPrO 4,507ppm)**
  - **KR-281: 4.3m @ 13,177 ppm TREO from 104.5m (NdPrO 6,287ppm)**
  - **KR-273: 1.8m @ 20,482 ppm TREO from 89.3m (NdPrO 6,287ppm)**

  *** KR-289 actual intercept is wider but constrained by core available for assaying**
- **Assay results from ~700 historic core samples are pending**

Prospech Managing Director Jason Beckon comments;

"Prospech has completed the first diamond core drilling at the Korsnäs project since the 1970s, yielding immediate positive results. We are delighted that this diamond core drilling program has successfully met its objectives of confirming the REE potential of the Korsnäs deposit and to provide material for metallurgical testing.

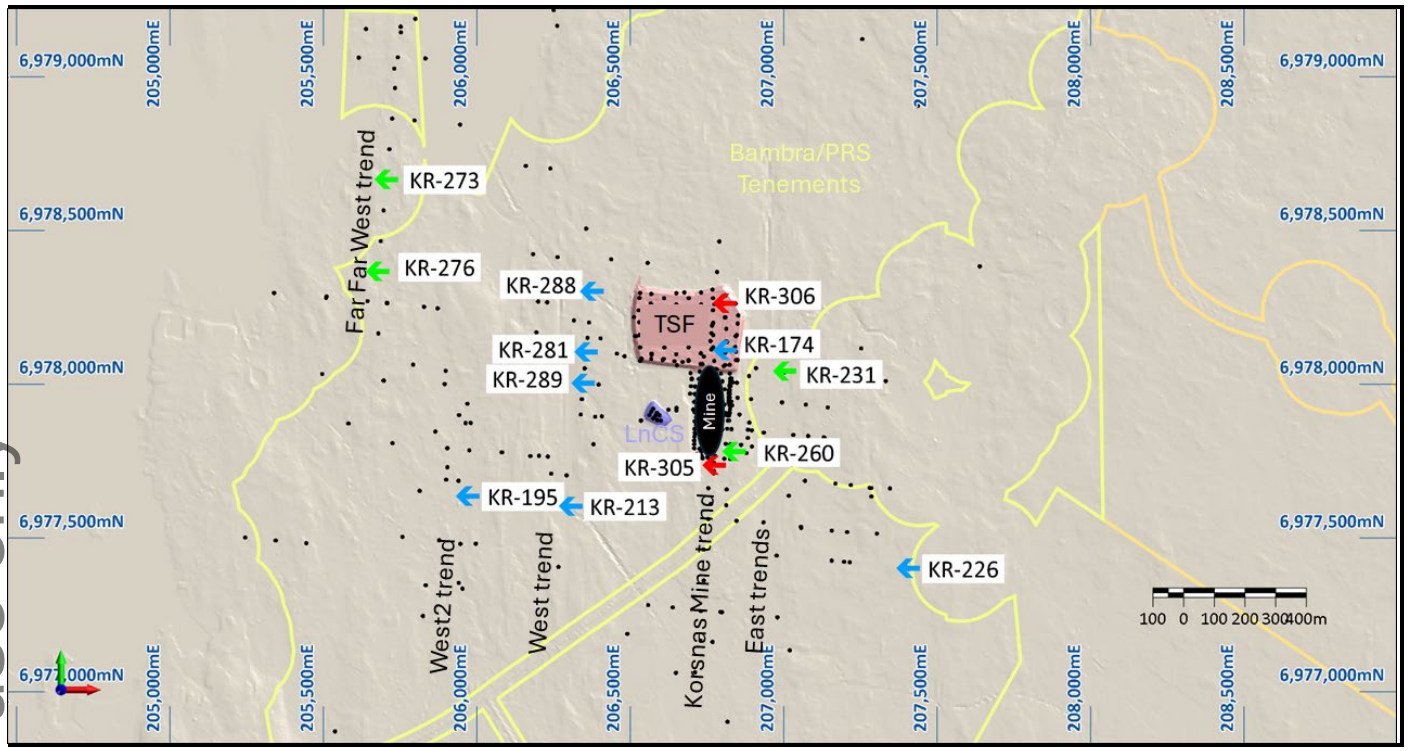
The assay results from our first drill holes have, in fact, enhanced the results we have obtained from sampling the preserved historic drill core.

Essentially, the more we sample, the more we discover and there is more to come with just over 700 samples from historic core currently in the lab being assayed."

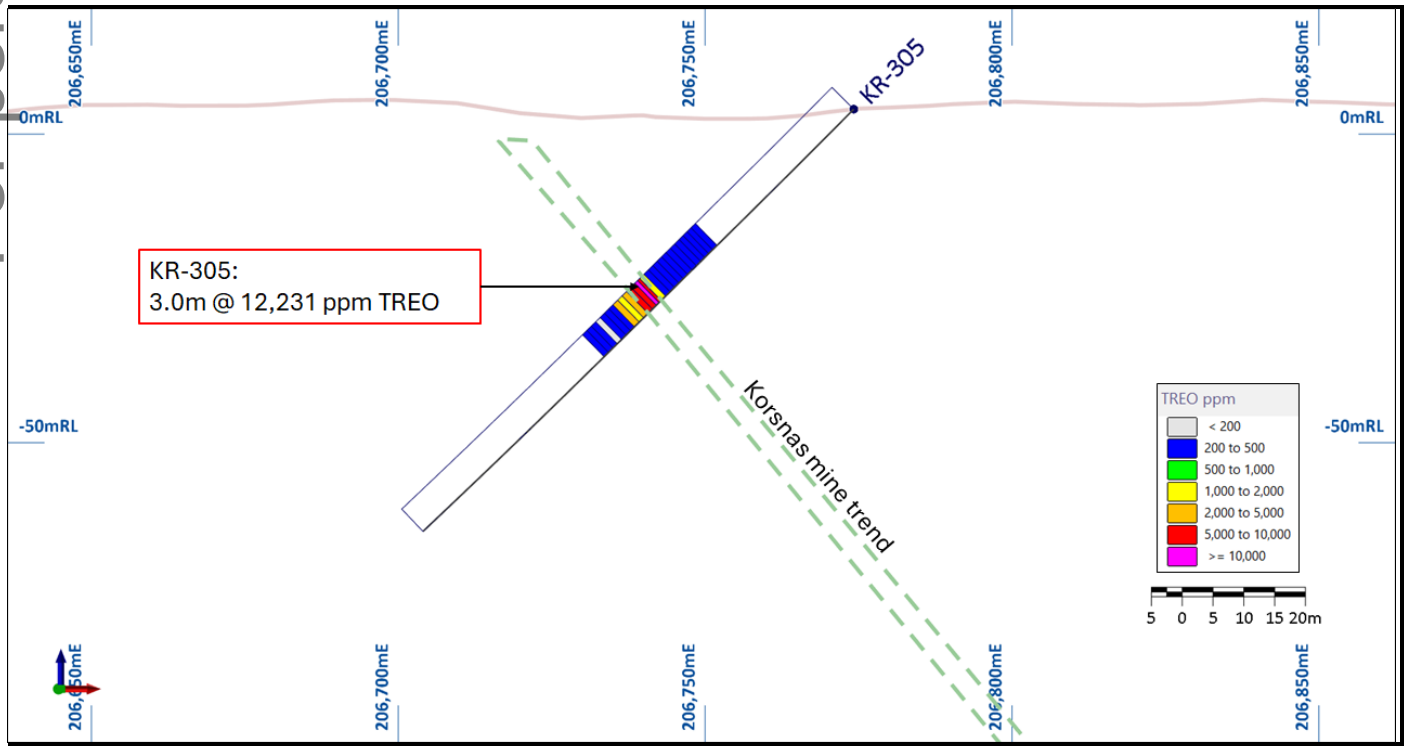
[1] *TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides which is the sum of La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3 and Y_2O_3.*

[2] *NdPrO = the sum of Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3 and NdPr enrichment % = NdPrO / TREO*

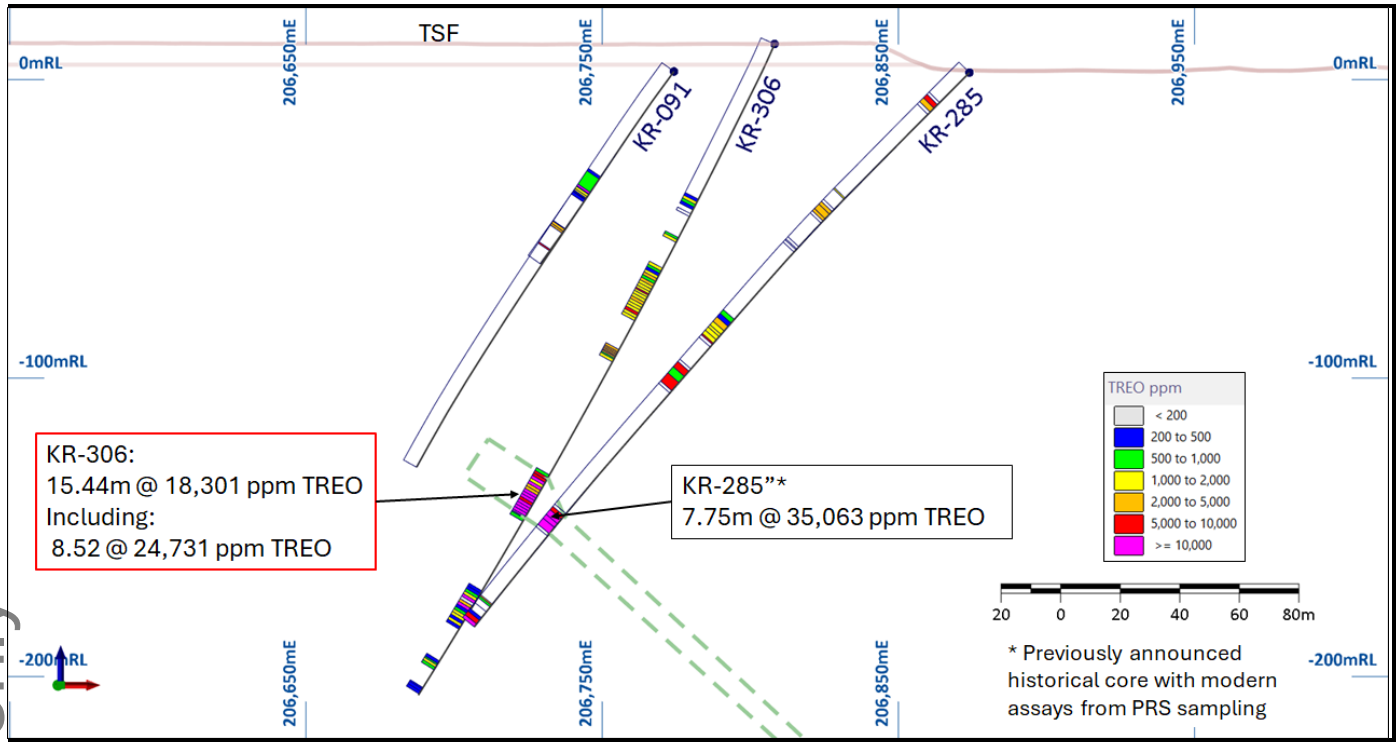
Prospech Limited (ASX: PRS, **Prospech** or **the Company**) is delighted to announce the assay results for drill holes from Korsnäs. The results confirm that the new and old drill intercepts seem to be correlated and contain significant concentrations of REEs and that they are strongly enriched in valuable "magnet" REEs, neodymium and praseodymium (**NdPr**).



Map showing the locations of the holes referred to in this report.
New drillholes (red arrows), new assays of historic drilling (green) and additional sampling of historic drilling resulting in revised intersections (blue arrows).



Cross section of KR-305 which is the first drill hole to be completed since the early 1970s.



The cross section of KR-306 designed to validate (twin) the high-grade TREO intersection in the historic hole KR-285.

The result from hole KR-306 is important for a number of reasons:

- KR-306 validates and, in fact, reports a wider intersection than, the previously reported high grade assay result from Prospech sampling of historic drill hole KR-285.
- Both KR-306 and the historic KR-285 demonstrate a potential down dip extension of the high grade mineralisation.
- Core from KR-306 provides a substantial amount of fresh material for metallurgical test work.

The first Korsnäs project assay results from the first modern era diamond drilling program conducted by Prospech are as follows:

Table of 2024 drill intersections (1,000 ppm TREO cut off)

Hole_Id	From	To	Thick	TREO	NdPrO	NdPrO enrich
KR-305	43.00	50.10	7.10	6423	1845	29%
KR-305	44.00	47.00	3.00	12231	3595	29%
KR-305	44.50	45.10	0.60	27850	8371	30%
KR-306	59.00	60.00	1.00	1084	193	18%
KR-306	73.30	74.30	1.00	1014	225	22%
KR-306	84.00	85.10	1.10	1007	226	22%
KR-306	87.00	104.00	17.00	2130	543	25%
KR-306	115.00	119.70	4.70	2526	599	24%
KR-306	164.08	179.52	15.44	18301	3251	18%
KR-306	171.00	179.52	8.52	24731	4383	18%
KR-306	211.00	216.00	5.00	10522	1822	17%
KR-306	212.00	213.00	1.00	32173	5499	17%
KR-306	215.00	216.00	1.00	15475	2689	17%
KR-306	218.00	222.00	4.00	1110	245	22%
KR-306	237.12	238.00	0.88	1291	271	21%

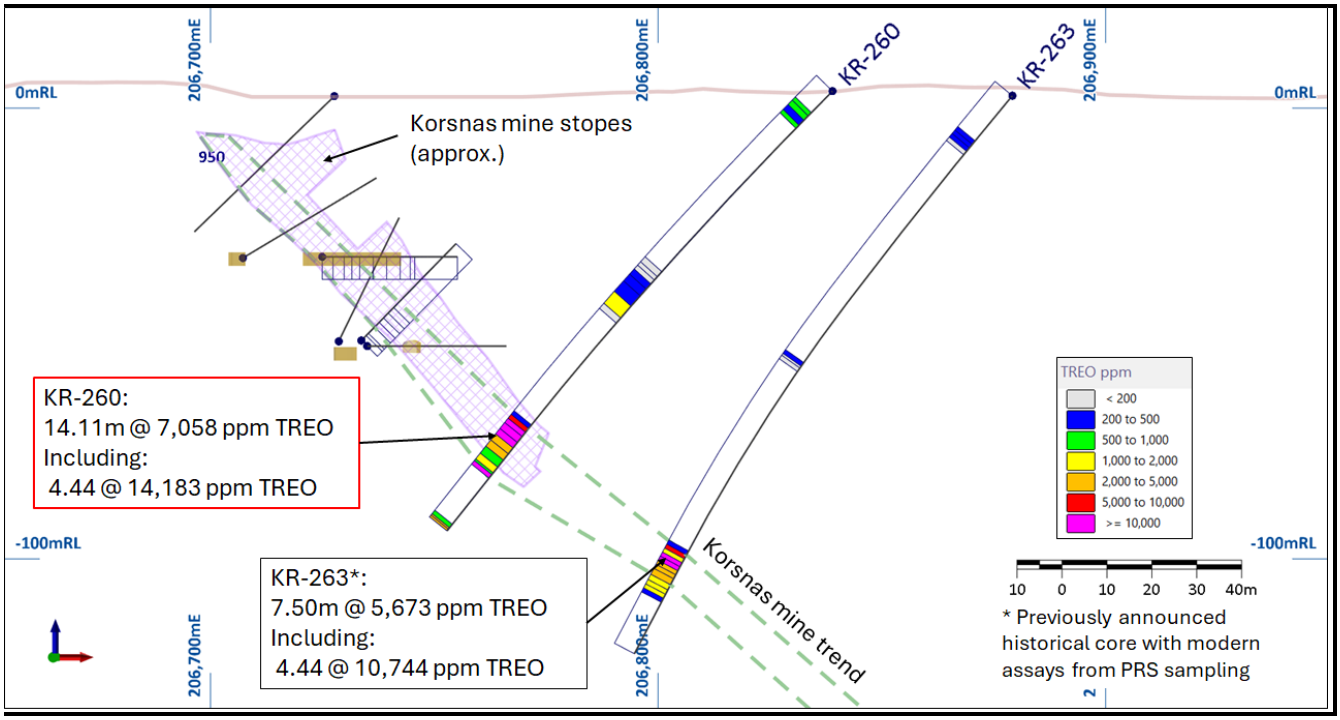
Further modern era diamond core drilling assay results are pending.

In addition, assay results reported for the first time from sampling by Prospech of historic drill core preserved by GTK are as follows:

Table of historic core with 2024 intersections (1,000 ppm TREO cut off)

Hole_Id	From	To	Thick	TREO	NdPrO	NdPrO enrich
KR-231	21.80	27.30	5.50	3711	900	24%
KR-231	53.20	54.80	1.60	1545	378	24%
KR-231	63.96	66.96	3.00	1453	347	24%
KR-231	93.32	97.92	4.60	10039	2732	27%
KR-231	100.22	101.45	1.23	1418	242	17%
KR-231	174.10	177.50	3.40	3768	1012	27%
KR-231	249.35	252.90	3.55	1720	413	24%
KR-231	277.40	279.60	2.20	7113	1593	22%
KR-231	277.40	278.60	1.20	12202	2743	22%
KR-231	286.93	289.91	2.98	1543	387	25%
KR-231	293.10	294.90	1.80	1191	333	28%
KR-231	391.10	391.60	0.50	2040	390	19%
KR-260	65.48	68.95	3.47	1531	237	15%
KR-260	100.91	115.02	14.11	7068	2139	30%
KR-260	102.00	106.44	4.44	14183	4507	32%
KR-260	114.02	115.02	1.00	16814	5158	31%
KR-260	129.10	130.00	0.90	2660	657	25%
KR-273	11.36	14.30	2.94	2190	577	26%
KR-273	24.60	37.75	13.15	2249	576	26%
KR-273	89.25	91.10	1.85	20428	6287	31%
KR-273	95.90	97.90	2.00	1943	450	23%
KR-273	102.00	109.38	7.38	2141	605	28%
KR-273	103.45	103.95	0.50	10007	2936	29%
KR-276	30.60	31.35	0.75	24690	7168	29%
KR-276	33.35	35.10	1.75	3073	694	23%
KR-276	38.72	39.90	1.18	1789	406	23%
KR-276	43.95	46.95	3.00	5566	1281	23%
KR-276	44.95	45.95	1.00	10457	2310	22%
KR-276	85.41	105.55	20.14	1937	517	27%

Assay results from over 700 samples taken by Prospech from historic drill core are pending.



Cross section of the Korsnäs mine trend showing the recent intersection in KR-260. Stoping may have removed some of the material represented by KR-260, however, the geologic data will provide valuable information for down dip modelling.

In addition to the above assay results from historic drill core samples reported for the first time, Prospech has received results from further sampling of historic drill holes which have previously been reported, resulting in the following enhanced intersections:

Table of resampled (enhanced from previously reported) historic core with (1,000 ppm TREO cut off)

Hole_Id	From	To	Thick	TREO	NdPrO	NdPrO enrich
KR-174	22.81	26.66	3.85	5794	1427	25%
KR-174	35.00	35.70	0.70	8107	1922	24%
KR-174	90.64	94.70	4.06	1374	337	24%
KR-174	108.50	115.45	6.95	1946	421	22%
KR-174	136.50	138.00	1.50	1747	366	21%
KR-174	144.85	145.25	0.40	7731	2174	28%
KR-174	167.50	168.50	1.00	1307	296	23%
KR-174	188.40	190.25	1.85	1090	269	25%
KR-195	50.70	52.00	1.30	2235	466	21%
KR-195	61.80	64.80	3.00	8291	2193	26%
KR-195	63.40	64.80	1.40	10064	2609	26%
KR-213	39.50	40.50	1.00	1238	333	27%
KR-213	82.00	86.00	4.00	3164	892	28%
KR-213	92.95	102.26	9.31	1052	231	22%
KR-213	107.30	108.30	1.00	5061	964	19%
KR-226	218.40	231.05	12.65	2121	458	22%
KR-226	246.30	247.50	1.20	4660	1242	27%
KR-226	296.92	303.20	6.28	1813	457	25%
KR-281	48.80	51.60	2.80	1889	446	24%
KR-281	80.75	89.00	8.25	4588	1297	28%
KR-281	86.50	88.00	1.50	12341	3655	30%
KR-281	104.50	108.80	4.30	13177	3836	29%
KR-281	123.20	126.70	3.50	3087	759	25%
KR-281	176.55	178.60	2.05	5623	1584	28%
KR-288	88.45	90.05	1.60	4608	1162	25%
KR-288	93.40	94.85	1.45	2397	637	27%
KR-288	134.90	137.80	2.90	8220	2219	27%
KR-288	154.60	155.30	0.70	3300	877	27%
KR-288	166.25	169.80	3.55	3805	1026	27%
KR-288	193.10	194.00	0.90	2471	641	26%
KR-289*	51.70	63.84	12.14	11263	3322	29%
KR-289	96.95	98.60	1.65	2637	676	26%
KR-289	127.79	130.79	3.00	2249	614	27%
KR-289	134.10	135.10	1.00	1506	314	21%
KR-289	175.20	176.50	1.30	5258	1348	26%
KR-289	195.50	198.15	2.65	2373	625	26%

About Prospech Limited

Founded in 2014, the Company engages in mineral exploration in Finland and Slovakia, with the goal of discovering, defining, and developing critical elements such as rare earths, lithium, cobalt, copper, silver, and gold resources.

Prospech is taking steps to be a part of the mobility revolution and energy transition in Europe. The Company has a portfolio of prospective cobalt and precious metals projects in Slovakia and through its acquisition of the Finland Projects has acquired prospective rare earth element (REE) and lithium projects. Eastern and Northern Europe are areas that are highly supportive of mining and have a growing demand for locally sourced rare earths and lithium. With the demand for these minerals increasing, Prospech is positioning itself to be a major player in the European market.

For further information, please contact:

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Managing Director
Prospech Limited
+61 (0)438 888 612

This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Director.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Jason Beckton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Beckton, who is Managing Director of the Company, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Beckton consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

pjn12176

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table Korsnäs, Finland

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code 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 down hole 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) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Historic: The Finnish government facility in Loppi houses the historical core from the Korsnäs project. The core is of BQ and AQ sizes. Prospech sampling was conducted consistently within the specified intervals. For cores that were never sampled before, a ½-core sampling method was used, while for cores that had been previously sampled, a ¼-core sampling method was employed. Modern: HQ2 coring. ¼ cored using diamond blade core saw and sampled at nominally 1-m intervals through altered and mineralised zones.
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).*	Historic: Small diameter diamond drilling – approximately AQ and BQ size. Modern: HQ2 diamond drilling.
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.*	Historic: Core preserved at government GTK facility in Loppi. Modern: Core recoveries determined on a run by run basis. Mineralised core is generally more friable than fresh rock and minor core loss did occur. Overall core recoveries were judged as excellent.
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.*	The complete core was visually logged by the project geologist. RQDs and photos were taken of all core. Core is oriented where ground conditions permit and structural measurements taken.
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.*	½ or ¼ core cut with a thin diamond blade (due to the small diameter of the core). ¼ core field duplicated samples have been collected every 25th sample.
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.*	Historic: Samples are stored in the Loppi relogging facility. Core in good condition. Assays will be carried out by ALS, an internationally certified laboratory. Historic assays obtained from paper logs have no record of the analytical methods used nor any record of QAQC procedures. However, where we have modern assays covering the same intervals as the historic assays, the agreement is good. (e,g, historic assay: KR-289: 18.5m @ 11,100 ppm TREO from 51.85m vs. modern assay: 18.3m @ 13,201 ppm TREO from 51.7m). In the coming months there will be many more modern assays available, which will allow a better comparison.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Modern: Assays will be carried out by ALS, an internationally certified laboratory. Field duplicates were collected every 25th sample. ½ core retained destined for metallurgical test work. ¼ core retained in the tray. Core trays stored at mine site.
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.*	KR-305 and KR-306 twinned historic intersections and confirmed the historic information.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Hole locations determined from historical records and converted to ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067). Modern: All hole collars have been surveyed using a DGPS. A north-seeking gyro instrument was used for down-hole surveys.
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.*	Only visible lead mineralisation was historically assayed. Prospech is targeting broader zones of REE mineralisation.
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.*	No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Historic: Samples were collected by GTK personnel, bagged and immediately dispatched to the laboratory by independent courier. Modern: Samples were collected by Prospech personnel, bagged and immediately dispatched to the laboratory by independent courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code 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 license to operate in the area.*	Prospech Limited has 100% interest in Bambra Oy ('Bambra'), a company incorporated in Finland. The laws of Finland relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advances specific filings and environmental or other studies may be required. There are ongoing requirements under Finnish mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. Those filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by Prospech's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes. The Company is the manager of operations in accordance with generally accepted mining industry standards and practices. The Korsnäs project's tenure is secured by Exploration Permit Application Number ML2021:0019 Hägg and Reservation Notification VA2023:0040 Hägg 2.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area of Korsnäs has been mapped, glacial till boulder sampled and drilled by private companies including and Outokumpu Oy.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	45 degree dipping carbonate veins and anti-skarn selvedges within sub-horizontally foliated metamorphic terrain.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:
easting and northing of the drill hole collar
elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
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.</td><td>Drill Hole Collar Information ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).
Table of collar specifications of new holes reported are:
<table>
<tr><th>HOLE_ID</th><th>EAST</th><th>NORTH</th><th>COORDSYS</th><th>RL</th><th>AZIMUTH</th><th>DIP</th></tr>
<tr><td>KR-174</td><td>206,809.15</td><td>6,978,109.10</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.00</td><td>#N/A</td><td>-90.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-195</td><td>205,970.84</td><td>6,977,634.71</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>2.00</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-213</td><td>206,306.01</td><td>6,977,601.94</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>4.05</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-226</td><td>207,406.18</td><td>6,977,400.03</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>7.40</td><td>#N/A</td><td>-90.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-231</td><td>207,003.76</td><td>6,978,040.66</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>1.85</td><td>#N/A</td><td>-90.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-260</td><td>206,838.66</td><td>6,977,779.71</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.76</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-273</td><td>205,705.31</td><td>6,978,664.55</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>1.08</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-276</td><td>205,677.37</td><td>6,978,365.65</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>1.97</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-281</td><td>206,356.38</td><td>6,978,103.59</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.93</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-288</td><td>206,374.79</td><td>6,978,300.46</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>2.58</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-289</td><td>206,346.84</td><td>6,978,001.56</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>2.07</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-305</td><td>206,774.00</td><td>6,977,735.00</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>4.04</td><td>274.98</td><td>-45.08</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-306</td><td>206,808.00</td><td>6,978,262.00</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>11.95</td><td>273.58</td><td>-66.42</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td>A minimum sample length is 1m generally but can be as low as 0.15m is observed in historical sampling.

A lower cut off of 1,000 ppm was used to define reportable mineralised zones.

No high-grade cutting was done.

Total Rare Earth Oxide was reported which is defined:

TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides which is the sum of La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3 and Y_2O_3

Neodymium plus Praseodymium Oxide:
NdPrO = the sum of Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3

NdPr enrichment % = NdPrO / TREO</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</td><td>In general the holes have intersected the mineralised zone nearly normal to the host structure - any exceptions to this are noted individually.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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 collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</td><td>The location and results received for surface samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables. Coordinates are ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>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.</td><td>Results for all samples collected in the past are displayed on the attached maps and the table in the body of the report.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>No metallurgical or bulk density tests were conducted at the project by Prospech.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale 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.</td><td>Prospech may carry out further drilling.

Metallurgical test work is planned utilizing modern samples.</td></tr>
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