Prospech Limited
ABN 24 602 043 265

18 May 2022

INTERIM DRILLING RESULTS - ZEMPLIN SILVER

- **Zemplin Phase 2 drilling has completed six holes for 2,050 metres, with results from two holes received**
- **Tested strike and depth potential of previously discovered, high-grade mineralisation (up to 1,220 g/t silver)**
- **Results for CZDD007 to CZDD010 being processed currently**

Set up on CZDD005 which was designed to test the strike and depth potential of a fully preserved silver and base metal mineralised system.

The Directors of Prospech Limited ('Prospech' or 'the Company') (ASX: PRS) are pleased to advise that Phase 2 drilling has been completed at the Zemplin silver-lead-zinc prospect within the Cejkov-Zemplin exploration licence, located in the Eastern Slovakian neovolcanic belt.

Zemplin is a silver rich epithermal vein system discovered by the Slovak Government and Rio Tinto in the 1990s, which, until recent drilling by Prospech, was never followed up.

This program follows the successful Prospech drilling in April 2021, which intersected over 40 epithermal veins hosted within zones of hydrothermally altered volcanics.

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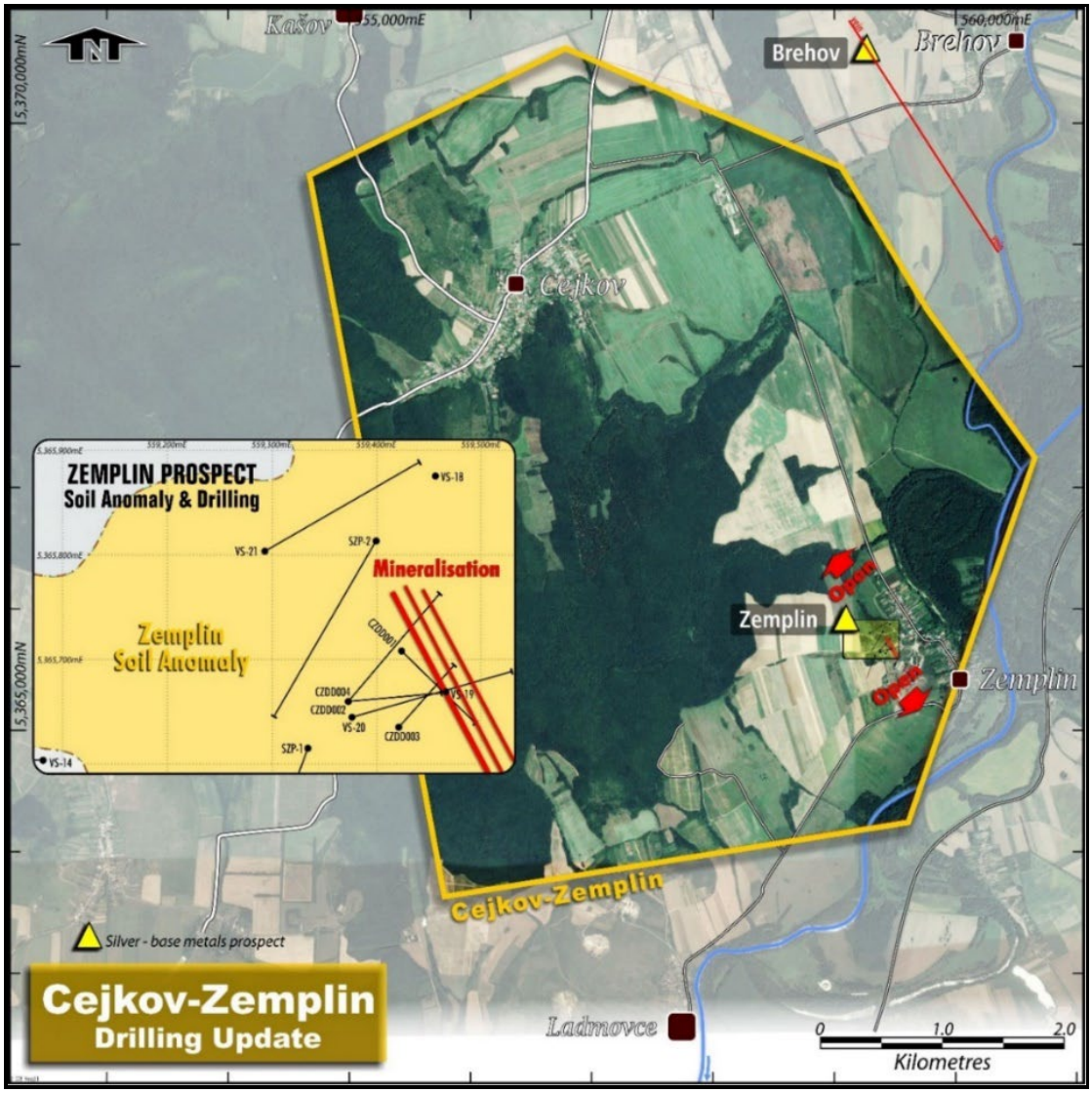
Results from two holes, CZDD005 and CZDD006, of the Zemplin Phase 2 drilling have been received, with CZDD007 to CZDD010 currently being processed.

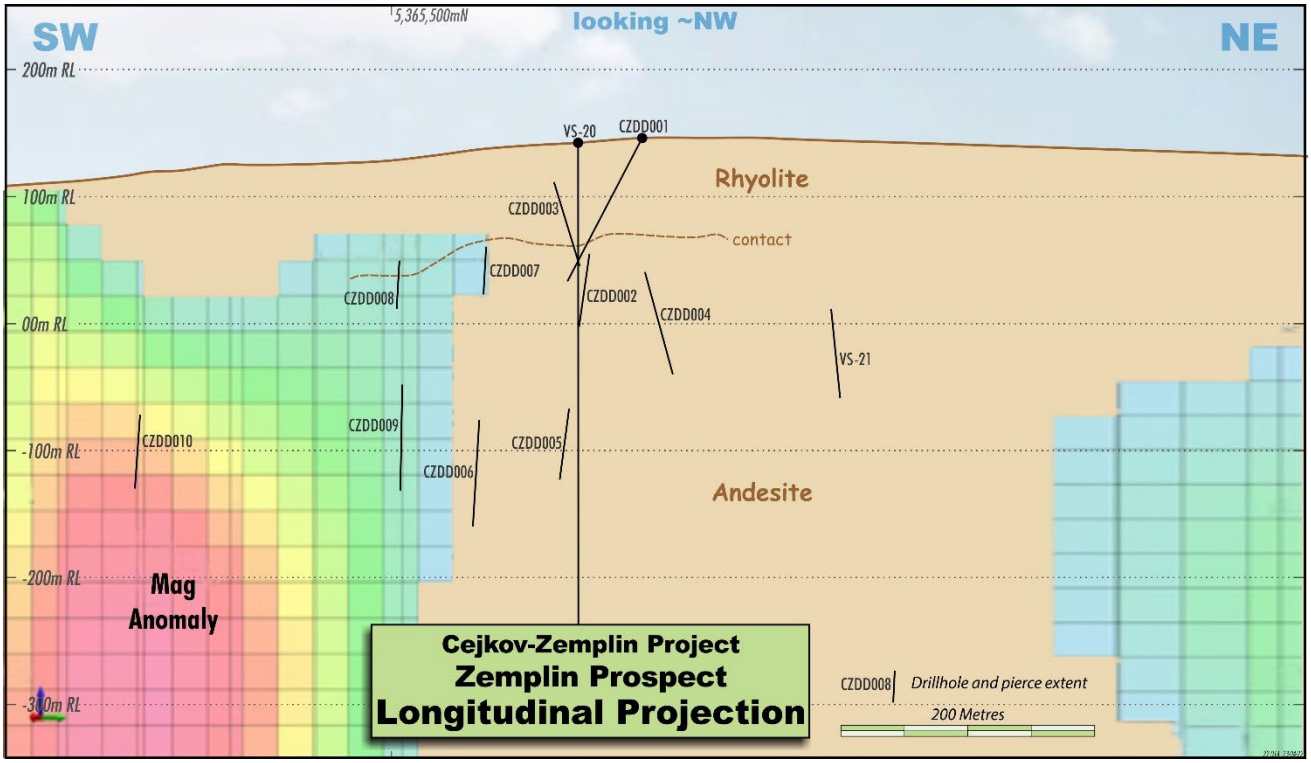
- **CZDD005:** 0.35m @ 61 g/t Ag from 93.65m
  1.5m @ 33 g/t Ag from 118m
  1.0m @ 148 g/t Ag and 0.46 g/t Au from 118m
- **CZDD006:** 3.0m @ 24 g/t Ag from 140m
  5.0m @ 8 g/t Ag and 0.23 g/t Au from 303m

Previously reported results from the Phase 1 drilling at Zemplin include:

- ***CZDD001:*** *3.0m @ 136 g/t Ag from 59.0m*
  and *4.5m @ 147 g/t Ag from 85.3m*
  including *2.3m @ 240 g/t Ag from 87.5m*
- ***CZDD002:*** *6.0m @ 30 g/t Ag from 111.0m*
- ***CZDD003:*** *6.0m @ 117 g/t Ag from 94.0m*
  including *1.8m @ 291 g/t Ag from 97.2m*
- ***CZDD004:*** *4.4m @ 34 g/t Ag, from 49.6m*
  and *4.3m @ 201 g/t Ag from 92.5m*
  including *0.5m @ 1,220 g/t Ag from 92.5m*



Zemplin structure consists of parallel zones which remain open to the northwest and southeast. The main silver zone is now interpreted as being hosted in a series of parallel structures trending further west of north than previously interpreted.



Holes CZDD007 to CZDD010 results are pending. The drone magnetics survey results collected and analysed in real time assisted planning of drilling to test the depth, and along-strike potential of Zemplin and identify new targets within the Cejkov Project.

A short video 'Prospech Limited – Field Update – March 2022 (ASX:PRS)' can be seen using the following link:

https://youtu.be/wm-ioe-T-44

Prospech Managing Director Jason Beckton comments:

"The Zemplin prospect epithermal vein system has now been drill tested for a second time with the majority of assay results awaited. Sulphide quartz mineralisation has been sampled in the remaining four holes.

Further west, on the Company's flagship Hodrusa exploration licence, drilling is planned the large gold-silver rich historic Schopfer mine drill targets which have been selected due to a combination of historic underground sampling, historic production records and surface sampling. In addition a program to test the IP geophysics survey over the detachment fault (or LANF) has been refined with myself and Director John Levings in the field. The LANF hosts the neighbouring Rozalia gold mine which an average head grade of 12 g/t Au.

The Pukanec project (over 800 historic workings) which has not been drilled by the company before is also in line for an initial drill program with the normal criteria of >2g/t Au and >200g/t surface or previous drilling and trenching completed by Argosy Mining in the mid-1990s. Prospects to watch there include Agras and Weitenzecher."

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

For further information, please contact:

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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

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 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. • 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 costs. Should a prospect advance to the resource estimation stage, this procedure will be reviewed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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 Cejkov Zemplin tenement. • 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 western exploration methodology or exploitation. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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. • Prospech holds 100% of Cejkov Zemplin Exploration Concession which has been explored in the past by the Slovak Geological Survey pre 1990s, RTZ (Rio Tinto Zinc) in the late 1990s and Arc Minerals predecessor Ortac Minerals Plc in 2011 to 2012. • The Cejkov Zemplin concession is located approximately 66 kilometres south of Eastern Regional city of Kosice in Slovakia, a country member of the European Union and Eurozone.
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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		All below WGS 84 Zone 34N Grid
		
		Collar Coordinates
		
		Survey details for previously unreported drilling;

Hole_ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	RL	Depth
CZDD005	559201.74	5365624.69	146.288	317.9
CZDD006	559270.6	5365564.82	143.783	327
CZDD007	559271.58	5365565.24	143.721	344.5
CZDD008	559296.03	5365499.97	140.063	302.6
CZDD009	559295.21	5365499.65	140.126	338.9
CZDD010	559188.83	5365197.62	116.056	419.8
				2050.7

Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	AG_Azimu	TM_Azimu	Comments
CZDD005	0	-59.68	69.86	77.23	Reading from 15m
CZDD005	15	-59.68	69.86	77.23	
CZDD005	50	-59.3	68.82	76.19	
CZDD005	100	-59.09	72.72	80.09	
CZDD005	150	-58.43	71.37	78.74	
CZDD005	200	-57.43	72.11	79.48	
CZDD005	250	-56.5	72.96	80.33	
CZDD005	300	-55.61	73.66	81.03	
CZDD006	0	-69.22	65.18	72.55	Reading from 15m
CZDD006	15	-69.22	65.18	72.55	
CZDD006	50	-69.11	66.8	74.17	
CZDD006	100	-68.38	69.31	76.68	
CZDD006	150	-68.11	69.35	76.72	
CZDD006	200	-67.7	71.42	78.79	
CZDD006	250	-67.47	72.06	79.43	
CZDD006	300	-66.72	72.38	79.75	
CZDD007	0				Reading from 15m
CZDD007	15	-44.25	63.27	70.64	
CZDD007	50	-44.25	65.8	73.17	
CZDD007	100	-43.24	66.17	73.54	
CZDD007	150	-43.42	66.85	74.22	
CZDD007	200	-42.87	66.89	74.26	
CZDD007	250	-41.83	67.25	74.62	
CZDD007	300	-40.34	67.58	74.95	
CZDD007	344	-40.07	67.49	74.86	
CZDD008	0	-46.54	64.6	71.97	Reading from 15m
CZDD008	15	-46.54	64.6	71.97	
CZDD008	50	-45.7	65.63	73	
CZDD008	100	-45.21	66.2	73.57	
CZDD008	155	-44.09	66.65	74.02	
CZDD008	200	-43.01	66.2	73.57	
CZDD008	250	-41.45	66.34	73.71	
CZDD008	300	-41.3	66.78	74.15	
CZDD009	0	-65.24	64.54	71.91	Reading from 15m
CZDD009	15	-65.24	64.54	71.91	
CZDD009	50	-64.68	65.96	73.33	
CZDD009	100	-64.96	66.11	73.48	
CZDD009	150	-64.26	65.2	72.57	
CZDD009	200	-64.01	64.8	72.17	
CZDD009	250	-63.61	66.04	73.41	
CZDD009	300	-63.46	65.51	72.88	
CZDD009	335	-62.99	65.44	72.81	
CZDD010	0	-60.51	42.84	50.21	Reading from 15m
CZDD010	15	-60.51	42.84	50.21	
CZDD010	50	-60.33	45.2	52.57	
CZDD010	100	-60.05	46.17	53.54	
CZDD010	150	-59.38	47.79	55.16	
CZDD010	200	-59.13	48.8	56.17	
CZDD010	250	-57.97	49.32	56.69	
CZDD010	320	-56.52	48.49	55.86	
CZDD010	350	-56.15	48.7	56.07	
CZDD010	400	-55.51	48.98	56.35	

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 equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The default sample interval is 1 metre but this may vary to take into account geological boundaries. Aggregate intercepts are length-weighted, and no cutting of high grades is considered necessary. • Lower cut off of 20 g/t Ag was used. • Table below **details all intersection with silver grades of 20 g/t or greater** over a drilled interval of 0.5m or greater

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	SampleID	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
CZDD005	13	14	M664839	1	0.01	32	36
CZDD005	26	27	M664840	0.7	0.02	23	45
CZDD005	27	28	M664841	0.6	0.01	41	48
CZDD005	41	42	M664842	1.7	-0.01	60	73
CZDD005	42	43	M664843	0.7	-0.01	13	64
CZDD005	64	65	M664844	-0.5	-0.01	13	50
CZDD005	65	66	M664845	1	0.01	6	60
CZDD005	66	67	M664846	2.1	0.01	26	22
CZDD005	67	68	M664847	4.2	-0.01	129	27
CZDD005	68	69	M664848	4.7	0.01	41	39
CZDD005	69	70	M664849	6.4	0.01	48	163
CZDD005	70	71	M664851	4	-0.01	30	46
CZDD005	71	72	M664852	2.5	0.01	22	43
CZDD005	82.5	83	M664853	-0.5	-0.01	5	279
CZDD005	83	84	M664854	-0.5	-0.01	7	272
CZDD005	84	85	M664855	-0.5	0.01	8	264
CZDD005	93.65	94	M664869	60.8	0.01	415	2180
CZDD005	117	118	M664856	18.8	-0.01	231	489
CZDD005	118	118.5	M664857	27.2	0.01	331	763
CZDD005	118.5	119	M664858	42	-0.01	499	837
CZDD005	119	119.5	M664859	30.5	0.01	539	2720
CZDD005	119.5	120.5	M664860	1	-0.01	16	269
CZDD005	125	126	M664861	1.6	-0.01	54	362
CZDD005	126	127	M664862	1.9	-0.01	36	273
CZDD005	127	128	M664863	4.8	-0.01	225	528
CZDD005	128	129	M664864	3	-0.01	130	426
CZDD005	129	130	M664865	19.8	-0.01	63	294
CZDD005	130	131	M664866	3.6	0.01	69	191
CZDD005	131	132	M664867	3.1	0.01	59	64
CZDD005	132	132.9	M664868	2.3	-0.01	52	72
CZDD005	159.9	160.2	M664870	10.7	0.01	349	1280
CZDD005	161	162	M664883	6	0.01	386	1230
CZDD005	162	163	M664884	9	0.02	75	252
CZDD005	163	164	M664871	8.3	0.01	85	254
CZDD005	164	165	M664872	5	0.01	283	1055
CZDD005	165	166	M664873	10.7	0.01	1165	2280
CZDD005	166	167	M664874	10.7	0.01	1005	3750
CZDD005	167	168	M664876	14.2	0.01	1560	6690
CZDD005	168	169	M664877	12.3	0.01	2220	6830
CZDD005	169	170	M664878	2.8	0.01	270	694
CZDD005	170	171	M664879	2.8	-0.01	180	591
CZDD005	171	172	M664880	10.6	-0.01	128	336
CZDD005	172	172.45	M664881	12.3	-0.01	269	532
CZDD005	177	178	M664882	7.3	-0.01	326	971
CZDD005	189	190	M664885	2.7	-0.01	311	474
CZDD005	190	191	M664886	2.9	-0.01	79	480
CZDD005	191	192	M664887	2.5	-0.01	67	831
CZDD005	195	196	M664888	4.2	-0.01	165	854
CZDD005	196	197	M664889	9	0.01	192	639
CZDD005	197	198	M664890	8	0.01	2300	4050
CZDD005	198	199	M664891	7.3	0.02	723	1660
CZDD005	199	200	M664892	5.5	-0.01	513	951
CZDD005	222	223	M664893	4.8	0.01	95	660
CZDD005	223	224	M664894	11.4	0.01	712	2870
CZDD005	224	225	M664895	7.7	0.02	852	7030
CZDD005	225	225.95	M664896	7	0.01	153	589
CZDD005	225.95	227	M664897	3.1	-0.01	267	796
CZDD005	227	228	M664898	5.5	0.01	458	2290
CZDD005	228	229	M664899	3.9	-0.01	1260	13350
CZDD005	229	230	M664901	4.9	0.01	387	1310
CZDD005	230	231	M664902	8.6	0.01	1445	6770
CZDD005	231	231.4	M664903	7.9	0.03	867	1820
CZDD005	243	244	M664904	16.4	0.04	56	344
CZDD005	244	245	M664905	18.4	0.06	91	325
CZDD005	245	246	M664906	11.5	0.02	56	180
CZDD005	246	247	M664907	14.3	0.02	65	109
CZDD005	247	248	M664908	31.2	0.03	161	295
CZDD005	248	249	M664909	14.4	0.02	665	1735
CZDD005	249	250	M664910	7.8	0.02	143	525
CZDD005	250	251	M664911	18	0.04	485	1550
CZDD005	251	252	M664912	8.1	0.02	75	516
CZDD005	252	253	M664913	7.8	0.03	45	78
CZDD005	253	254	M664914	12.3	0.08	96	255
CZDD005	254	255	M664915	5.4	0.01	29	109
CZDD005	255	256	M664916	4.7	0.01	33	170
CZDD005	256	257	M664917	6.3	0.01	302	1650
CZDD005	257	258	M664918	7.2	0.02	45	225
CZDD005	258	259	M664919	-0.5	-0.01	28	229
CZDD005	259	260	M664920	9	0.02	97	305
CZDD005	260	261	M664921	12.6	0.03	18300	3520
CZDD005	261	262	M664922	4.2	0.01	472	799
CZDD005	262	263	M664923	6.2	0.02	446	1325
CZDD005	263	264	M664924	7.7	0.04	123	310
CZDD005	264	265	M664926	6	0.02	338	1165
CZDD005	265	266	M664927	12.1	0.03	371	352
CZDD005	266	267	M664928	148	0.46	610	2920
CZDD005	267	268	M664929	15.6	0.21	269	2860
CZDD005	268	269	M664930	5.1	0.01	335	924
CZDD005	269	270	M664931	8.8	0.02	240	677
CZDD005	270	271	M664932	3.6	0.01	255	956

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	SampleID	Ag_ppm	Au_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
CZDD006	72	73	M664934	1	-0.01	104	219
CZDD006	73	74	M664935	-0.5	-0.01	37	131
CZDD006	74	75	M664936	1.2	-0.01	67	169
CZDD006	79.5	80.5	M664937	0.8	-0.01	18	51
CZDD006	121	122	M664938	3.2	0.01	52	107
CZDD006	122	123	M664939	4.2	0.01	70	323
CZDD006	123	124	M664940	3.3	0.01	217	945
CZDD006	124	125	M664941	2.3	0.01	120	424
CZDD006	125	126	M664942	1.2	-0.01	44	414
CZDD006	126	127	M664943	3.9	-0.01	63	323
CZDD006	127	128	M664944	3.5	-0.01	49	296
CZDD006	128	129	M664945	5.1	0.01	59	268
CZDD006	129	130	M664946	4.9	0.01	163	842
CZDD006	130	131	M664947	5.8	0.01	688	3980
CZDD006	131	132	M664948	3.6	-0.01	644	2360
CZDD006	132	133	M664949	4.3	0.01	829	3220
CZDD006	133	134	M664951	4.4	0.01	777	3010
CZDD006	134	135	M664952	5	-0.01	1165	7700
CZDD006	135	136	M664953	2.5	-0.01	538	1470
CZDD006	136	137	M664954	2.9	-0.01	199	566
CZDD006	137	138	M664955	3.9	-0.01	352	1705
CZDD006	138	139	M664956	6.5	-0.01	1160	4920
CZDD006	139	140	M664957	11.8	0.02	1085	3810
CZDD006	140	141	M664958	25.8	0.02	4330	4060
CZDD006	141	142	M664959	26.8	0.02	665	1970
CZDD006	142	143	M664960	21	0.01	185	954
CZDD006	143	144	M664961	12.2	0.01	381	1415
CZDD006	144	145	M664962	12	0.01	621	2680
CZDD006	145	146	M664963	9.7	0.01	393	2010
CZDD006	146	147	M664964	7.9	0.01	288	969
CZDD006	147	148	M664965	7.9	-0.01	380	1540
CZDD006	148	149	M664966	7.8	0.01	463	2390
CZDD006	149	150	M664967	6.7	0.01	526	1810
CZDD006	150	151	M664968	6.8	0.01	767	2550
CZDD006	151	152	M664969	6.1	0.01	418	1805
CZDD006	152	153	M664970	10.2	0.01	736	2310
CZDD006	153	154	M664971	5	0.01	188	1105
CZDD006	154	155	M664972	8.5	0.01	515	914
CZDD006	155	156	M664973	5.5	-0.01	147	538
CZDD006	156	157	M664974	5.3	0.01	295	644
CZDD006	157	158	M664976	6.1	0.02	250	816
CZDD006	158	159	M664977	7.8	0.02	964	1685
CZDD006	159	160	M664978	6.3	-0.01	1145	2230
CZDD006	198	199	M664979	5.5	0.02	83	311
CZDD006	199	200	M664980	2.7	0.01	33	120
CZDD006	200	201	M664981	2.7	0.02	32	108
CZDD006	201	202	M664982	2	-0.01	384	425
CZDD006	301	302	M664983	3.2	0.03	38	216
CZDD006	302	303	M664984	4.3	0.05	26	131
CZDD006	303	304	M664985	10.7	0.32	56	789
CZDD006	304	305	M664986	9.6	0.3	57	465
CZDD006	305	306	M664987	7.1	0.26	77	378
CZDD006	306	307	M664988	6.8	0.09	126	540
CZDD006	307	308	M664989	7.8	0.21	3430	4910

- **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').*	• All drill holes results returned from four-hole program. • All thickness reported are down-hole • At this stage the relationship between drilled width and true width cannot be reliably estimated.
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.*	• Results for all mineralised samples collected in this program are displayed on the attached maps and/or tables.
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	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth*	• Further drilling has been planned at Zemplin to test the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	silver-bearing lodes along strike and at depth.