

19 July 2024

SLOVAK PROJECTS UPDATE

Highlights

- **Zlatno copper-gold project exploration licence granted**
- **Conceptual Zlatno target akin to the Čoka Rakita deposit in Serbia**
- **Licence is 19 km² and contiguous with the Hodruša licence**
- **Historic Zlatno drilling yielded significant copper porphyry intersections**
- **Historic drill intercepts in excess of 180 metres of copper mineralisation**
- **Historic drill intercepts of up to 1.20% copper**
- **Pukanec gold-silver project drill approvals received**
- **Kolba copper-cobalt-nickel project soil sampling completed – assays pending**

Prospech Limited (ASX: PRS, **Prospech** or the **Company**) is pleased to report the progress of our 100% owned Slovak projects. While the Company's primary focus is on advancing our REE assets in Finland, we have made significant progress with our Slovak projects. Chief among these advances is the pegging and recent granting of the Zlatno exploration licence. This tenement is located south-southwest of, and is contiguous with, the Company's flagship Hodruša exploration licence.

Jason Beckton, Managing Director of Prospech, comments: *"We continue to progress our Slovak projects and see geological similarities between the mineralisation style of Dundee Precious Metals' Čoka Rakita skarn located south of us in Serbia and our new Zlatno prospect. We are keen to test this new target, either in-house or with a committed JV partner."*

In light of recent record gold prices, it is worth reiterating that Prospech holds tenure over some ground which is highly prospective for the discovery of gold and silver. One of these drill-ready projects is our 100% owned Pukanec project. Pukanec has extensive surface expression of epithermal style precious metals, with visible gold commonly observed. Previous explorers obtained some excellent trench results, some of which are discussed below. A drill program and permitting to test these historic results is currently in progress.'



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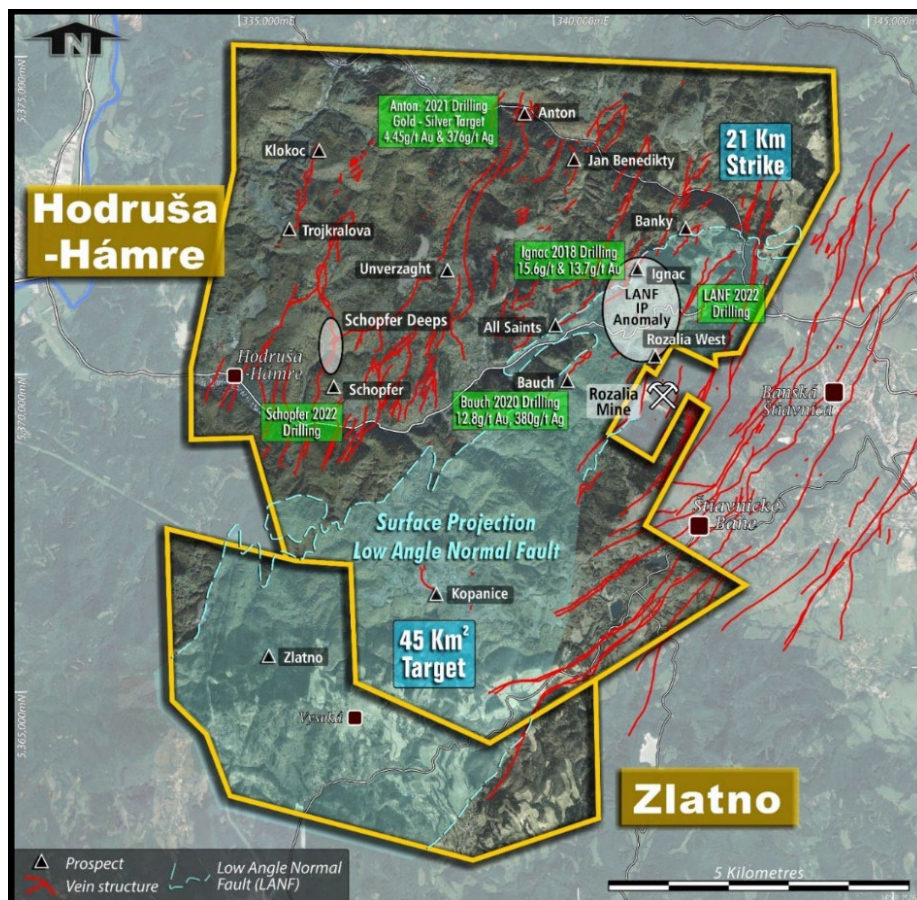
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Zlatno Copper-Gold Project

The Zlatno copper mineralisation was discovered by the Slovak Geological Survey in the 1970s through stratigraphic drilling on a regional scale. The central zone of the Miocene Štiavica stratovolcano hosts several occurrences of Cu-Au skarn-porphyry mineralisation.



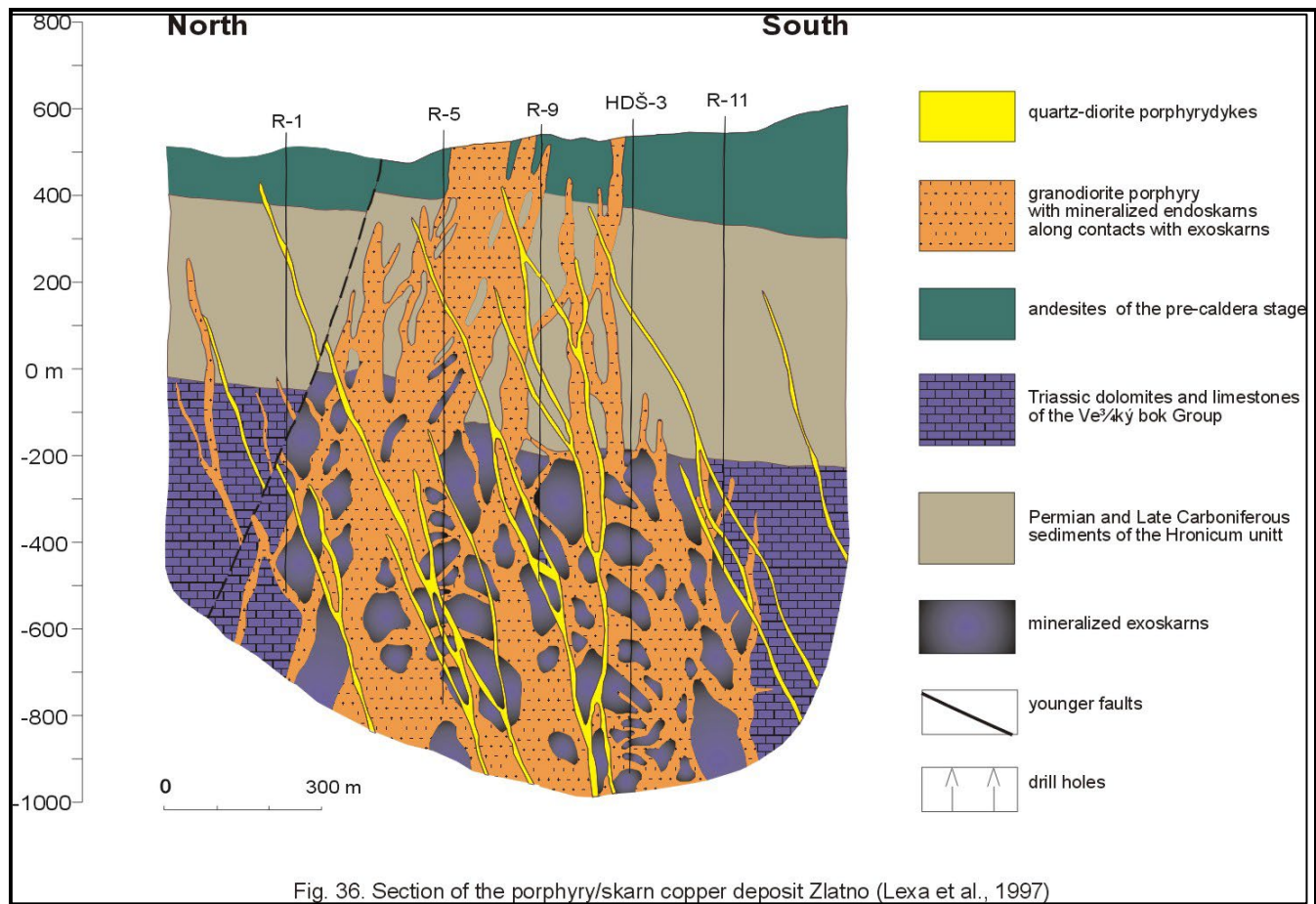
Location of the Zlatno exploration licence.

Twenty-six deep holes were drilled between 1970 and 1980. Historically, gold was not systematically assayed, with a focus on copper due to the requirements of the pre-democratic economy before 1992 and a number of these holes intersected significant copper mineralisation:

- **HDS-03:** 180m @ 0.31% Cu from 781m
including 36m @ 0.66% Cu from 826m
- **R-06:** 108m @ 0.40% Cu from 902m
including 52m @ 0.63% Cu from 952m
- **R-07:** 184m @ 0.29% Cu from 817m
including 69m @ 0.42% Cu from 921m
- **R-07A:** 165m @ 0.30% Cu from 805m
including 45m @ 0.50% Cu from 920m
- **R-09:** 111m @ 0.32% Cu from 849m
including 18m @ 0.50% Cu from 849m
10m @ 1.20% Cu from 950m
- **R-14:** 59m @ 0.30% Cu from 927m
including 9m @ 0.71% Cu from 949m
- **R-20:** 158m @ 0.30% Cu from 916m
including 34m @ 0.50% Cu from 952m
- **R-25:** 164m @ 0.34% Cu from 772m
including 31m @ 0.78% Cu from 777m
20m @ 0.54% Cu from 916m

Prospech's principal target is Cu-Au skarn mineralisation hosted in shales, sandstones, conglomerates and limestones at the base of the volcanic sequence, corresponding to the LANF and the neighbouring Rozalia gold mine stratigraphic position. The prospective position of the gold bearing porphyry stock cutting through sedimentary units (limestone, sandstone and conglomerate) has never been effectively or systematically drill tested.

This contact of volcanics and underlying basement rocks is interpreted to be the large-scale LANF (Low Angle Normal Fault) which also hosts the Rozalia gold mine and resembles the structural setting of the recent discovery of the Čoka Rakita skarn in Serbia by Dundee Precious Metals (Inferred Mineral resource Estimate of 9.79Mt at 5.67 g/t for 1.78 million ounces of gold)¹.



Section depicting the mineralisation as currently understood at Zlatno².

¹ Dundee Precious Metals, December 11, 2023, Dundee Precious Metals Announces High-Grade Underground Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.8 Million Inferred Gold Ounces at its Čoka Rakita Project in Serbia, TSX News Release.

² From "Miner Deposita (2010) 45:817–843 Formation of the Vysoká–Zlatno Cu–Au skarn–porphyry deposit, Slovakia Peter Koděra & Jaroslav Lexa & Anthony E. Fallick".

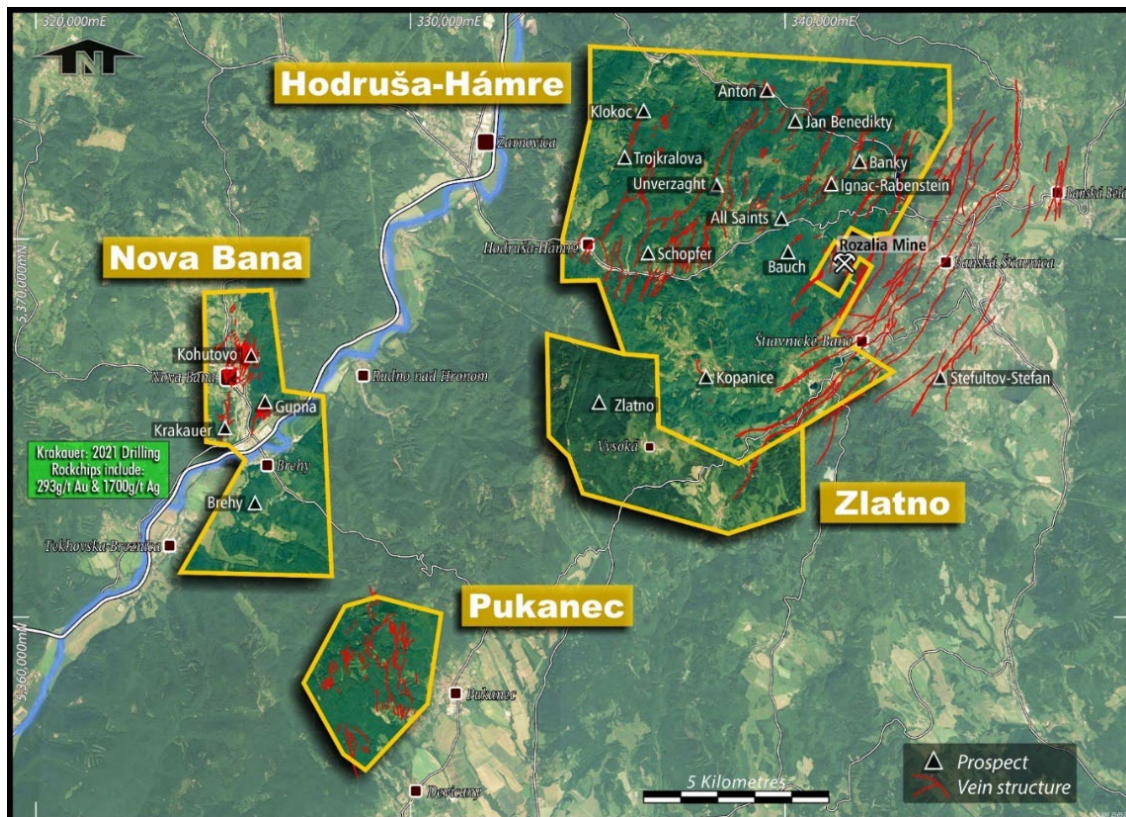
Table 1: Zlatno historical drill collar specifications.**All holes were diamond drilled and collared vertically. Coordinate Grid = WGS 84 Zone 34N**

Hole_ID	Date_	UTM_East	UTM_North	RL	Max_Depth	Comments
HDS-03	1-Jan-70	335,344.64	5,365,557.48	530.30	1,457.0	
R-01	21-Apr-73	335,245.53	5,366,282.22	504.88	1,019.0	
R-02	23-Jun-72	334,627.84	5,366,253.21	543.33	1,048.0	
R-03	5-Mar-73	335,201.94	5,367,028.97	383.76	710.0	
R-04	18-Apr-74	335,646.71	5,366,281.61	635.49	1,267.0	
R-05	23-Jun-75	335,301.09	5,365,966.80	495.39	1,280.0	
R-06	1-Jan-73	335,135.03	5,365,564.62	602.53	1,200.0	
R-07	1-Jan-74	335,132.31	5,365,740.44	548.28	1,205.0	
R-07U	19-Aug-76	335,132.31	5,365,740.44	548.28	1,059.0	354m wedge
R-08	27-Sep-74	335,139.34	5,365,529.44	584.47	1,537.0	
R-09	2-May-74	335,331.33	5,365,754.09	538.11	1,037.0	
R-10	17-Oct-76	336,237.45	5,364,955.14	661.09	2,093.0	
R-11	1-Jan-73	335,361.56	5,365,364.68	546.69	1,005.0	
R-12	1-Jan-74	335,530.95	5,365,771.20	596.31	1,069.0	
R-12U	20-Mar-78	335,530.95	5,365,771.20	596.31	1,262.0	846m wedge
R-13	1-Jan-74	335,753.80	5,365,608.77	648.12	1,238.5	
R-14	1-Jan-75	335,579.80	5,365,392.41	588.31	1,140.0	
R-15	3-Nov-76	334,741.91	5,365,712.95	561.27	1,112.0	
R-16	1-Jan-75	335,507.03	5,365,986.02	521.25	1,237.5	
R-17	3-Mar-76	335,106.57	5,365,938.75	547.24	1,020.5	
R-18	1-Jan-74	334,948.21	5,365,502.16	621.84	1,230.0	
R-19	1-Jan-76	334,923.91	5,365,920.66	537.66	1,034.0	
R-20	1-Jan-75	334,943.87	5,365,721.70	585.22	1,221.0	
R-21	1-Jan-75	335,766.96	5,365,411.68	632.81	1,207.0	
R-22	1-Jan-76	334,711.97	5,365,903.26	506.88	898.0	
R-23	23-May-77	334,732.61	5,365,472.67	633.91	1,150.0	
R-24	27-Nov-77	335,174.11	5,365,320.13	605.91	1,304.0	
R-25	19-Jan-78	335,437.56	5,365,661.58	564.58	1,138.0	

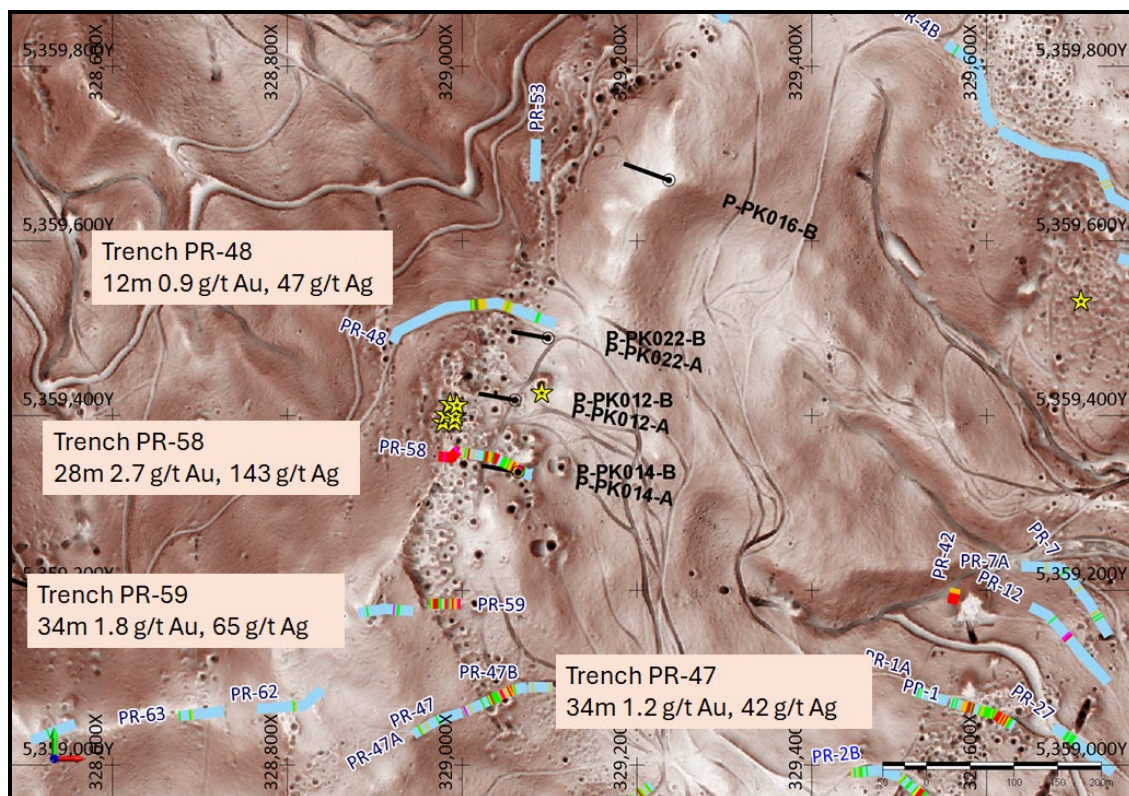
Pukanec Gold-Silver Project

The Pukanec Au-Ag project is situated on the western flanks of the Miocene Štiavnica stratovolcano. The tenement covers an area of extensive epithermal gold and silver veins which were subjected to numerous shallow historical artisanal mine workings. Historical trench results and more recent rock chip sampling by Prospech have returned encouraging gold and silver values along with visible gold in many locations.

The Company has designed a scout drilling program to test the depth potential beneath the promising outcropping mineralisation, mainly at two localities called Agras and Weitenzecher further south. Table 2 presents previously announced rock chip results and the image below shows a specimen with abundant visible gold.



Location of the Pukanec exploration licence showing the extent of epithermal veining hosting gold and silver mineralisation.



The Pukanec project highlighting some of the promising historical surface trench intersections.

The base map is an enhanced LiDAR image that clearly shows the extensive nature of the early mine workings (pock marks).

The locations of the proposed drilling sites are marked in black.

Gold stars = observations of visible gold in hand specimens.

Table 2: Previously announced rock chip Au and Ag assay results from Pukanec³.

Sample ID	UTM East	UTM North	Sample Type	Brief Field Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm
PR1552	328688	5356730	Pingy	Quartz vein, limonite after pyrite	0.86	18
PR1553	328677	5356507	Pingy	Quartz vein, trace pyrite	0.55	7
PR1554	328645	5356680	Pingy	Massive calcite Vein, trace pyrite	1.56	46
PR1555	328580	5356920	Pingy	Quartz breccia	0.06	3
PR1556	328660	5356680	Pingy	Quartz vein, trace pyrite	1.70	49
PR1557	328139	5360629	Outcrop	Quartz vein, trace pyrite	0.02	4
PR1558	328139	5360629	Outcrop	Drusy quartz vein, limonite	0.05	1
PR1559	328395	5359660	Pingy	Quartz-calcite vein, trace galena, pyrite-sphalerite	2.75	118
PR1560	328393	5359786	Float	Massive calcite vein, trace pyrite, galena, acantite	5.66	389
PR1561	329500	5358970	Outcrop	Vuggy quartz vein, manganese oxide	0.44	67
PR1562	329525	5358975	Pingy	Quartz vein, trace pyrite	0.67	65
PR1563	329647	5359085	Pingy	Quartz vein, acantite	31.20	1530
PR1564	329050	5359370	Pingy	Vuggy quartz breccia, strong manganese oxides	23.90	667
PR1565	329370	5359170	Mullock	Drusy quartz vein, pyrite	0.21	5
PR1566	329370	5359170	Mullock	Drusy quartz vein, pyrite	0.07	1
PR1567	329370	5359170	Mullock	Drusy quartz vein, pyrite	10.20	299
PR1568	329355	5359206	Outcrop	Vuggy quartz vein, limonite	0.15	4
PR1569	328990	5359390	Outcrop	Quartz-calcite vein, limonite	19.80	438



Typical Pukanec sample showing abundant visible gold⁴.

Kolba Copper-Cobalt-Silver Project

An ionic leach soil program has been completed and samples submitted for laboratory for analysis to detect any flexures in the main mineralised trend, through transported cover. Samples have been delivered to the laboratory and assay results are pending.

³ PRS ASX announcement on 14 January 2021 "HIGH-GRADE GOLD/SILVER LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY".

About Prospech Limited

Founded in 2014, the Company engages in mineral exploration in Slovakia and Finland, 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 is in the process of acquiring 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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This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Managing 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.

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (needs a refresh)

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.	- Pukanec Rock chip grab samples were collected from outcrops, spoil heaps and accessible surface and underground workings of quartz veins, and zones of silicification, within Neogene volcanics under the supervision of a qualified geologist. - Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS and marked into sample books. - Soil samples were collected from the B horizon (Kolba)
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).	Zlatno holes were all diamond drilled
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.	- Overall core recoveries have been recorded and the data is being digitized and assessed - Any relationship between core recovery and grade cannot be determined at this time
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 qualitatively logged in detail by qualified Slovak government geologists. - No core photography is available
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.	- Approximately 1 to 2 Kg of material from each rock chip was sent to the laboratory for analysis. (Pukanec) - All sampling done under supervision of a qualified geologist. - Zlatno core handling procedures are not know at this time
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	Samples are all historical and the precise method of analysis has yet to be determined. No QA/QC procedure documentation has been located yet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	Assays are all historical and recorded in official reports such as: "Final report and resource calculation ZLATNO - exploration stage - Cu-ore" J. Burian et al 1980 dated to 1.1.1980, published June 1980 Geological exploration SNV (name of the state-owned company) Archive registry number: 50063
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.	- Rock chip samples are located using handheld GPS receivers with accuracy from 10-5m. (Pukanec) - Zlatno drill collars were surveyed by triangulation and the coordinated were converted to UTM WGS84 using official algorithms
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.	Due to historical nature of the Zlatno drilling a mineral resource estimate has not been reported here, although an historical "Russian" standard estimate is available.
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.	- Samples were delivered to ALS Minerals laboratory in Romania by Prospech trusted contractor and were not left unattended at any time. There were no incident reports from ALS lab on sample receiver cell (Pukanec). - Not applicable / unknown for Zlatno historical samples
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, through subsidiaries and contractual rights, holds 100% rights on the Hodrusa-Hamre - Banska Stiavnica, Nova Bana, Pukanec and Zlatno tenements. - The laws of Slovakia 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 Slovakian 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.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Anciently, the target was silver, the currency of the day, and more recently, during the Communist era, the targets were industrial base metals, copper, lead, zinc and others. As a result, much of the country, including the Company's exploration license areas, has not been subject to modern

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		western exploration methodology or exploitation. - Slovakia has a known mining history dating to Celtic times and earlier. Tools used by prehistoric miners at Spania Dolina, near Banska Bystrica are dated as early as 2000-1700 BC. Major production of metals (primarily copper and silver) occurred during the medieval period. The second oldest mining institute in the world is located at Banska Stiavnica and the local population is proud of their mining heritage, holding a three day mining festival every year. The mint at nearby Kremnica has operated for over six hundred years and continues to operate today. - Communist era base metal and coal production was substantial and smelting of aluminium and nickel (material imported from Hungary and Albania) was carried out. Coal, gold, silver, talc, anhydrite and magnesite (and limestone, dolomite and gravel), bentonite, zeolite and industrial minerals are being mined in Slovakia today. An underground gold mine on a third party mining lease enclosed within the HHBS exploration license, the Rozalia Mine, continues in operation today, trucking a gravity/flotation concentrate to a smelter in Belgium..
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Located within the Stiavnica Stratovolcano within the Central Slovakian Volcanic Belt, the Zlatno Exploration Licence porphyry and skarn style copper-gold mineralisation
Drill hole Information	- 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.	- Drill Hole Collar Information (All WGS84 Zone 34N) - Drill Hole Survey Information (UTM Mag Declination 6.8)
Data aggregation methods	- 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.	A minimum sample length is 1m generally. Metal equivalents are not reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- 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').	- Mineralisation is epithermal vein related. (Pukanec) - Porphyry copper-gold (Zlatno)
Diagrams	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.	The location and results received for some drill-core samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables. Coordinates are UTM Zone 34N.
Balanced reporting	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.	Results for all samples collected in this program are displayed on the attached maps and/or tables.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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.	- No metallurgical or bulk density tests were conducted at the project by Prospech. - Significant historical production up to 1950 has been record and recovery of metals (floatation and smelting) is now the same technology with modern improvements, with flotation circuit running by third party company at the Schopfer Adit, but processing ore from the Rozalia Mine 5km East.
<i>Further work</i>	- 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.	Prospech proposes to carry out drilling of both Zlatno and Pukanec