

13 May 2024

EXCELLENT KORSNÄS TSF ASSAY RESULTS 29% NEODYMIUM PRASEODYMIUM ENRICHMENT

Highlights

0

- 523 assay results from 57 drillholes from the Korsnäs Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)
- 480 assays of tailings material:
 - Average TREO¹: 6,465 ppm
 - Average NdPr Oxide²: 1,896 ppm
 - NdPr enrichment³: 29%
- 43 assays of material forming the base of the TSF
- 6 twinned holes exhibit excellent repeatability of REE assays
- Modelling for mineral resource estimate is underway
- 7 additional twinned holes reserved for metallurgical studies
- 12kg composite sample dispatched to BiotaTec in Estonia for proof-of-concept tests
- Primero engaged to advise on metallurgical studies

Prospech Limited (ASX: PRS, **Prospech** or **the Company**) is delighted to announce the assay results for 523 samples gathered from 57 drill holes completed during the winter over the Korsnäs Mine TSF. The results confirm that the old mine tailings contain significant concentrations of REEs and that they are strongly enriched in valuable "magnet" REEs, neodymium and praseodymium (**NdPr**).

Historical mine records state that the TSF contains **760,000** tonnes of tailings from the Korsnäs lead mine. Assay results from 480 samples from 57 drill holes carried out by Prospech geologists tested the entire TSF and returned an average:

- 6,465 ppm TREO
- 1,896 ppm NdPr oxide 29% NdPr enrichment

Level 2, 66 Hunter Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia



¹ TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides which is the sum of La₂O₃, CeO₂, Pr₆O₁₁, Nd₂O₃, Sm₂O₃, Eu₂O₃, Gd₂O₃, Tb₄O₇, Dy₂O₃, Ho₂O₃, Er₂O₃, Tm₂O₃, Yb₂O₃, Lu₂O₃ and Y₂O₃.

 $^{^{2}}$ NdPr Oxide = Nd₂O₃ + Pr₆O₁₁

³ NdPr enrichment % = NdPr Oxide / TREO

Prospech Managing Director Jason Beckon comments "We are delighted with the high REE grades from this drilling and we are particularly encouraged by the high 29% NdPr enrichment. Early last year we collected 4 grab samples from the TSF which returned an average 4,139 ppm TREO. We are very pleased that the drilling has shown a 56% higher grade of 6,465 ppm TREO. Particularly satisfying is the repeatability demonstrated by the six twin holes as this builds confidence in the resource base we are currently building.

There are three pieces to our emerging Korsnäs REE project. The hard rock aspect clearly has the most potential for scale but the TSF and the nearby Lanthanide concentrate stockpile are pre-mined and readily accessible for exploitation.

We understand the unique nature of each REE project and have made efforts to identify the best mineral processing approach. We have enlisted Primero for guidance on a metallurgical program design, benefiting from their seasoned REE process engineers. Additionally, we have engaged with GTK Mintek in Finland to conduct initial metallurgical tests. A composite sample has been sent to BiotaTec in Estonia for proof-of-concept tests at laboratory scale and mineralogical studies on mineralised drill core have been commissioned through the Slovak Academy of Science, with results pending.

During the summer we intend to carry out a program of diamond drilling targeting the Mine zone, at depth and along strike, where historical drilling indicates high REE grades.

We will also work on completing a JORC mineral resource for the TSF and drill test the Lanthanide concentrate stockpile.

Finally, we are also expecting more results from historical drill core which we have already sampled and currently being assayed to become available at regular intervals."

TSF Drilling Assay Statistics

Figure 1 below shows a plan of the TSF the locations of the 57 drill holes. Figure 2 is a histogram of the distribution TREO values from the drilling. No cut off was applied, however samples of non-tailings material from the base for the dam were excluded. Similarly Figures 3 and 4 show the distribution of Neodymium Oxide and Praseodymium Oxide respectively. Figure 5 is a series of cross sections clearly showing the good repeatability of the 6 pairs of twinned holes.



Figure 1 Korsnäs TSF drill pattern and position near mine and main road. Also shown is the lanthanide concentrate stockpile.



Figure 2 Distribution of TREO from 480 TSF drilling samples, Average = 6,465 ppm.



Figure 3 Distribution of Neodymium Oxide from 480 TSF drilling samples, Average = 1,518 ppm.



Figure 4 Distribution of Praseodymium Oxide from 480 TSF drilling samples, Average = 378 ppm.



Figure 5 Cross sections: Comparison of TREO assays of six pairs of twinned holes from TSF.

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:

Jason Beckton 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.	Sampling was carried out using a drilling system, purpose-designed for sampling tailings and owned by Mitta OY.
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).	The drill bit was of hardened steel and use spring steel metal fingers to retain the unconsolidated sample inside a hollow sampling tube. Compressed air was used to prevent sample entering the collection tube until the top of the desired interval was reached
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.	the weight of each sample was recorded. Weights and moisture content were variable. Six pairs of twinned holes gave good correlations suggesting that bias is not a factor
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 sample was logged as either tailings or original surface from the base of the TSF
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.	The whole of the sample was assayed – no sub sampling At this early stage no QC samples have been collected. PRS intends to carry out umpire lab checks on both laboratory pulps and coarse crush rejects
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	Assays were be carried out by ALS, an internationally certified laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Six pairs of twinned holes were drilled and assays. Results show good correspondence between the holes. Rare Earth Oxide values were calculated from chemical formulas and atomic weights.
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.	Mitta OY used an DGPS to survey the collar locations of the holes in the ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).
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.	Spacing of the drillholes was 40m N-S along staggered sections 40m apart E-W (See Figure 1) Downhole sample were collected continuously every 1 metre
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 sealed securely in double plastic bag and kept in a secure area until despatch to the laboratory by professional 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.	The historic Korsnäs Mine deposited tailing in the TSF approximately 760,000t	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation			Commentary
Drill hole	A summary of all information m	aterial to	the	Drill Hole Collar Information ETRS-TM35EIN projection
Information	understanding of the evoloration	n reculte	including a	
mjormation	tabulation of the following infor	mation f	ncluuling u or all Material drill	(LF30.3007). Table of collar specifications below: All belos are vertical
	holes:	mationjt		Table of collar specifications below. All holes are vertical.
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar		ar.	
			li nahava san laval	
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level –	elevatio	n above sea level	
	in metres) of the arill note collar			
	aip and azimuth of the noie			
	down hole length and intercepti	on depth		
	hole length.			
	If the exclusion of this information	on is justi	fied 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	y explain	why this is the case.	
		HOLE_ID	EAST NORTH	RL
		TSF01	206,532.20 6,978,120.0	J2 12.11
		TSF02	206,530.15 6,978,160.0	59 11.77
		TSF04	206,527.55 6.978.240.3	31 12.36
		TSF05	206,529.74 6,978,280.	55 12.31
		TSF06	206,569.27 6,978,099.0	56 11.92
		TSF07	206,569.60 6,978,138.3	12 11.60
		TSF08	206,570.65 6,978,179.	78 11.73
		TSF08A	206,570.30 6,978,181.4	17 11.73 20 14 62
		TSF09	206,569.28 6,978,220.0	J9 11.63
		TSF10	206,567.90 6,978,259.3	53 12 35
		TSF12	206,608.50 6.978,082.	54 11.68
		TSF13	206,611.41 6,978,119.8	38 11.62
		TSF14	206,610.45 6,978,160.8	30 11.36
		TSF14A	206,608.88 6,978,162.	70 11.35
		TSF15	206,609.93 6,978,199.8	30 11.40
		TSF16	206,610.03 6,978,240.0	06 11.73
		TSF16A	206,611.08 6,978,237.9	11.66 29 11.02
		TSF17 TSF18	206,610.03 6,978,279.0	50 11.92
		TSF19	206,650.08 6,978,139.8	39 11.37
		TSF20	206,639.05 6,978,179.9	95 11.43
		TSF20A	206,639.32 6,978,177.8	33 11.32
		TSF21	206,649.57 6,978,226.4	11 11.32
		TSF22	206,650.23 6,978,259.	39 11.93
		TSF23	206,689.81 6,978,078.	30 11.78
		TSF25A	200,089.83 0,978,070.	10 11 38
		TSF25	206,681.04 6,978,159.9	2 11.24
		TSF25A	206,680.59 6,978,157.	31 11.20
		TSF26	206,685.00 6,978,200.0	04 11.46
		TSF27	206,686.58 6,978,240.8	32 11.61
		TSF28	206,690.39 6,978,279.8	30 12.19
		TSF29	206,728.90 6,978,065.0	51 11.59
		TSF31	206,727.97 6 978 139	30 11.31
		TSF32	206,730.91 6,978,259.	77 11.58
		TSF33	206,731.39 6,978,220.3	37 11.29
		TSF34	206,809.71 6,978,062.4	17 11.83
		TSF35	206,773.55 6,978,075.0	57 11.72
		TSF36	206,770.08 6,978,119.9	99 11.49
		TSF37	206,770.02 6,978,159.9	
		TSF38 TSE20	206,770.01 6,978,199.0	04 11.17 02 11.64
		TSF40	206,769.75 6.978,279.9	33 11.04
		TSF41	206,808.33 6,978,062.8	32 11.63
		TSF42	206,809.49 6,978,102.0	50 11.84
		TSF43	206,812.09 6,978,139.	56 11.86
		TSF44	206,812.76 6,978,180.	52 11.68
		TSF45	206,810.51 6,978,217.	78 11.77
		15F46	206,808.37 6,978,262.3	14 11.8/
		13F47 TSF48	200,810.43 0,978,288.	203 12.27 17 12 35
		TSF49	206,847.08 6.978.159	32 12.38
		TSF50	206,849.75 6,978,197.2	28 12.40
		TSF51	206,851.71 6,978,223.	33 12.25

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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	A minimum sample length is 1m except at the bottom of the holes wherever possible the original surface till was samples separately to the tailings.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	equivalent values should be clearly stated. 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').	All holes were vertical and in the nature of tailings deposition the stratification is sub-horizontal
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 surface samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables. Coordinates are ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).
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.	Histograms of assay values are reported which include the full range of values
Further work	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.	At this stage no further sampling of the TSF is envisaged. At the time of the original program 7 additional twin holes were drilled and the samples stored for later metallurgical studies