

14 January 2021

The Manager Companies ASX Limited 20 Bridge Street Sydney NSW 2000

(7 pages by email)

Dear Madam

#### HIGH-GRADE GOLD/SILVER LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY

- High grade gold and silver assays up to 31.2 g/t Au and 1,703 g/t Ag.
- 2 kilometre strike-length target hosts many instances of visible gold.
- Confirms prospectivity of un-drilled targets on Pukanec licence.

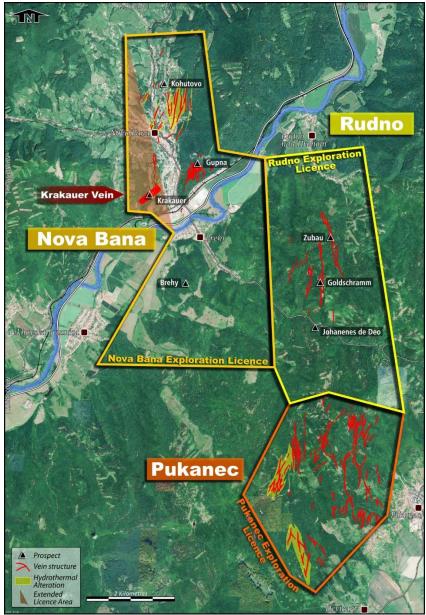
The Directors of Prospech Limited ('Prospech' or 'the Company') (ASX: PRS) are pleased to announce that assay results have been recently received from 18 rock chip samples taken from outcrop and spoil heaps, located within the Company's Pukanec exploration licence, which is part of the 100% owned Nova Bana project, a package of 3 licences totalling 45 km² situated on the western flank of the Hodrusa caldera.

Of the 18 rock chip samples assayed, 8 returned gold grades over 1.0 g/t Au and of these, the average was 12.1 g/t Au. Ten of the samples assayed greater than 40 g/t Ag and of these, the average was 367 g/t Ag. The full details of the sample results are shown in Table 1.

These new results, along with previous rock chip assay results and observations of visible gold and silver sulphides in hand specimen, enhance exploration potential of the Pukanec Prospect.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of gold assays from rock chips collected by Prospech in recent months, along with occurrences of visible gold in hand specimens shown in Figure 2.

The Company's maiden drilling program at Pukanec is scheduled to commence early in the 2021 field season. Focus will initially be on the Western and Central targets. Detailed planning and drill site permitting activities are already underway and should be finalised during the northern hemisphere winter.



Tenement location map.

### Prospech Executive Director John Levings comments:

"The western target zone at Pukanec exceeds 2 kilometres in strike length and has never before been drilled. The work carried out during the past 12 months, culminating in the most recent sample results announced here, has indicated that Pukanec prospect, and the western zone in particular, is a very attractive drilling target for high grade gold and silver.

The western Pukanec target is promising and unusual for its high prevalence of visible gold and an association with calcite veining.

Over the next several weeks, all historical and modern geologic information will be compiled and drill proposals optimised and finalised."

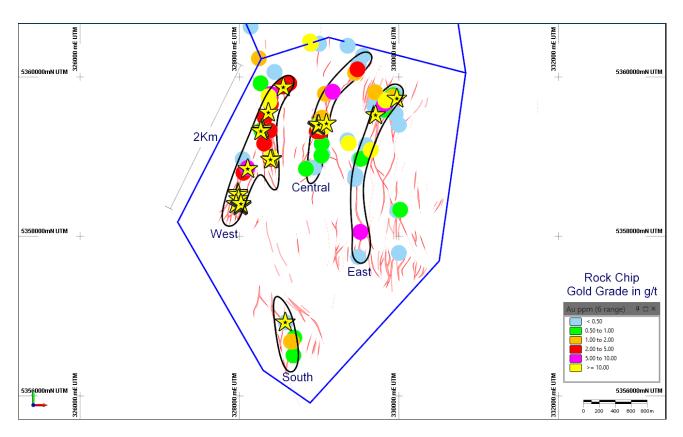


Figure 1 Pukanec Exploration Licence (blue boundary) showing the locations of rock sample assay results (large dots coloured by Au grade range), locations of samples with visible gold in hand specimens (yellow stars), mapped quartz veins (red shapes) and drill targets (labelled black shapes).



Figure 2: Typical Pukanec rock chip sample showing abundant visible gold.

This announcement has been approved by the Managing Director, Jason Beckton.

#### For further information, please contact:

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

#### **Competent Person's Statement**

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources 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.

pjn10651

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Pukanec Lithogeochemistry

### **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS and marked into sample books.</li> </ul>
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).	Pukanec west prospect has not been drilled. No drilling results reported
Drill sample recovery	<ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Pukanec west prospect has not been drilled. No drilling results reported
Logging	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rock chips were described in hand specimen and photographs taken for reference.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Approximately 1 to 2 Kg of material from each rock chip was sent to the laboratory for analysis.</li> <li>All sampling done under supervision of a qualified geologist.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul> <li>sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Samples are stored in a secure location in Companies storage facilities and transported to the ALS laboratory in Romania for sample preparation of fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% &lt; 75µm.</li> <li>Pulps are analyzed by ALS Romania using method code ME-ICP61, a 33 element determination using a four acid digestion and 30 gram charge fire assay with AA finish (Au-AA25) for gold. Ore grades are analysed by OG62 – 4 acid digestion method for each element when identified.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Laboratory provides assay certificates, which are stored electronically both in ALS and Company's servers.</li> <li>Laboratory CSV files are merged with GPS Location data files using unique sample numbers as the key.</li> <li>No adjustments made to assay data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rock chip samples are located using handheld GPS receivers with accuracy from 10-5m.</li> <li>UTM projection WGS84 Zone 34N and local grid SJTSK03. Conversion between local and UTM grid is run through national certified webportal.</li> <li>The topographic control, using handheld GPS, was adequate for the survey. Location and description of sample in the table below</li> </ul>
Sample ID UTM	East UTM North Sample Type Brief Field Descr	iption Au ppm Ag ppm

Sample ID	UTM East	<b>UTM North</b>	Sample Type	Brief Field Description	Au ppm	Ag ppm
PR1552	328688	5356730	Subcrop	Quartz vein, limonite after pytite	0.86	18
PR1553	328677	5356507	Subcrop	Quartz vein, trace pyrite	0.55	7
PR1554	328645	5356680	Subcrop	Massive calcite Vein, trace pyrite	1.56	46
PR1555	328580	5356920	Subcrop	Quartz breccia	0.06	3
PR1556	328660	5356680	Subcrop	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	Subcrop	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	Subcrop	Quartz vein, trace pyrite	0.67	65
PR1563	329647	5359085	Subcrop	Quartz vein, acantite	31.20	1530
PR1564	329050	5359370	Subcrop	Vuggy quartz breccia, strong manganese oxides	23.90	667
PR1565	329370	5359170	Mullock	Drusy quartz vein, pytite	0.21	5
PR1566	329370	5359170	Mullock	Drusy quartz vein, pytite	0.07	1
PR1567	329370	5359170	Mullock	Drusy quartz vein, pytite	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

# 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.

  Metallic descriptions applied.
- Whether sample compositing has been applied.
- 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

- Reconnaissance sampling of available outcrop.
- Results will not be used for resource estimation.
- No compositing has been applied.

 No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	mineralised structures is considered a introduced a sampling bias, this shou assessed and reported if material.  The measures taken to ensure sample.	ld be
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul> <li>No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.</li> </ul>

## **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.	<ul> <li>Prospech Limited, through subsidiaries and contractual rights, holds 100% rights on the Hodrusa-Hamre - Banska Stiavnica, Nova Bana, Rudno, Pukanec and Jasenie tenements.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The Company is the manager of operations in accordance with generally accepted mining industry standards and practices.</li> </ul>
exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<ul> <li>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 western exploration methodology or exploitation.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Communist era gold assays used in Government and private exploration programs have been proven to be unreliable and this must be taken into account when interpreting reports from the Communist era.</li> <li>Prospech holds 100% of two exploration licences covering approximately 115 square kilometres in the Hodrusa-Hamre/Banska Stiavnica mining district and the nearby Nova Bana goldfield where more than 1,000 years of historical production is estimated to have totalled 2.4 million ounces of gold, 120 million ounces of silver, 70,000 tonnes of copper.</li> <li>The</li></ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Located on the western flanks of the Stiavnica Strato Volcano within the Central Slovakian Volcanic Belt, the Nova Bana Exploration Licence covers quartz veins with classically banded, low-sulphidation epithermal textures with sulphidic "ginguro" zones, which are commonly associated with high grades of precious metals. Native gold and silver-sulphide minerals were observed in the hand specimens.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul> <li>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:         <ul> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Pukanec west prospect has not been drilled. No drilling results reported.
Data aggregation methods	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	No results have been reported with aggregated intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	Mineralisation is epithermal vein related.
Diagrams	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The location and results received for both rock chip and drill-core samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables. Coordinates are UTM Zone 34N.</li> </ul>
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.	<ul> <li>Results for all samples collected in this program are displayed on the attached maps and/or tables.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	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.
Further work	<ul> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prospech proposes to carry out additional surface sampling and mapping of the Pukanec targets in preparation for diamond drilling early in the 2021 field season.</li> </ul>