

10 May 2021

ZEMPLIN PROSPECT DRILLING RETURNS 488 G/T SILVER

Partial assay results from the first two holes of the four-hole drilling program include:

o CZDD001: 4.5m @ 163.6 g/t Ag and 0.2% Pb from 85.3m

including 3.6m @ 238.3 g/t Ag from 87.5m including 0.8m @ 342.0 g/t Ag from 89.0m

o CZDD003: 6.0m @ 128.3 g/t Ag 0.2% Pb from 94.0m

including 1.9m @ 305.5 g/t Ag from 97.1m including 0.9m @ 488.0 g/t Ag from 98.1m

and 0.5m @ 202.0 g/t Ag, 0.6% Pb and 1.3% Zn from 113.7m

- Sampling of CZDD001 and CZDD003 continues and samples from CZDD002 and CZDD004 to be despatched this week.
- Zemplin silver mineralisation consists of series a of parallel structures which is a new development, with prior interpretations assuming a single structure. Drill planning will ensure growth of the defined silver system at depth and along strike.
- Previous drilling:

VS19: 2.5m @ 514.2 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au, 13.4% Pb, 8.3% Zn from 95.0m
 VS20: 2.4m @ 182.1 g/t Ag, 0.76 g/t Au, 15.2% Pb, 16.5% Zn from 145.6m

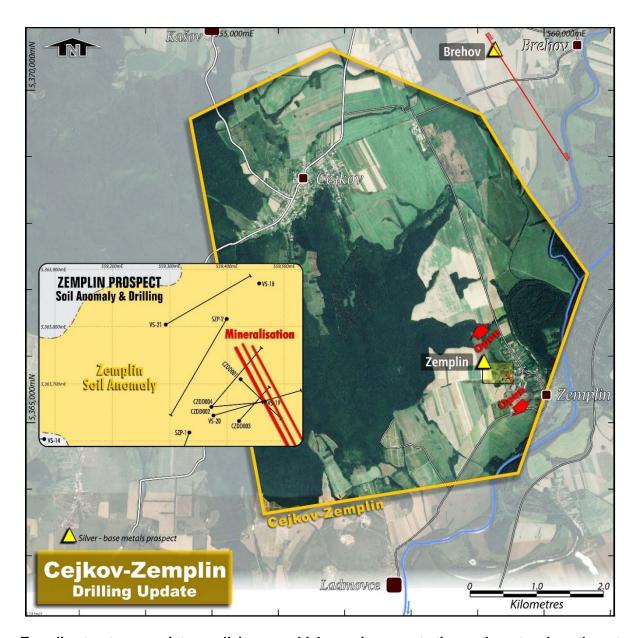
In total, the new holes intersected over 40 epithermal veins, hosted within zones of hydrothermally altered rhyodacitic and andesitic volcanics. Silver in CZDD001 85.3m to 89.8m (4.5m) and CZDD003 97.1m to 99.0m (1.9m) occurs as visible Ag-sulphides in quartz veins near the rhyolite/andesite contact.

The mercury mineral, cinnabar, has been identified in the core which suggests that the current drilling is relatively high up in the epithermal system, indicating a well-preserved mineralised package and therefore potential for precious metals at depth. Anomalous mercury assays confirm this observation.

Anomalous gold in CZDD001 129.8m to 130.8m (1.0m) assayed up to 0.75 g/t Au and appears to be associated with pyrite veinlets in footwall of andesite with a quartz matrix. Additional intervals of this pyritic andesitic breccia are being prepared for assay together with samples from drill holes CZDD001 and CDZZ004.

The Directors of Prospech Limited ('Prospech' or 'the Company') (ASX: PRS) are pleased to announce initial results at the Zemplin prospect within the Cejkov-Zemplin Project within the Eastern Slovakian neovolcanic belt. Drilling four holes, CZDD001 to CZDD004, has now been completed for a total of 794.5 metres.

The Zemplin prospect is part of the 29.23 km², 100%-owned Cejkov-Zemplin Licence, located in eastern Slovakia. Zemplin is prospective for epithermal precious metals and base metals vein-style mineralisation.



Zemplin structure consists parallel zones which remains open to the northwest and southwest.

Parallel structures across strike exist including 4km to the northeast to Brehov (2Mt @ 214 g/t Ag4.4% Pb and 6.6% Zn).

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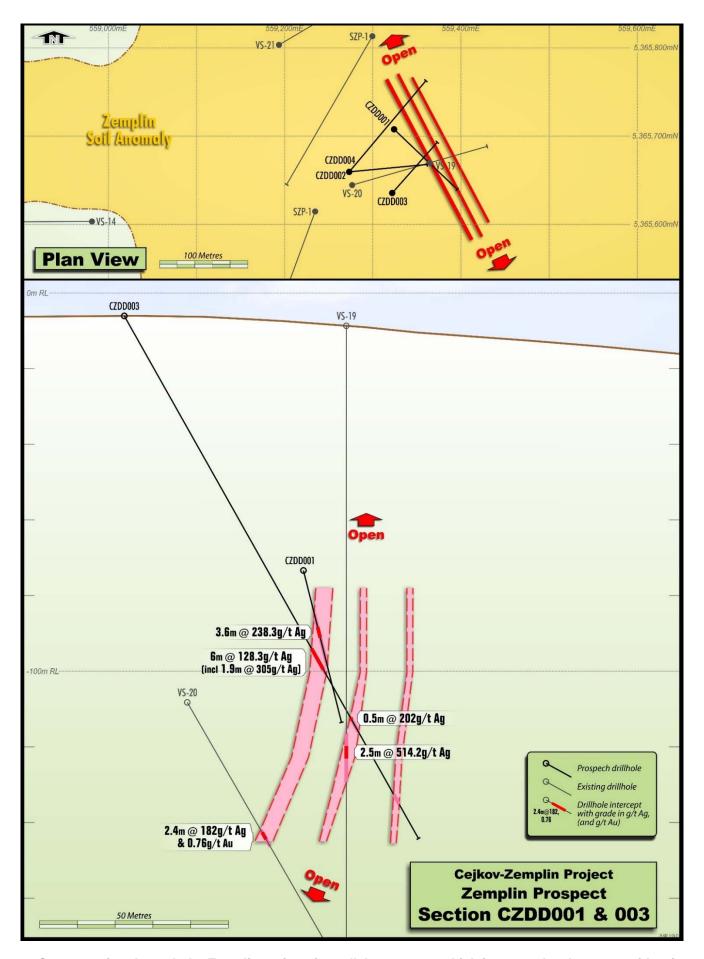


Classic banded epithermal vein from an interval in CZDD001 that assayed 342 g/t Ag (89.0m to 89.8m). Silver assay results are very similar to results from historic drilling.



Consistent Zemplin silver results from high level CZDD003.

A series of stacked veins is now being defined and remains open along strike, up and down dip.



Cross section through the Zemplin series of parallel structures which is a new development, with prior interpretations assuming a single structure. Prospech will now plan additional drilling after possible ground magnetics to follow extend down dip and along strike.



Onsite processing of core at Zemplin before dispatch to processing facilities.

Prospech Managing Director Jason Beckton comments:

"The Zemplin prospect has delivered extremely encouraging results and we intend to conduct an additional drill program on receipt of complete results including holes CZDD002 and CZDD004. Textural and lithological indications are that the current drilling is high-up in the epithermal system which is where the next holes at Zemplin will be targeted.

Drilling equipment is currently being mobilised Prospech's high-grade Krakauer Au-Ag prospect within the Nova Bana exploration licence."

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 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Zemplin Silver Prospect Drilling

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. 	 Rock chip grab samples not reported in this report 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.
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).	Diamond drilling HQ3 size triple tube.
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. 	 Core is measure in the triple tube split before laying in the core boxes to ensure minimum disturbance and most accurate calculation of core recoveries. Overall core recoveries have been very high at 98%. Any relationship between core recovery and grade cannot be determined at this time, but due to the high core recovery, bias is considered very unlikely.
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 is logged in detail by qualified geologists. Core is photographed wet and dry. All core is oriented. Detail structural measurements are collected. Core logging is a combination of qualitative and quantitative information.
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 subsampling 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. All sampling done under supervision of a qualified geologist. Core is manually split in to 2 equal halves using a diamond saw. The core is split along the core orientation reference line, where available. Half-core is considered to be a high-quality and very representative method of sample. Sample lengths are nominally 1 metre but vary to honour geological contacts.
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. 	 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% < 75µm. 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. Where Au repeatability is observed or where visible gold is observed, check assays are performed using the Screen Fire Assay technique. Standards and blanks are included with each batch of drill core samples. At this stage of the project, field duplicates and external laboratory checks are not employed in order to manage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		costs. Should a prospect advance to the resource estimation stage, this procedure will be reviewed.
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. 	 Laboratory provides assay certificates, which are stored electronically both in ALS and Company's servers. Laboratory CSV files are merged with GPS Location data files using unique sample numbers as the key. No adjustments made to assay data.
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. UTM projection WGS84 Zone 34N and local grid SJTSK03. Conversion between local and UTM grid is run through national certified web portal. The topographic control, using handheld GPS, was adequate for the survey. Drill collars are surveyed using a differential GPS or by triangulation depending of the tree cover and other environmental factors. Downhole surveys are taken at nominal 50m intervals down the hole. Excessive deviation is not generally a problem in this field and this interval is considered sufficient. Downhole azimuth readings at magnetic and converted to Grid by adding 6.6 degrees.
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. 	 It is not yet determined whether the results from this drilling will be used in a mineral resource estimate.
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. Drilling is designed to intersect the target structure as close to normal as is possible given the constraints of topography and access. In this program no holes were drilled at acute angles to the target structure.
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.
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.

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 Cejkov Zemplin tenement. The laws of Slovakia relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advance 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 and more recently, during the Communist era, the targets were industrial base metals, copper, lead, and others. As a result, much of the country, incluthe Company's exploration license areas, has not subject to modern western exploration methodolog exploitation. Communist-era base metal and coal production we 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 mi a third party mining lease enclosed within the HHE exploration license, the Rozalia Mine, continues in operation today, trucking a gravity/flotation concerto a smelter in Belgium. Communist-era gold assays used in Government a private exploration programs have been proven to unreliable and this must be taken into account whe interpreting reports from the Communist era. Prospech holds 100% of Cejkov Zemplin Exploratic Concession which has been explored in the past be Slovak Geological Survey pre 1990s, RTZ (Rio Tir Zinc) in the late 1990s and Arc Minerals predecess Ortac Minerals Plc in 2011 to 2012. The Cejkov Zemplin concession is located approximately 66 kilometres south of Eastern Regicity of Kosice in Slovakia, a country member of the 					
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 Located on the Bogrom river the Zemplin prospect is part of the 29.23 Km2, 100%-owned Cejkov-Zemplin Licence, located in eastern Slovakia. Zemplin is prospective for epithermal precious metals and base metals vein-style mineralization in Neogene Volcanics as per the company's projects at Hodrusa, Nova Bana Rudno and Pukanec. 					
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: a 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	All below WGS 84 Zone 34N Grid Collar Coordinates DH_Collar Hole_ID UTM_East UTM_North RL Max_Depth CZDD001 559323 5365708 146 197.5 CZDD002 559273 5365660 148 177.75 CZDD003 559323 5365623 144 147.5 CZDD004 559272 5365659 148 271.7					

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary Survey Information						
		Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	MAG Azimuth	UTM_Mag_Decl	LITM Azimu	
		CZDD001	0	-60	127.8	7.23	135.0	
		CZDD001	70	-59.56	125.18	7.23	132.4	
		CZDD001	100	-59.92	127.17	7.23	134	
		CZDD001	150	-59.69	124.82	7.23	132.0	
		CZDD001	196	-59.96	126.62	7.23	133.8	
		CZDD002	0	-60	78	7.23	85.2	
		CZDD002	36	-59.68	77.89	7.23	85.	
		CZDD002	80	-60.08	77.05	7.23	84.2	
		CZDD002	130	-60.14	77.76	7.23	84.9	
		CZDD002	174	-60.05	77.78	7.23	85.0	
		CZDD003	0	-57	35	7.23	42.2	
		CZDD003	66	-57.4	34.48	7.23	41.	
		CZDD003	114	-57.47	34.66	7.23	41.	
		CZDD003	144	-57.83	34.38	7.23	41.	
		CZDD004	0	-60	35	7.23	42.	
		CZDD004	100	-60.06	32.55	7.23	39.	
		CZDD004	150	-60.37	33.38	7.23	40.	
		CZDD004	200	-60.6	33.67	7.23	40	
		CZDD004	270	-61.06	33.53	7.23	40.7	
methods	 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. 	interce grades	e into accoun epts are leng s is consider equivalents a	th-weighted ed necessa	d and no ary.	- 00	0	
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'). 	 Two drill holes results returned from four-hoprogram. CZDD001: 4.5m @ 163 g/t Ag from 85.3m Including 3.6m @ 238 g/t Ag from 87.5m CZDD003: 6m @ 117 g/t Ag from 94m Including 1.85m @ 305 g/t Ag from 97.15m Including 0.85m @ 488 g/t Ag from 98.15m CZDD003: 0.75m @ 202 g/t Ag from 113.7 Individual assay results for all samples with anomalous Au or Ag are tabled below, true widths are estimated a 75% of below downholes widths based on preliminary interpretations. 				5.3m 5m n 7.15m 3.15m 113.7m nalous ated at		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation			Comment				
				Au-AA25 Au	ME-ICPETANEAS-DO	ME-ICP6	1 ME-ICP6 Pb	1 ME-ICP Zn
		Hole_ID CZDD001		elD ppm	ppm 4.2	ppm 42	ppm 234	ppm 111
		CZDD001	84 85.3 M6637	17 -0.01	11.6	8	295	76
		CZDD001 CZDD001			23.8 79	463	1085	495 638
		CZDD001	87.5 88.5 M6637	20 0.02	190.00	58 184	1855	230
		CZDD001 CZDD001	89 89.8 M6637	22 0.01	342.00	294	3670 1375	815
		CZDD001 CZDD001			1.2	39	419 695	1320
		CZDD001	92 93 M6637	26 -0.01	2.1	23	169	1390
		CZDD001 CZDD001	94 95 M6637	28 0.01	-0.5	16	225 453	709 1130
		CZDD001 CZDD001			-0.5 0.6	22 23	61 27	1780
		CZDD001	109 110 M6637	31 0.02	8.3	27	793	530
		CZDD001 CZDD001			5.4 4.3	29	1060	971
		CZDD001			2.8	39	402	954
		CZDD001 CZDD001			4.9 6.8	71 61	657 381	1200
		CZDD001 CZDD001		The state of the s	10.6	67 70	545 531	928
		CZDD001	117 118 M6637	39 -0.01	1.1	27	158	497
		CZDD001 CZDD001			5.5	32	541 292	360
		CZDD001	120 121 M6637	42 -0.01	2.3	36	96	194
		CZD0001 CZD0001	122 123 M6637	44 -0.01	2.4 1.5	23 21	132	261 199
		CZDD001 CZDD001			6.3	36 24	387 74	781 205
		CZDD001	125 126 M6637	47 -0.01	3.3	40	275	2120
		CZDD001 CZDD001			8.2 17.2	39 103	418 1670	1570
		CZDD001	128 129 M6637	51 0.01	25	170	2010	78 30
		CZDD001 CZDD001	129.8 130.8 M6637	53 0.72	6.6	41 25	754 113	2910 2520
		CZDD001 CZDD001			6.4	103	648 170	2490 461
		CZDD001	133 134 M6637	56 -0.01	14.9	151	632	2600
		CZDD001 CZDD001			21.7 14.1	421 419	2660 3140	1245
		CZDD001 CZDD001	135.6 137 M6637	59 -0.01	8.8 14.3	66 197	509 644	2550 2520
		CZDD001			19.1	71	360	1079
		CZDD001 CZDD001			20.3	88	220 171	677
		CZDD001	141 142 M6637	64 -0.01	7.3	50	264	1100
		CZDD001 CZDD001			8.2 2.1	43	246 103	837
		CZDD001	144 145 M6637	67 -0.01	7.6	38	136	572
		CZDD001 CZDD001		1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m	13.2	53 56	277 360	495 650
		CZDD001			15.2	52	374	1399
		CZDD001 CZDD001			6.8	73	158 157	1160
		CZDD001 CZDD001			6.1 5.1	29	139	249 352
		CZDD001			1.2	20	30	572
		CZDD001 CZDD001			-0.5	30	29 148	481 546
		CZDD001	155 156 M6637	79 -0.01	2	20	51	406
		CZDD001			3.5	21	179	413
		CZDD001 CZDD001			9.4 7.5	44 16	1030	1320
		CZDD001	159 159.5 M6637	84 0.08	25.2	33	271	2240
		CZDD001 CZDD003			29.3	70	276 85	3050
		CZDD003	80.5 81.5 M6637	87 0.01	18.4	29	68	70
		CZDD003			14.4 34.3	62	147 348	190 124
		CZDD003 CZDD003			11.6 15.6	70 66	392 158	286 236
		CZDD003	94 95 M6637	92 -0.01	39.2	42	1060	199
		CZDD003 CZDD003			45.8 43.8	74 24	1370 1490	111
		CZDD003	97.15 98.15 M6637	95 0.01	123	36	1360	127
		CZDD003 CZDD003			488 30.1	82 683	4110 1050	250 73
		CZDD003	100 101 M6637	98 -0.01	11.9	360	272	109
		CZDD003	113.7 114.2 M6638	01 -0.01	202	197	86 5720	582 1349
		CZDD003 CZDD003			9.9	63	747 133	1920
		CZDD003	122 123 M6638	04 -0.01	7.8	51	282	1360
		CZDD003			7.6	36	253 375	1420
		CZDD003	138.7 140 M6638	07 -0.01	2.6	23	81	265
		CZDD003 CZDD003	141.1 142 M6638	0.01	1.4 2.2	20	44 53	235 215
		CZDD003 CZDD003	142 143 M6638	10 0.02	7.3	35	161	384 15
		CZDD003	143.8 144.7 M6638	12 0.01	22.9	25	94	411
		CZD0003	144.7 146 M6638	13 0.02	2.4	22	40	266
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 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 for all mineralised samples collected in this program are displayed on the attached maps and/or tables. 						
Other substantive exploration data	Results. Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical		No metallurgion The project by		nsity tests	were co	onduc	ted a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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. 	 Prospech is in the processing of submitting samples of the remaining drill core for analysis. Depending of the results, further drilling may be carried out at Zemplin.

pjn10796