Prospech Limited
ABN 24 602 043 265

14 October 2022

LANF DRILLING RESULTS

- **Four holes tested IP anomalies and LANF structure**
- **All holes intersected strong epithermal-style geological features**
- **LANF001 returned 4.62 g/t Au and 598 g/t Ag from backfill in historical workings**

The Directors of Prospech Limited ('Prospech' or 'the Company') (ASX: PRS) announce the receipt of assay results from a recently completed four-hole diamond drilling program, targeting the Low Angle Normal Fault ('LANF') within the Hodrusa exploration licence.

The holes were drilled to intersect shallow, medium strength IP anomalies, which also coincided with historical mine workings between the Ignac and Banky prospects which had been previously drilled by Prospech with some encouraging gold and silver results. The recent drilling is considered an important further test of the LANF concept and the use of IP-Resistivity geophysics as an exploration tool at Hodrusa.

The geological sequence intersected in the drilling revealed the presence of considerable epithermal-style alteration, stockworking and veining, providing proof of concept support for the LANF geologic model and the use of geophysics as an exploration tool at Hodrusa.

The highest assay result from the drilling was returned from hole LANF001, which intersected backfilled old workings between 76.6 and 77.2 metres down hole (Figure 1). Assays of this backfill material, which is not insitu mineralisation, were 4.62 g/t Au and 598 g/t Ag.

All holes intersected promising epithermal stockworks, but assay results returned only anomalous gold and silver. See Table 1 for the complete assay results.

Silicified hydrothermal breccia from LANF003 at ~148m with very similar textures to Banky high-grade sample # PR0775: 15.00g/t Au and 1,015 g/t Ag. (Mullock heap grab sample from coordinates WGS 84 Zone 34N 341300mE, 5371517mN, RL 772.7mRL)

Core assays for the interval shown are 0.26 g/t Au and 34 g/t Ag.

Level 2, 66 Hunter Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
T: +61 2 9300 3333 F: +61 2 9221 6333
E: info@prospech.com.au

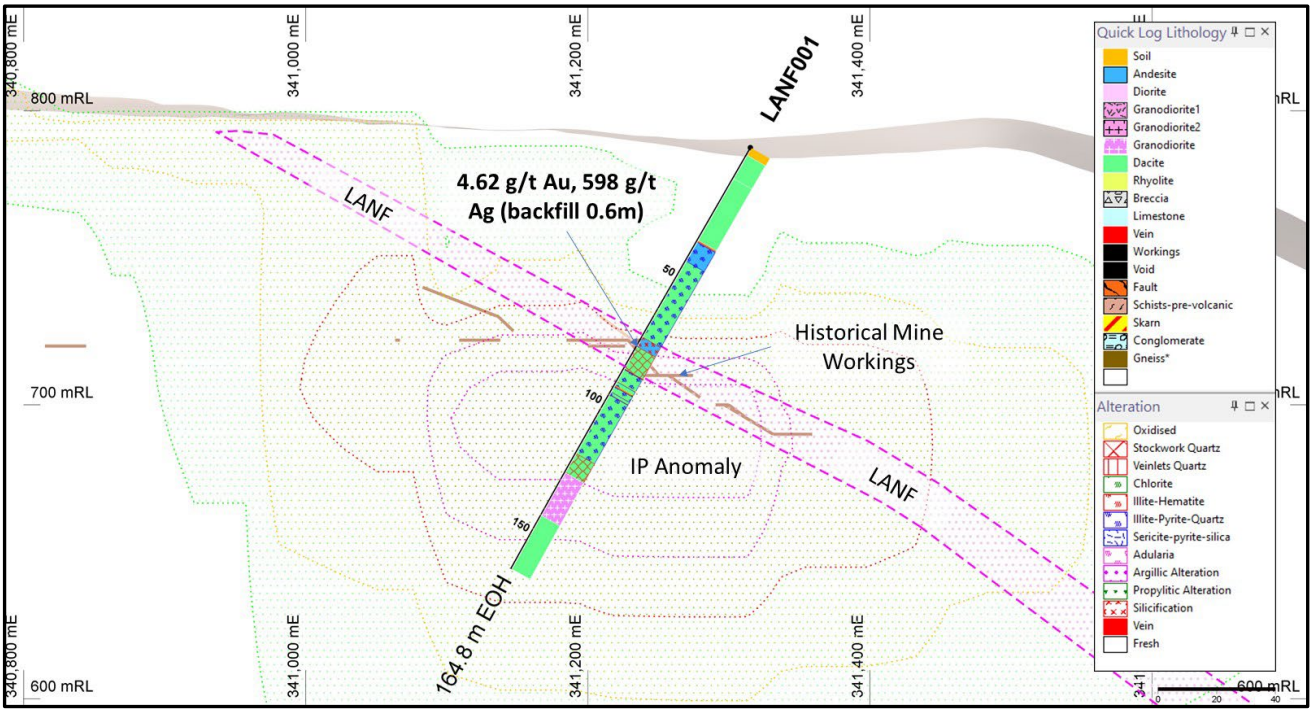

Figure 1: Cross section through diamond drill hole LANF001 which intersected stockworking within a package of volcanic rocks considered to represent the LANF structure which hosts the operating 3rd-party Rozalia gold mine located 1 km to the south-east.

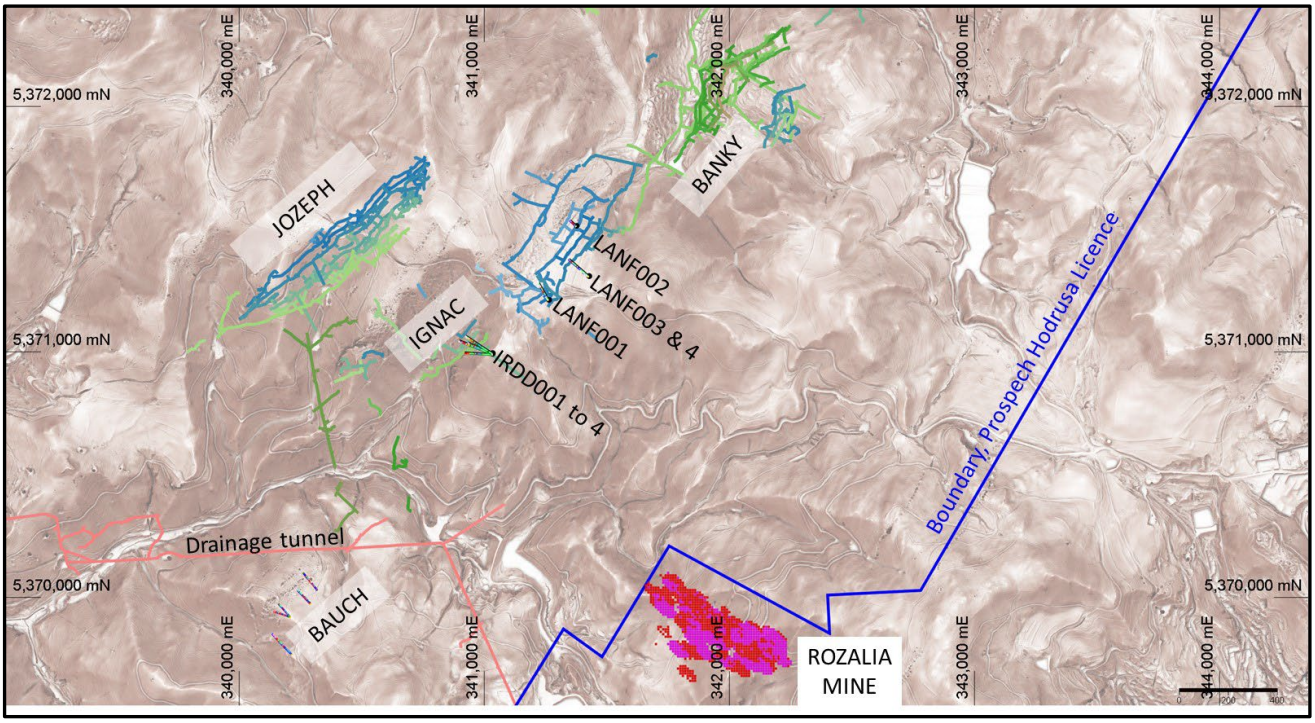

Figure 2: Location map showing drillholes LANF001 - LANF004. The most encouraging results came from mineralised backfill in LANF001 which, coupled with previously encouraging results from drilling at Ignac and Bauch, provides a vector for future drilling.

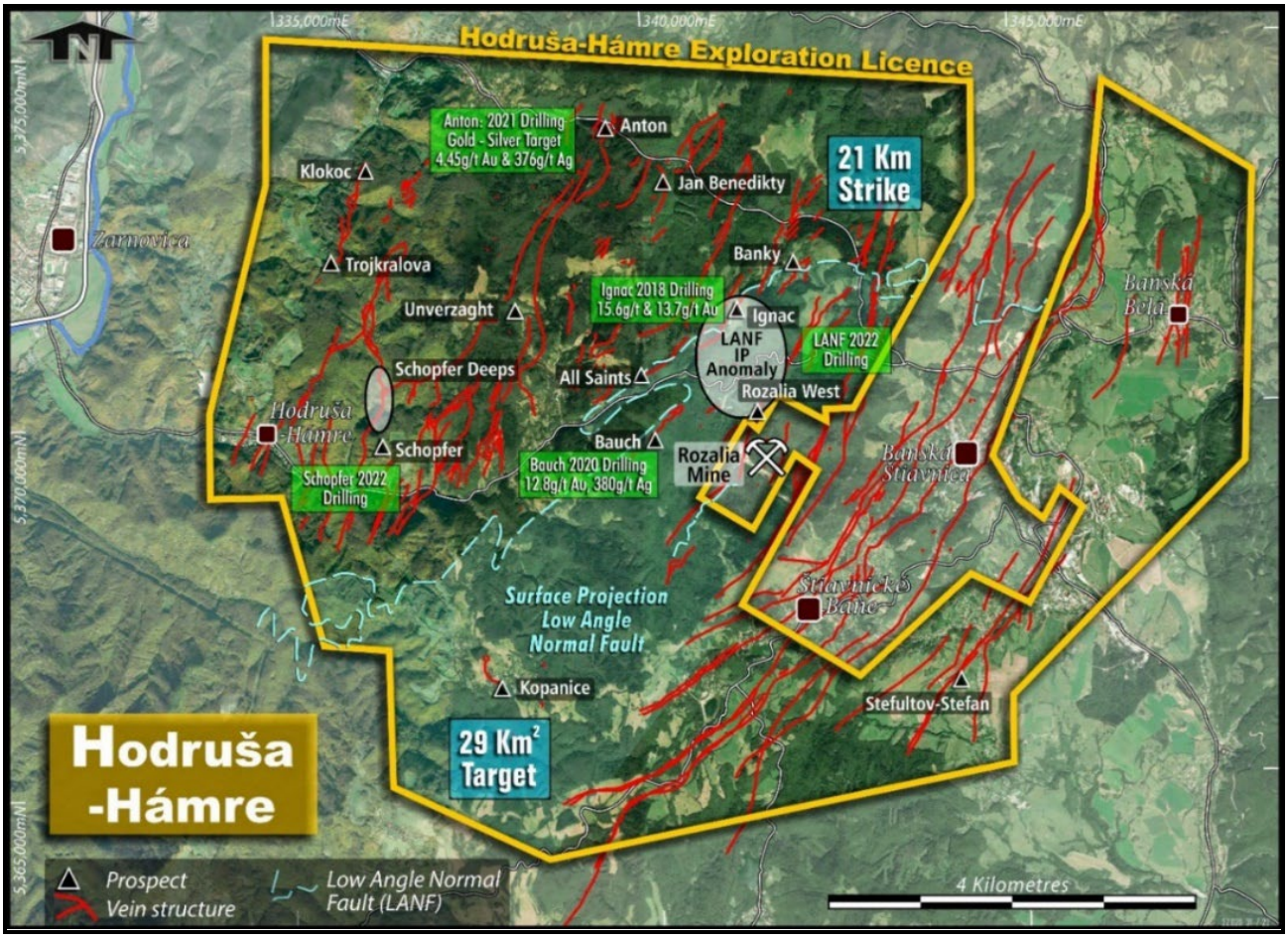

Figure 3: The LANF inclined plane was drilled at a shallow level near previously reported high grade results at Ignac.

The nearby, currently operating Rozalia Mine is considered to be geologically controlled and hosted by the LANF, the up-dip surface trace of which falls mainly within Prospech's Hodrusa exploration licence (Figure 3).

This most recent LANF drilling program is the continuation of the Company's previous exploration at the Ignac, Banky and Bauch targets, all of which are interpreted to lie within the surface outcropping expression of the LANF.

Previously reported exploration results at Ignac, Banky and Bauch include:

- Rock chip assay results at Ignac of up to 47.3 g/t Au and 1,500 g/t Ag with 42 samples averaging 7.8 g/t Au and 330 g/t Ag (ASX announcement: Prospectus 3 December 2020).
- Ignac drilling results (ASX announcement: Prospectus 3 December 2020) include:
    - IRDD001: 4.0m @ 4.8 g/t Au and 22 g/t Ag from 190.0m
      including 1.0m @ 13.7 g/t Au and 20 g/t Ag from 190.0m
    - IRDD002: 0.4m @ 15.6 g/t Au and 46 g/t Ag from 174.0m
      and 0.4m @ 8.3 g/t Au and 117 g/t Ag from 195.8m
- Rock chip assay results at Banky of up to 36.2 g/t Au and 1,300 g/t Ag (ASX announcement: Hodrusa-Hamre IP Survey Completed 9 December 2021).
- Bauch drilling results (ASX announcement: Gold and Silver Intersections in Completed Bauch Program 2 February 2021) include:
    - BADD001: 1.0m @ 12.8 g/t Au and 380 g/t Ag from 89.1m
      BADD003: 1.0m @ 2.4 g/t Au and 11 g/t Ag from 76.0m

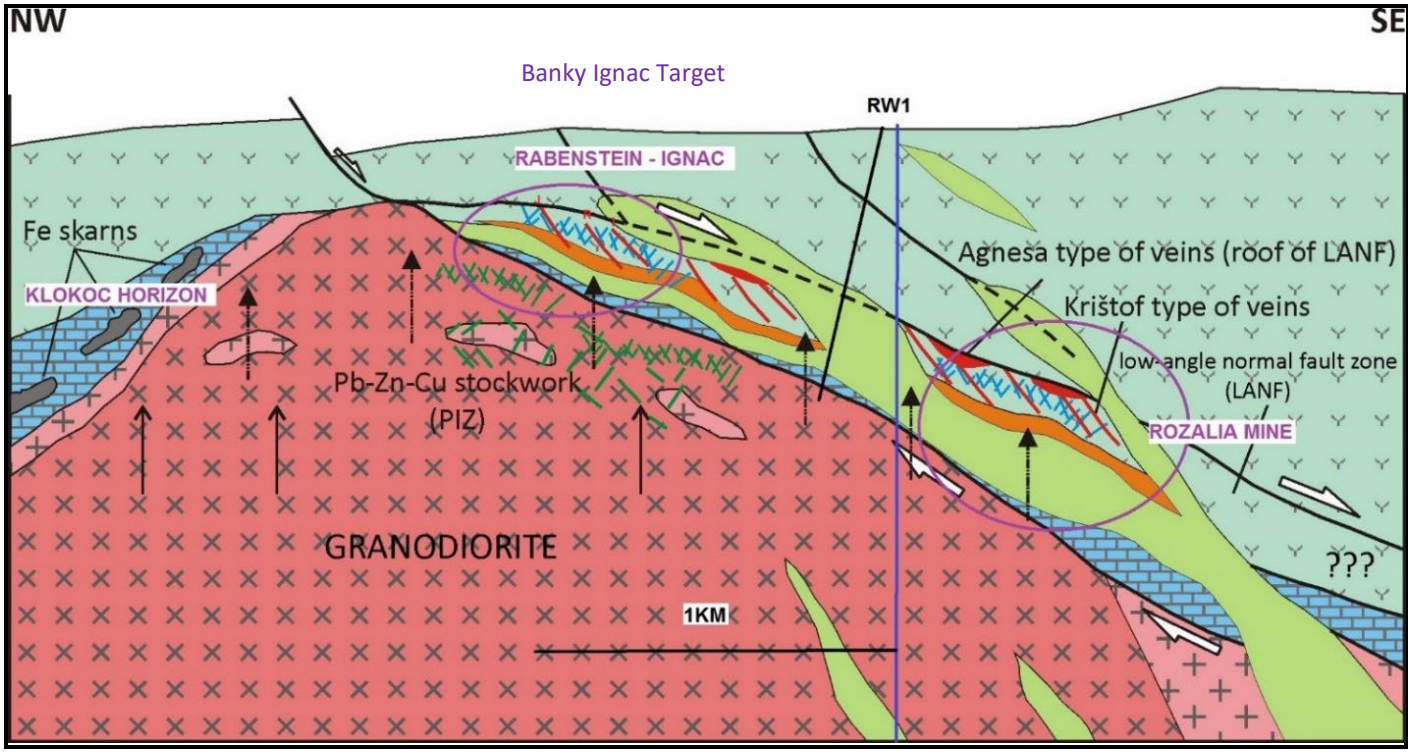

Figure 4: LANF cross section schematic pre the later faulting of mineralised Horst Graben boundary faults which are themselves mineralised.

Prospech Managing Director Jason Beckton comments:

"The nearby high-grade Rozalia gold mine is hosted by the LANF. The up-dip expression of the LANF falls mainly within Prospech's ground and is a valid and attractive exploration target. The LANF is not uniformly mineralised, so our challenge is to discover the gold and silver bearing hotspots. The recent drilling program was an attempt to test the use of IP geophysics as a targeting tool, along with the exploration of a coincident favourable geological setting between Ignac and Banky.

The drilling intersected rocks which fit the LANF model, including quartz veining and stockworks. Despite the visual encouragement in the core, known nearby high-grade insitu underground samples and rock chips from spoil heaps, the grades of the drill core assays were disappointing.

The drilling results contribute to our understanding of the LANF system and the added knowledge will assist in designing future exploration of the LANF, which remains highly prospective.

Prospech has also completed drill pad permitting on the exciting Pukanec exploration licence, with over 800 known workings and common occurrences of visible gold. Some widely spaced drilling of a small number of targets occurred 1994, returning encouraging results. It is planned to commence drilling at Pukanec prior to the end of the calendar year."

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.

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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.* *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.*	Rock chip grab samples were collected from outcrops, spoil heaps and accessible surface and underground workings of quartz veins, and zones of silicification, within Neogene volcanics under the supervision of a qualified geologist. Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS and marked into sample books.
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 HQ, NQ and BQ drilling.
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 for HQ and NQ only - before laying in the core boxes to ensure minimum disturbance and most accurate calculation of core recoveries. Overall core recoveries of past drilling 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.
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*	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 analysed 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.
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.*	Reconnaissance sampling of available outcrop. Results will not be used for resource estimation. No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were delivered to ALS Minerals laboratory in Romania by Prospech trusted contractor and were not left unattended at any time. There were no incident reports from ALS lab on sample receiver cell.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	Prospech Limited, through subsidiaries and contractual rights, holds 100% rights on the Hodrusa-Hamre - Banska Stiavnica, Nova Bana, Rudno, Pukanec and Jasenie tenements. The laws of Slovakia relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advances specific filings and environmental or other studies may be required. There are ongoing requirements under Slovakian mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. Those filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by Prospech's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes. The Company is the manager of operations in accordance with generally accepted mining industry standards and practices.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Anciently, the target was silver, the currency of the day, and more recently, during the Communist era, the targets were industrial base metals, copper, lead, zinc and others. As a result, much of the country, including the Company's exploration license areas, has not been subject to modern western exploration methodology or exploitation. Slovakia has a known mining history dating to Celtic times and earlier. Tools used by prehistoric miners at Spania Dolina, near Banska Bystrica are dated as early as 2000-1700 BC. Major production of metals (primarily copper and silver) occurred during the medieval period. The second oldest mining institute in the world is located at Banska Stiavnica and the local population is proud of their mining heritage, holding a three day mining festival every year. The mint at nearby Kremnica has operated for over six hundred years and continues to operate today. Communist era base metal and coal production was substantial and smelting of aluminium and nickel (material

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		imported from Hungary and Albania) was carried out. Coal, gold, silver, talc, anhydrite and magnesite (and limestone, dolomite and gravel), bentonite, zeolite and industrial minerals are being mined in Slovakia today. An underground gold mine on a third party mining lease enclosed within the HHBS exploration license, the Rozalia Mine, continues in operation today, trucking a gravity/flotation concentrate to a smelter in Belgium..
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Located within the Stiavnica Stratovolcano within the Central Slovakian Volcanic Belt, the Hodrusa 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.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill Hole Collar Information (All WGS84 Zone 34N)

Hole_ID	UTM_East	UTM_North	RL	Prev_RL	Max_Depth
LANF001	341264.52	5371211.5	787.488	787.488	164.8
LANF002	341377.25	5371513.7	779.798	779.798	68.7
LANF003	341427.63	5371309.4	803.8	803.8	170.3
LANF004	341428.62	5371308.4	803.953	803.953	206.3

Drill Hole Survey Information (UTM Mag Declination 6.8)

Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	MAG_Azimut	TM_Mag_De	TM_Azimut	Comments
LANF001	0	-60	323.18	6.82	330	Setup
LANF001	15	-59.97	323.05	6.82	329.87	During
LANF001	50	-60.12	322.64	6.82	329.46	During
LANF001	100	-60.21	323.78	6.82	330.6	During
LANF001	150	-60.92	324.06	6.82	330.88	During
LANF002	0	-60	303.18	6.82	310	Setup
LANF002	15	-59.33	306.85	6.82	313.67	During
LANF002	50	-59.72	304.26	6.82	311.08	During
LANF003	0	-50	303.18	6.82	310	Setup
LANF003	15	-50.55	304.77	6.82	311.59	During
LANF003	50	-51.25	304.09	6.82	310.91	During
LANF003	100	-51.58	303.89	6.82	310.71	During
LANF003	150	-52.31	303.05	6.82	309.87	During
LANF004	0	-80	303.18	6.82	310	
LANF004	15	-80.84	309.45	6.82	316.27	During
LANF004	50	-81.1	309.14	6.82	315.96	During
LANF004	100	-80.97	306.1	6.82	312.92	During
LANF004	150	-81.45	306.61	6.82	313.43	During
LANF004	200	-81.97	305.17	6.82	311.99	During

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Assay Results

Hole ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Struct	Au-AA25-p	Ag-AA45
LANF001	M665355	35	36		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665356	36	38.8		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665357	38.8	40		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665358	40	41		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665359	41	42		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665360	42	43		0.03	4.8
LANF001	M665361	43	44		0.01	1.8
LANF001	M665362	44	45		0.09	1.7
LANF001	M665363	45	46		0.05	2.8
LANF001	M665364	46	47		0.13	2.2
LANF001	M665365	47	48		0.16	2.5
LANF001	M665366	48	49		0.23	1.9
LANF001	M665367	49	50		0.03	0.9
LANF001	M665368	50	51		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665369	51	52		0.02	0.6
LANF001	M665370	52	53		0.02	0.6
LANF001	M665371	53	54		0.02	0.8
LANF001	M665372	54	55		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665373	73	74		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665374	74	74.8		0.02	0.9
LANF001	M665376	74.8	76		0.03	1.5
LANF001	M665436	76.6	77.2	LANF	4.62	598
LANF001	M665377	77.2	77.8		0.05	4
LANF001	M665378	77.8	78.4		0.72	47.2
LANF001	M665379	78.4	79		0.06	6.4
LANF001	M665380	79	80		0.13	6.2
LANF001	M665381	80	81		0.03	2.3
LANF001	M665382	81	81.6		0.05	3.1
LANF001	M665383	81.6	82.2		0.18	25.1
LANF001	M665384	82.2	83		0.07	3.1
LANF001	M665385	83	84		0.09	6.1
LANF001	M665386	84	85		0.05	0.9
LANF001	M665387	85	86		0.05	1.6
LANF001	M665388	86	87		0.07	2.1
LANF001	M665389	87	88		0.41	24.3
LANF001	M665390	88	89		0.04	0.9
LANF001	M665391	89	90		0.18	8.9
LANF001	M665392	90	91		0.2	3.1
LANF001	M665393	91	92		0.05	11.4
LANF001	M665394	92	93		0.04	3.9
LANF001	M665395	93	94		0.04	11.2
LANF001	M665396	94	95		0.05	1.6
LANF001	M665397	95	95.5		0.52	14.4
LANF001	M665398	95.5	96.5		0.05	2
LANF001	M665399	96.5	97		0.11	3.9
LANF001	M665401	97	98		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665402	98	99		0.03	0.6
LANF001	M665403	99	100		0.01	0.8
LANF001	M665404	100	101		0.03	1.4
LANF001	M665405	101	102		0.01	0.5
LANF001	M665406	102	103		0.01	0.5
LANF001	M665407	103	104		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665408	104	105		0.01	0.7
LANF001	M665409	105	106		0.01	1.6
LANF001	M665410	106	107		0.02	0.8
LANF001	M665411	107	108		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665412	108	109		0.01	-0.5
LANF001	M665413	109	110		0.02	1
LANF001	M665414	110	111		0.02	0.9
LANF001	M665415	111	112		0.02	1
LANF001	M665416	112	113		0.13	1.6
LANF001	M665417	113	114		0.02	0.9
LANF001	M665418	114	115		0.02	1
LANF001	M665419	115	116		0.02	1
LANF001	M665420	116	117		0.02	1
LANF001	M665421	117	118		0.02	1
LANF001	M665422	118	119		0.02	1.1
LANF001	M665423	119	120		0.03	1.5
LANF001	M665424	120	121		0.09	2.9
LANF001	M665426	121	122		0.06	2.6
LANF001	M665427	122	123		0.03	2
LANF001	M665428	123	124		0.12	5.5
LANF001	M665429	124	125		0.12	3.4
LANF001	M665430	125	126		0.3	1.6
LANF001	M665431	126	127		0.07	1.4
LANF001	M665432	127	128		0.01	1
LANF001	M665433	134	135		0.01	0.5
LANF001	M665434	160	161		0.01	0.9
LANF001	M665435	161	162		0.02	0.8

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Hole ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Struct	Au-AA25-g	Ag-AA45
LANF002	M665437	21	22		0.06	3.1
LANF002	M665438	22	23		0.02	1
LANF002	M665439	23	24		0.05	2.8
LANF002	M665440	24	25		0.01	2
LANF002	M665441	25	26		0.04	2.4
LANF002	M665442	26	27		0.07	2.1
LANF002	M665443	27	28		0.15	0.8
LANF002	M665444	28	29		0.21	0.9
LANF002	M665445	29	30		0.14	1.7
LANF002	M665446	30	31		0.16	3.5
LANF002	M665447	31	32		0.12	4.3
LANF002	M665448	32	33		0.07	2.9
LANF002	M665449	33	34		0.03	3.5
LANF002	M665451	34	35		0.02	1.6
LANF002	M665452	35	36		0.06	3.9
LANF002	M665453	36	37		0.04	4.3
LANF002	M665454	37	38		0.02	1.3
LANF002	M665455	38	39		0.03	2
LANF002	M665456	39	40		0.02	1.5
LANF002	M665457	40	41		0.01	0.8
LANF002	M665458	41	42		0.02	1.8
LANF002	M665459	42	42.8		0.06	5.3
LANF002	M665460	42.8	43	LANF	0.12	8.3
LANF002	M665461	43	44		0.03	0.8
LANF002	M665462	44	45		0.03	0.7
LANF002	M665463	45	46		0.02	1.3
LANF002	M665464	46	47		0.05	1.4

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Hole ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Struct	Au-AA25-ppm	Ag-AA45-ppm
LANF003	M665465	66.5	67.5		-0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665466	67.5	68.5		-0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665467	68.5	69.5		-0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665468	69.5	70.5		-0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665469	70.5	71.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665470	71.5	72.5		-0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665471	72.5	73.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665472	73.5	74.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665473	74.5	75.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665474	75.5	76.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665476	76.5	77.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665477	77.5	78.5		-0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665478	78.5	79.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665479	79.5	80.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665480	80.5	81.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665481	81.5	82.5		-0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665482	82.5	83.5		-0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665483	83.5	84.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665484	84.5	85.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665485	85.5	86.5		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665486	86.5	87.5		0.02	0.9
LANF003	M665487	87.5	88.5		0.03	0.6
LANF003	M665488	88.5	89.5		0.04	0.5
LANF003	M665489	89.5	90.8		0.07	0.8
LANF003	M665490	90.8	91.1		0.32	2.1
LANF003	M665491	91.1	92		0.28	-0.5
LANF003	M665492	102.5	103.5		0.01	1.4
LANF003	M665493	126	127		0.02	-0.5
LANF003	M665494	127	128		0.03	0.6
LANF003	M665495	128	129		0.03	-0.5
LANF003	M665496	129	129.7		0.02	-0.5
LANF003	M665497	142.5	143.5		0.04	2.2
LANF003	M665498	143.5	144.5		0.04	1.9
LANF003	M665499	144.5	145.5		0.06	4.9
LANF003	M665501	145.5	146.5		0.04	2.4
LANF003	M665502	146.5	147.4		0.03	1.4
LANF003	M665503	147.4	147.75	LANF	0.13	14.1
LANF003	M665504	147.75	148.1	LANF	0.26	33.8
LANF003	M665505	148.1	148.45	LANF	0.2	33.9
LANF003	M665506	148.45	148.8	LANF	0.24	29.8
LANF003	M665507	148.8	149.1	LANF	0.09	13.7
LANF003	M665508	149.1	150.2		0.03	1.3
LANF003	M665509	150.2	151.5		0.05	0.9
LANF003	M665510	151.5	151.75		0.07	8.1
LANF003	M665511	151.75	153		0.02	0.9
LANF003	M665512	153	154		0.02	3.8
LANF003	M665513	154	155		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665514	155	156		0.03	0.6
LANF003	M665515	156	157		0.02	1.2
LANF003	M665516	157	158		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665517	158	159		0.03	1.9
LANF003	M665518	159	160		0.02	1
LANF003	M665519	160	161		0.03	2.1
LANF003	M665520	161	162		0.03	0.8
LANF003	M665521	162	163		0.03	1.4
LANF003	M665522	163	164		0.02	0.6
LANF003	M665523	164	165		0.03	1.3
LANF003	M665524	165	166		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665526	166	167		0.01	0.5
LANF003	M665527	167	168		0.02	1
LANF003	M665528	168	169		0.01	-0.5
LANF003	M665529	169	170.3		0.01	0.8

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Hole ID	Sample ID	mFrom	mTo	Struct	Au-AA25-g	Ag-AA45
LANF004	M665530	72.3	73		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665531	73	74		0.02	-0.5
LANF004	M665532	74	75		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665533	75	76		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665534	76	77		0.02	-0.5
LANF004	M665535	89	90		0.02	-0.5
LANF004	M665536	90	91		0.02	-0.5
LANF004	M665537	91	92		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665538	96	97		0.04	-0.5
LANF004	M665539	97	98		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665540	98	99		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665541	99	100		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665542	100	101		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665543	101	102		0.03	1.3
LANF004	M665544	132	133		0.14	1.6
LANF004	M665545	133	134		0.11	0.5
LANF004	M665546	134	135		0.16	0.5
LANF004	M665547	135	136		0.29	1.3
LANF004	M665548	136	137		0.23	0.8
LANF004	M665549	137	138		0.46	0.6
LANF004	M665551	138	139		0.11	0.8
LANF004	M665552	139	140		0.03	2
LANF004	M665553	140	141		0.06	2.3
LANF004	M665554	141	142.3		0.09	1.9
LANF004	M665555	156	157		0.04	0.8
LANF004	M665556	157	158		0.01	0.8
LANF004	M665557	158	159		0.03	1.1
LANF004	M665558	159	160.4		0.03	2.5
LANF004	M665559	160.4	160.7		0.19	5.7
LANF004	M665560	160.7	162.2		0.05	2.9
LANF004	M665561	162.2	162.6	LANF	0.06	25.9
LANF004	M665562	162.6	163	LANF	0.07	5.1
LANF004	M665563	163	163.5	LANF	0.11	7.2
LANF004	M665564	163.5	163.9	LANF	0.07	5.6
LANF004	M665565	163.9	164.2	LANF	0.12	51.4
LANF004	M665566	164.2	164.5	LANF	0.19	16.2
LANF004	M665567	164.5	165		0.06	2.1
LANF004	M665568	165	165.5		0.02	0.8
LANF004	M665569	165.5	166.5		0.08	1.9
LANF004	M665570	166.5	167.5		0.02	2
LANF004	M665571	167.5	168.5		0.04	3.3
LANF004	M665572	168.5	169.1		0.03	2.7
LANF004	M665573	169.1	170		0.02	1.1
LANF004	M665574	170	171		0.06	2.9
LANF004	M665576	171	172		0.02	1
LANF004	M665577	172	173		0.02	1.9
LANF004	M665578	173	174		0.02	1.9
LANF004	M665579	174	175		0.02	3.3
LANF004	M665580	175	176		0.01	1.8
LANF004	M665581	176	177		0.01	1.9
LANF004	M665582	177	178		0.03	1.4
LANF004	M665583	178	179		0.19	1.1
LANF004	M665584	179	180		0.12	2
LANF004	M665585	180	181		0.01	0.9
LANF004	M665586	181	182		0.02	1.1
LANF004	M665587	182	183.1		0.01	0.5
LANF004	M665588	183.1	183.6		0.02	3.1
LANF004	M665589	183.6	184.1		0.01	1.6
LANF004	M665590	184.1	185		0.01	0.8
LANF004	M665591	185	186		0.01	0.8
LANF004	M665592	186	187		0.01	0.6
LANF004	M665593	187	188		-0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665594	188	189		0.02	-0.5
LANF004	M665595	189	190		0.01	0.5
LANF004	M665596	190	191		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665597	191	192		0.01	0.6
LANF004	M665598	192	193		-0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665599	193	194		0.03	0.5
LANF004	M665601	194	195		0.03	-0.5
LANF004	M665602	199	200		0.03	-0.5
LANF004	M665603	200	201		-0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665604	201	202		0.01	-0.5
LANF004	M665605	202	202.5		0.04	1
LANF004	M665606	202.5	203		0.01	-0.5

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.*	A minimum sample length is 0.4m generally but can be as low as 0.2m to ensure geological representation of narrow veins. Intercepts are geological in that no bulk and carry rules are applied to the geological boundary of the quartz vein metal host only. Metal equivalents are used only for graphical purposes due to the age of the silver gold assaying completed in the past (1950s) in which silver and gold were assayed and a silver factor applied. This occurs for the long sections and plans views depicting previous sampling.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Mineralisation is epithermal vein related.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	The location and results received for some drill-core samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables. Coordinates are UTM Zone 34N.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Results for all samples collected in this program are displayed on the attached maps and/or tables.
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 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 may carry out additional drilling of the LANF Zone at depth toward the Rozalia Mine in preparation for definition of a possible resource in the 2023 field season.