Prospech Limited
ABN 24 602 043 265

4 November 2024

MORE IMPRESSIVE ASSAY RESULTS FROM KORSNÄS

- **Assay results from a further 260 samples from 22 historical drill holes reported**
- **Significant intersections of high grade REE include:**
  - **KR-107: 20.6m @ 11,953 ppm TREO[1] from 53.8m (NdPrO[2] 3,474 ppm)**
  - **KR-138: 6.2m @ 14,014 ppm TREO from 174.7m (NdPrO 4,057 ppm)**
    Including 2.0m @ 41,270 ppm TREO from 177.4m (NdPrO 12,109 ppm)
  - **KR-147: 28.6m @ 2,802 ppm TREO from 106.2m (NdPrO 748 ppm)**
    Including 1.1m @ 12,005 ppm TREO from 126.9m (NdPrO 3,415 ppm)
- **Drill core from 471 historical drill holes preserved and now validated by recent Prospech diamond core drilling**

Prospech Limited (ASX: PRS, **Prospech** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce further assay results from the ongoing program of sampling and assaying of the historic Korsnäs drill core from holes completed in the 1950s, 60s and early 70s.

A total of 260 samples from 22 holes are reported.

Prospech Managing Director, Jason Beckon, commented:

"Assay results from samples taken by Prospech geologists from the historical core from Korsnäs have been consistently strong and the latest batch is no exception, with a standout 20 metre intersection at more than 1% TREO, showing significant 29% NdPr enrichment along the southern strike extension of the mine trend. Our assay results from historical drilling and our own modern era drilling support an expectation of thick continuous zones of REEs in places previously discounted by the lead focused Korsnäs mining operations.

Results from our recent drilling program, the first in the modern era, have validated the reliability of the extensive historical drill core preserved by the Geologic Survey of Finland.

Assay data from samples taken by Prospech geologists from historical drill core reported to date, along with the recently announced and highly encouraging results from our modern drilling program, form a solid foundation for a future JORC compliant resource estimate, which we are progressing towards.

Further samples taken from historical drill core are currently being assayed and we look forward to providing further updates as the results become available."

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[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.*

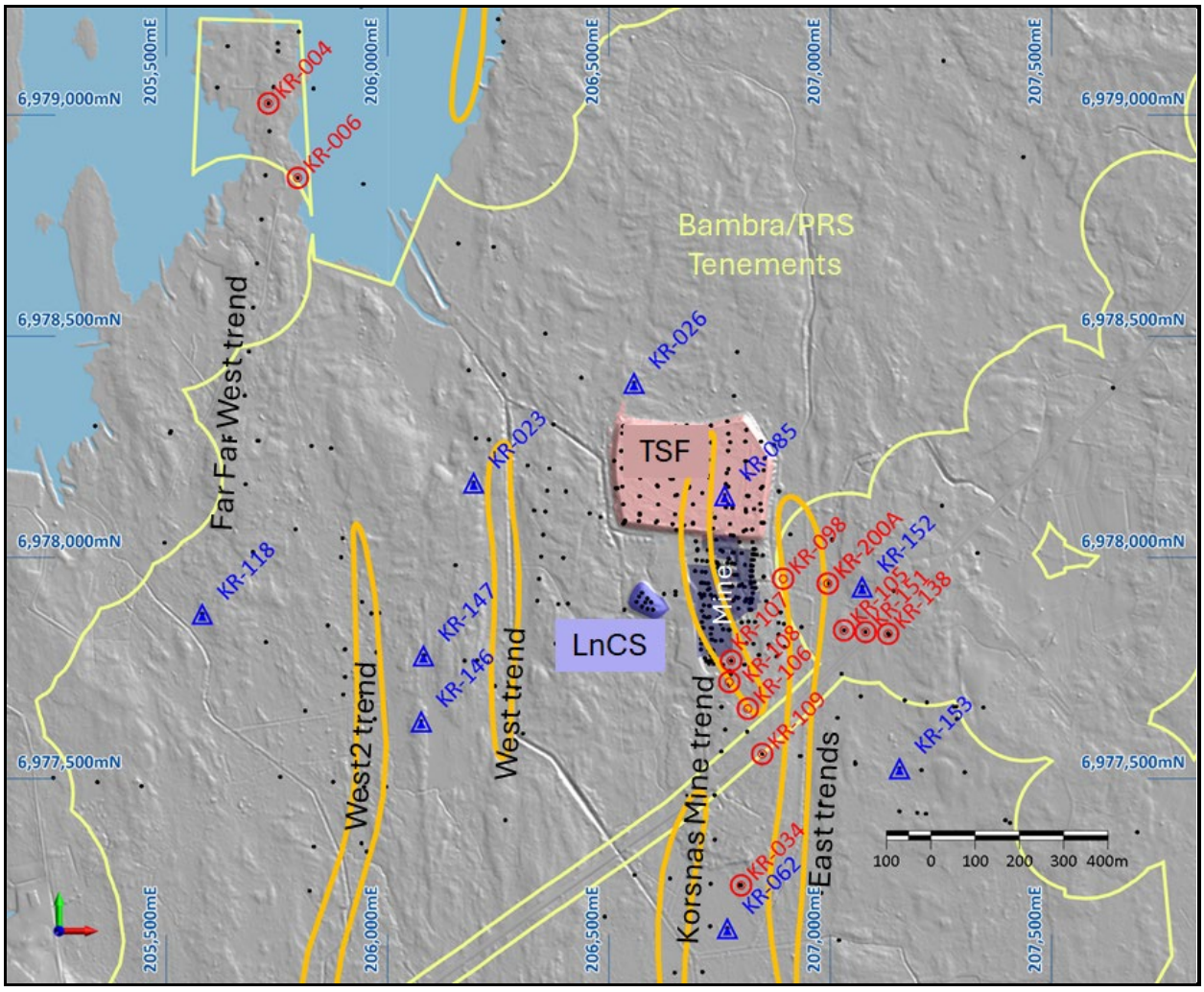
[2] *NdPrO = the sum of Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3 and NdPr enrichment % = NdPrO / TREO*

Originally developed as a lead mine, Korsnäs also features extensive rare earth element (**REE**) zones that remain open both along strike and at depth. The project comprises a network of layered carbonatite zones, each reaching up to 20 metres in thickness and separated by 50 to 100 metres across the strike. These REE-rich zones correspond with gravity anomalies, marked as orange ellipses in the accompanying plan. To date, five such anomalies have been defined, covering a strike length that spans over 5 kilometres.

It should be noted that previous activities at the historic Korsnäs mine focused solely on lead (Pb) exploration, overlooking REE mineralisation within the drill core. REEs were partially or completely overlooked in assays and in the database and drill core was not sampled if no visible ore grade lead was present in the drill core.

The Company has entered into an agreement with the Geologic Survey of Finland (**GTK**) enabling access to a comprehensive, archived dataset at Korsnäs including drill core, drill logs, plans and sections of the old Korsnäs lead mine and surrounding areas. The Company is in the enviable position of being able to sample the historical Korsnäs core from 471 drill holes without having to incur the cost of drilling which, if replicated today, is estimated to cost at least $16 million.

With a focus on REE mineralisation, the Company has undertaken an extensive REE sampling program of the historical Korsnäs core held by GTK at their data storage facility and has reported assay results received to date (ASX announcements: 11 May 2023, 14 June 2023, 5 September 2023, 24 October 2023, 21 November 2023, 12 December 2023, 16 January 2024, 5 February 2024, 26 March 2024 and 4 July 2024).



Map showing the locations of drilling at Korsnäs. Newly reported holes are marked with red circles, previously reported holes with additional new assays are represented by blue triangles, and all other holes are shown as small black dots.
Gravity-low anomalies are indicated by orange ellipses.

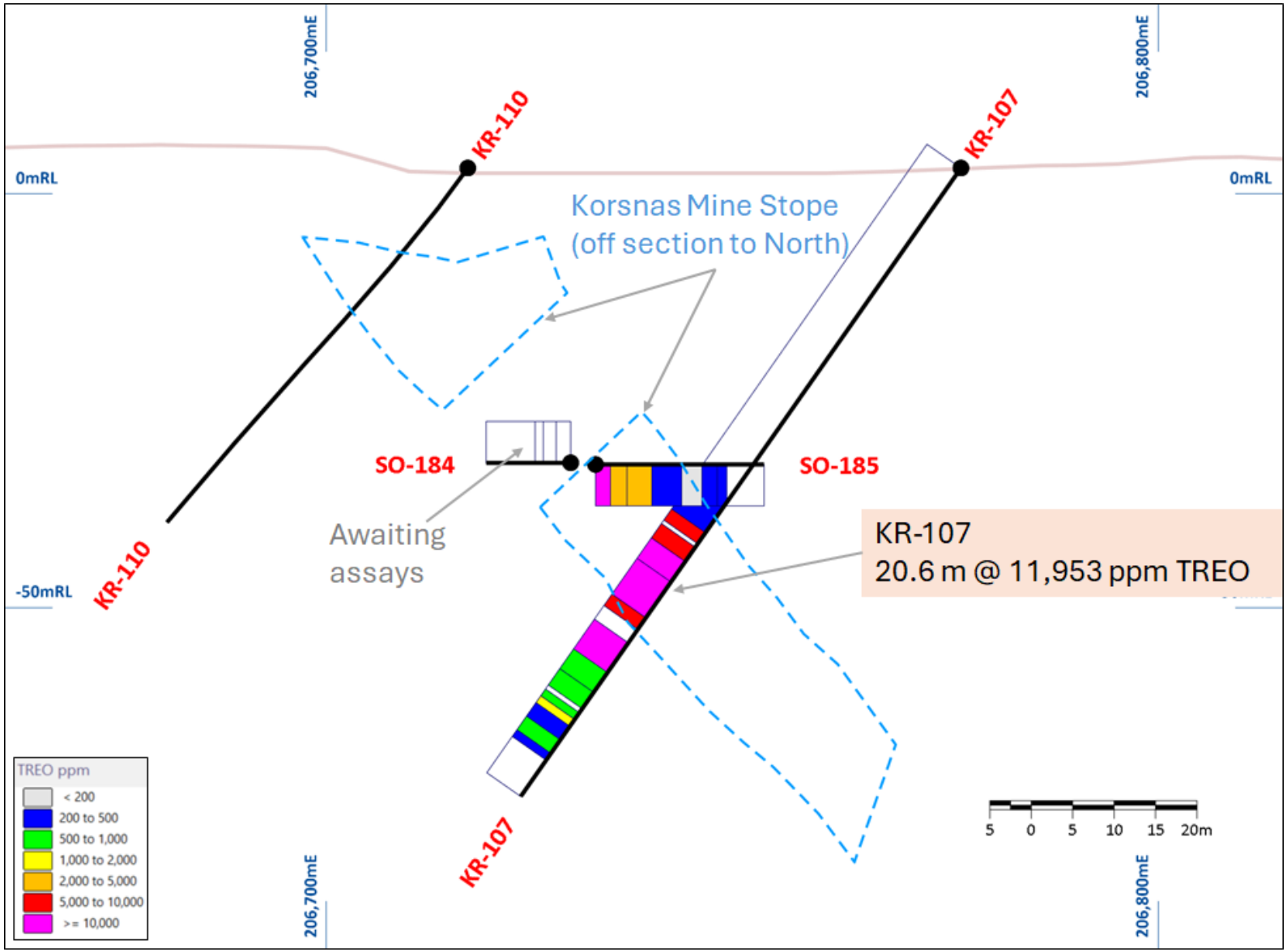
Below are two tables of assay intersections from the current batch. The first table presents intersections from holes with new assays that have not been reported previously. The second table shows intersections from holes that were previously reported, but now include additional assays from the margins of mineralised zones.

Table of REE mineralised zones (>1,000 ppm TREO) from previously unreported holes

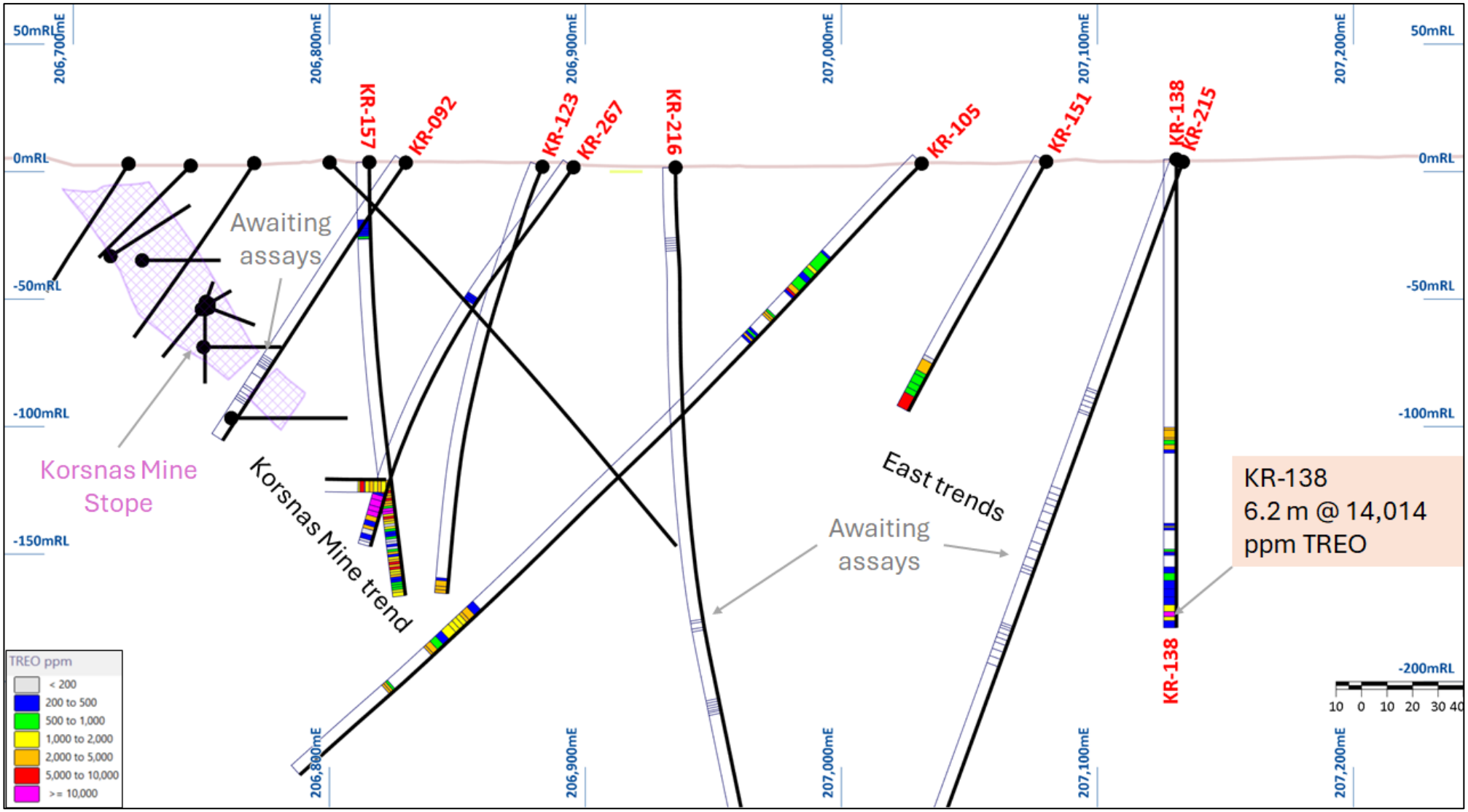
Hole_Id	From	To	Thick	TREO	NdPrO	NdPrO enrich
KR-004	171.6	178.0	6.4	1574	359	23%
KR-006	102.5	103.9	1.4	1022	224	22%
KR-006	106.5	107.5	1.0	1982	388	20%
KR-034	42.1	47.0	4.9	2326	606	26%
KR-034	96.4	105.9	9.5	5383	1389	26%
KR-098	28.2	28.4	0.2	9735	2628	27%
KR-098	156.4	163.6	7.2	2776	805	29%
KR-098	169.9	177.0	7.1	2782	769	28%
KR-098 including	175.6	177.0	1.4	5615	1663	30%
KR-098	181.1	184.2	3.2	1580	378	24%
KR-098	189.1	192.3	3.2	4878	1437	29%
KR-105	58.9	60.3	1.5	1691	435	26%
KR-105	69.2	72.3	3.1	4642	1212	26%
KR-105	83.9	85.9	2.0	3896	1112	29%
KR-105	95.7	96.7	1.0	2009	492	24%
KR-105	249.2	272.4	23.2	1810	430	24%
KR-105	292.7	294.7	2.0	3325	958	29%
KR-106	72.9	88.8	15.9	4137	1137	27%
KR-106 including	74.0	82.3	8.3	5906	1687	29%
KR-106	122.0	124.0	2.0	1708	323	19%
KR-107	**53.8**	**74.4**	**20.6**	**11953**	**3474**	**29%**
KR-107	81.3	82.3	1.0	1669	350	21%
KR-108	53.6	67.0	13.5	3865	1089	28%
KR-109	85.0	88.0	3.0	2314	630	27%
KR-138	105.2	113.9	8.8	3036	772	25%
KR-138	143.8	144.4	0.6	1826	375	21%
KR-138	153.9	154.3	0.4	26738	8117	30%
KR-138	**174.7**	**181.0**	**6.2**	**14014**	**4057**	**29%**
KR-138 including	**177.4**	**179.3**	**2.0**	**41270**	**12109**	**29%**
KR-151	91.0	111.9	21.0	3532	903	26%
KR-151 including	105.8	111.9	6.1	7856	2053	26%
KR-200	56.8	64.6	7.9	2452	609	25%
KR-200	71.7	73.7	2.0	1040	276	27%
KR-200	**224.3**	**237.4**	**13.1**	**4615**	**1362**	**30%**
KR-200 including	**224.3**	**230.5**	**6.2**	**6952**	**2104**	**30%**
KR-200	245.8	254.7	9.0	2685	657	24%
KR-200A	37.7	43.3	5.6	1099	209	19%
KR-200A	49.8	56.1	6.3	1041	260	25%

Table of REE mineralised zones (>1,000 ppm TREO) from previously reported holes with additional sampling

Hole_Id	From	To	Thick	TREO	NdPrO	NdPrO enrich
KR-023	42.7	50.0	7.3	1763	407	23%
KR-026	25.2	27.2	2.0	2570	640	25%
KR-026	48.6	51.3	2.7	1996	409	20%
KR-026	54.7	56.7	2.0	1612	294	18%
KR-026	60.3	64.6	4.3	2555	492	19%
KR-026	69.8	71.8	2.0	6813	1521	22%
KR-026 including	69.8	70.7	1.0	11152	2224	20%
KR-026	75.6	78.5	2.9	1783	370	21%
KR-026	180.9	181.6	0.7	8604	2307	27%
KR-062	23.8	26.5	2.7	1062	185	17%
KR-062	28.1	29.6	1.5	1164	233	20%
KR-062	62.6	67.5	4.9	1610	307	19%
KR-062	82.6	85.0	2.5	1072	219	20%
KR-062	87.7	92.5	4.8	2488	558	22%
KR-062	135.7	153.2	17.5	2340	543	23%
KR-062 including	137.4	138.2	0.9	14996	4050	27%
KR-085	37.4	38.8	1.4	1153	249	22%
KR-085	56.3	67.2	10.9	5760	1595	28%
KR-085 including	65.0	67.2	2.2	13277	4112	31%
KR-118	9.7	11.0	1.3	1052	294	28%
KR-118	15.6	16.8	1.2	2623	585	22%
KR-118	122.5	124.0	1.5	2904	720	25%
KR-118	129.3	132.0	2.8	9253	1602	17%
KR-118 including	131.0	132.0	1.0	15848	2530	16%
KR-146	65.6	66.3	0.7	1271	317	25%
KR-146	98.7	103.7	5.0	6256	1889	30%
KR-146	150.4	153.5	3.1	1338	352	26%
KR-147	10.4	12.3	1.9	5409	1398	26%
KR-147	23.8	26.7	2.9	7727	2209	29%
KR-147 including	25.5	26.7	1.2	11257	3401	30%
KR-147	**106.2**	**134.8**	**28.6**	**2802**	**748**	**27%**
KR-147 including	**126.9**	**128.0**	**1.1**	**12005**	**3415**	**28%**
KR-152	52.5	54.0	1.5	2259	640	28%
KR-152	**80.0**	**95.9**	**15.9**	**5437**	**1220**	**22%**
KR-152 including	**80.0**	**87.4**	**7.4**	**9462**	**2041**	**22%**
KR-153	65.0	66.0	1.0	3627	1016	28%
KR-153	83.7	93.9	10.2	5272	1389	26%
KR-153	108.8	114.1	5.3	4317	1061	25%
KR-153	122.2	123.6	1.4	4847	1287	27%



Cross section of KR-107 which intersected 1.2% TREO mineralisation over 20.6 metres and is 29% enriched in NdPrO.



Cross section of KR-138 intersecting REE mineralisation on a separate structure located east of the Korsnäs mine.

About Prospech Limited

Founded in 2014, the Company focuses on mineral exploration in Finland and Slovakia, with a mission to discover, define, and develop critical elements deposits containing metals such as rare earths, lithium, cobalt, copper, silver, and gold. Prospech is actively positioning itself to contribute to Europe's mobility revolution and energy transition. With a strong portfolio of prospective base and precious metals projects in Slovakia, and the recent focus on rare earth element (REE) projects in Finland, the Company is strategically aligned with the increasing demand for locally sourced minerals in Eastern and Northern Europe, regions that are highly supportive of mining. As demand for these critical elements grows, Prospech aims to become a leading player in the European market.

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

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.

pjn12386

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, KR-306, KR-307, KR-309 and KR-310 twinned historic intersections and confirmed the historic information. KR-308 extended one of the Korsnäs mineralised structures (results reported previously)
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.*	Historic: 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><th>FINAL_DEPTH</th></tr>
<tr><td>KR-004</td><td>205,730.89</td><td>6,979,026.27</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>1.20</td><td>95.30</td><td>-29</td><td>239.82</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-006</td><td>205,797.05</td><td>6,978,857.88</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>0.85</td><td>95.30</td><td>-42</td><td>121.77</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-023</td><td>206,194.46</td><td>6,978,169.07</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>4.08</td><td>275.30</td><td>-44</td><td>111.82</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-026</td><td>206,556.65</td><td>6,978,394.61</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>4.49</td><td>275.30</td><td>-40</td><td>200.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-034</td><td>206,798.72</td><td>6,977,258.93</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>2.60</td><td>12.30</td><td>-90</td><td>128.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-062</td><td>206,767.66</td><td>6,977,162.04</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>1.45</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45</td><td>173.93</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-085</td><td>206,761.54</td><td>6,978,140.58</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.20</td><td>275.30</td><td>-54</td><td>81.48</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-098</td><td>206,893.64</td><td>6,977,951.76</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>1.65</td><td>275.30</td><td>-58</td><td>193.57</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-105</td><td>207,031.20</td><td>6,977,835.38</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.15</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45</td><td>342.07</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-106</td><td>206,813.93</td><td>6,977,658.11</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.82</td><td>275.30</td><td>-55</td><td>135.56</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-107</td><td>206,776.24</td><td>6,977,766.65</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.10</td><td>275.30</td><td>-55</td><td>92.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-108</td><td>206,771.83</td><td>6,977,718.42</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>4.40</td><td>275.30</td><td>-58</td><td>67.03</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-109</td><td>206,846.27</td><td>6,977,555.79</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>4.37</td><td>275.30</td><td>-52</td><td>158.22</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-118</td><td>205,581.35</td><td>6,977,872.82</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.59</td><td>95.30</td><td>-50</td><td>157.18</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-138</td><td>207,130.77</td><td>6,977,827.56</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>4.83</td><td>0.00</td><td>-90</td><td>183.71</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-146</td><td>206,076.22</td><td>6,977,629.88</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>2.45</td><td>275.30</td><td>-45</td><td>205.09</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-147</td><td>206,080.99</td><td>6,977,778.68</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.07</td><td>275.30</td><td>-48</td><td>175.52</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-151</td><td>207,079.89</td><td>6,977,831.63</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.93</td><td>275.30</td><td>-60</td><td>111.90</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-152</td><td>207,072.17</td><td>6,977,933.96</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>4.10</td><td>275.30</td><td>-58</td><td>95.85</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-153</td><td>207,156.45</td><td>6,977,523.88</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>5.50</td><td>275.30</td><td>-60</td><td>159.86</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-200</td><td>206,994.44</td><td>6,977,941.03</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.00</td><td>275.30</td><td>-70</td><td>281.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-200A</td><td>206,994.44</td><td>6,977,941.03</td><td>EPSG3067</td><td>3.00</td><td>275.30</td><td>-70</td><td>56.13</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>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 utilising modern samples</td></tr>
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