Prospech Limited
ABN 24 602 043 265

7 February 2025

HIGHEST GRADE-THICKNESS[1] DRILL ASSAY RESULTS FROM THE KORSNÄS REE PROJECT

Highlights:

- **Results extend the Company's reported resource estimate envelope**
- **Data will be incorporated into a revised resource estimate**
- **Results correlate well with known gravity low anomalies**
- **Results correlate well with modern era drilling**
- **Assay results include:**
  - **KR-139: 21.5m @ 25,827 ppm TREO[2] (NdPrO[3] 4,605 ppm)**
    including 10.8m @ 43,758 ppm TREO (NdPrO 7,659 ppm)
  - **KR-068: 5.4m @ 11,791 ppm TREO (NdPrO 3,070 ppm)**
    including 3.3m @ 16,417 ppm TREO (NdPrO 4,260 ppm)
  - **KR-092: 17.5m @ 13,737 ppm TREO (NdPrO 4,264 ppm)**
    including 9.2m @ 23,261 ppm TREO (NdPrO 7,334 ppm)
  - **SO-083: 15.7m @ 8,570 ppm TREO (NdPrO 2,473 ppm)**
    including 3.6m @ 30,492 ppm TREO (NdPrO 9,066 ppm)
  - **KR-135: 16.6m @ 18,739 ppm TREO (NdPrO 3,381 ppm)**
    Including 9.3m @ 30,514 ppm TREO (NdPrO 5,359 ppm)
- **Significant Heavy Rare Earth Element (HREE) results, with up to 58 ppm Terbium (Tb) and up to 206 ppm Dysprosium (Dy)**
- **Further samples are currently undergoing analysis with assay results pending**

Prospech Managing Director, Jason Beckon, commented:

"These results confirm the strongest mineralised intercepts we have seen to date, reinforcing the continuity of these high-grade zones. Additional assay results are expected by the end of February, which will further enhance our reported resource estimate and our understanding of the deposit.

At the same time, as highlighted in our recent quarterly report, metallurgical test work is progressing well. Sampling of hard rock core is underway at GTK Mintec, while tailings samples are being analysed at the Mining School Oulu laboratories.

We look forward to providing regular updates in the coming weeks as we receive further assay results and metallurgical data."

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[1] *Grade multiplied by intercept width*

[2] *TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides which is the sum of La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3 and Y_2O_3.*

[3] *NdPrO = the sum of Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3 and NdPr enrichment % = NdPrO / TREO*

Prospech Limited (ASX: PRS, **Prospech** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce further assay results from the ongoing program of sampling and assaying of the historic Korsnäs drill core from holes completed in the 1950s, 60s and early 70s.

Drill core from a total of 471 historical drill holes has been preserved by the Geologic Survey of Finland (**GTK**) and has now been validated by recent Prospech diamond core drilling. An additional 493 samples are currently undergoing analysis, with results expected in February-March, marking the conclusion of the current phase of resampling and assaying.

Originally developed as a lead mine, Korsnäs hosts extensive rare earth element (**REE**) mineralisation, which remains open both along strike and at depth. The deposit consists of a network of layered carbonatite zones, each reaching up to 20 metres in thickness, separated by 50 to 100 metres across strike. These REE-rich zones are strongly correlated with gravity anomalies, highlighted as yellow ellipses in Figure 1 below. Five key anomalies have been identified so far, collectively spanning more than five kilometres of strike, reinforcing the project's significant exploration potential.

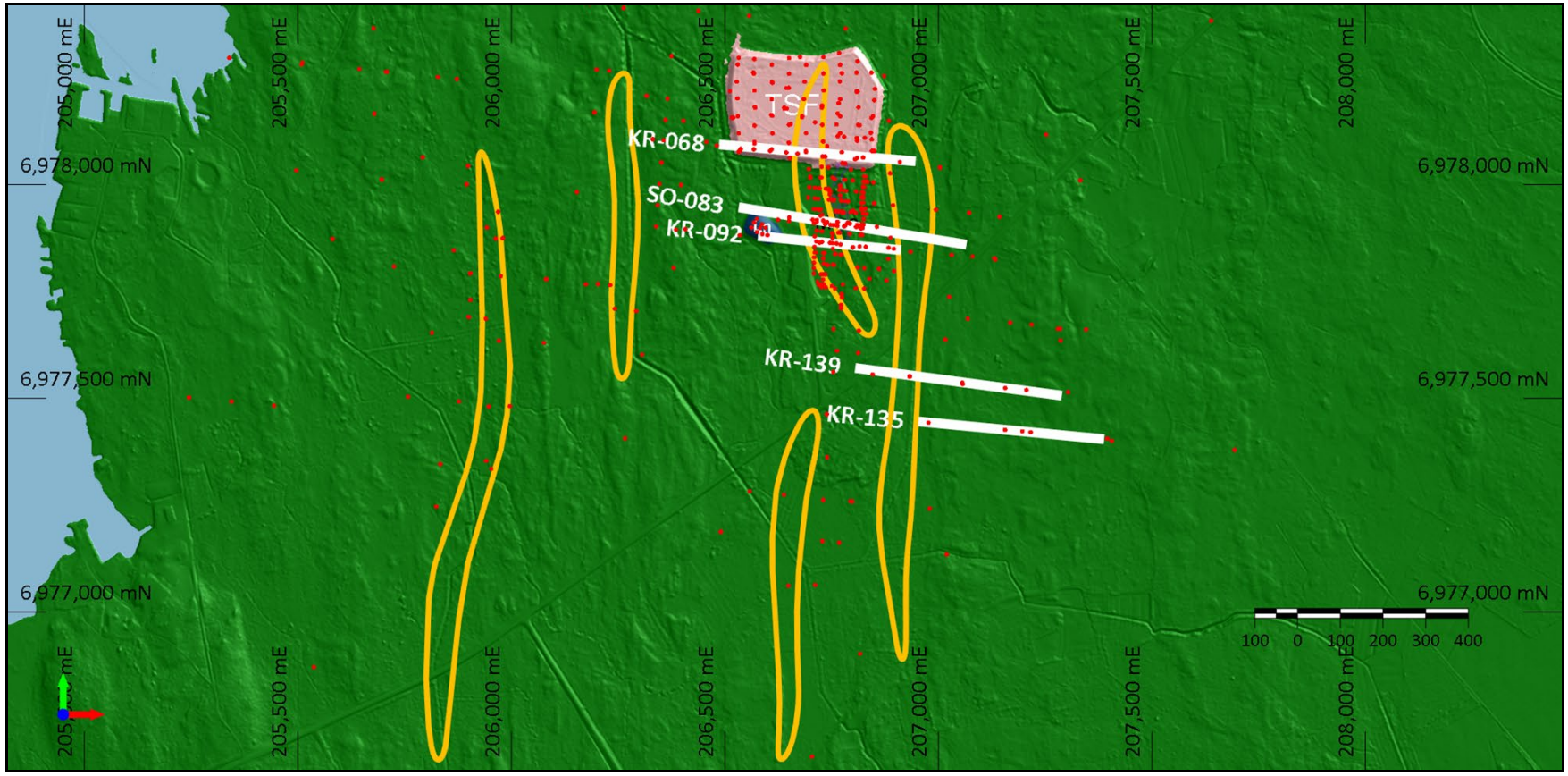

Figure 1. Map showing the locations of drilling at Korsnäs.
Gravity-low anomalies are well correlated with near-surface mineralisation and are indicated by yellow ellipses.

Below are tables of assay intersections from the current batch of sampling historical drill holes. The first table presents intersections from holes with new assays that have not been reported previously. The second table (in two parts) shows intersections from holes that were previously reported, but now include additional assays from the margins of mineralised zones.

Table 1. REE mineralised zones (>1,000 ppm TREO) from previously unreported holes

Hole_Id	From_m	To_m	Thick_m	TREO_ppm	NdPrO_ppm	NdPrO enrich	Tb_4O_7_ppm	Dy_2O_3_ppm
KR-003	158.7	170.5	11.9	2,136	579	27%	3.5	13.0
KR-003	197.9	208.5	10.6	3,837	972	25%	5.3	20.2
KR-017	42.3	45.4	3.1	3,403	811	24%	5.0	20.0
KR-017	129.0	133.6	4.6	1,514	353	23%	2.5	10.8
KR-019	59.1	61.1	2.0	1,967	340	17%	1.8	8.3
KR-032	83.5	93.6	10.1	1,512	321	21%	2.8	12.9
KR-054	88.6	89.6	1.0	1,495	235	16%	1.9	10.0
KR-054	92.2	93.2	1.0	1,368	226	16%	1.6	7.2
KR-068 including	**16.7**	**22.1**	**5.4**	**11,791**	**3070**	**26%**	**17.8**	**66.8**
KR-068	**16.7**	**20.0**	**3.3**	**16,417**	**4260**	**26%**	**24.5**	**91.6**
KR-068	28.8	39.5	10.7	6,209	1796	29%	11.7	44.1
KR-068	36.2	38.2	2.0	13,593	4271	31%	27.2	95.2
KR-068	177.4	194.1	16.6	1,707	419	25%	2.5	9.5
KR-081	29.2	30.2	1.0	4,792	572	12%	1.6	5.9
KR-081	95.1	96.1	1.0	3,136	853	27%	5.5	21.6
KR-081	163.2	165.5	2.3	2,762	753	27%	4.6	17.7
KR-081	170.2	175.6	5.4	1,474	378	26%	2.3	9.1
KR-092 including	**94.5**	**112.0**	**17.5**	**13,737**	**4264**	**31%**	**26.3**	**95.6**
KR-092	**98.1**	**107.3**	**9.2**	**23,261**	**7334**	**32%**	**45.5**	**164.7**
KR-096	96.0	110.0	14.0	1,955	546	28%	3.9	17.0
KR-102	No significant intersection							
KR-134	16.2	18.3	2.1	1,647	392	24%	2.1	8.3
KR-134	31.9	33.9	2.0	2,539	619	24%	3.4	13.2
KR-134	44.2	46.3	2.2	1,836	462	25%	2.6	10.2
KR-134	74.7	78.7	4.0	2,094	519	25%	3.3	13.1
KR-134	89.5	108.7	19.2	1,657	346	21%	2.6	11.4
KR-211	32.9	35.3	2.4	1,135	265	23%	1.9	8.6
KR-211	43.6	45.1	1.5	1,029	256	25%	2.1	9.8
SO-072	12.7	14.7	2.0	1,458	288	20%	1.6	6.1
SO-072	20.4	27.3	7.0	2,577	646	25%	4.1	15.3
SO-072	44.2	46.4	2.2	8,906	2627	29%	16.2	59.7
SO-083 including	**60.3**	**76.1**	**15.7**	**8,570**	**2473**	**29%**	**16.3**	**58.0**
SO-083	**64.5**	**68.1**	**3.6**	**30,492**	**9066**	**30%**	**58.7**	**206.0**
SO-089	19.7	37.9	18.2	2,542	682	27%	4.3	15.4
SO-089	81.1	92.4	11.3	3,797	1117	29%	7.1	24.6
SO-089	86.7	88.5	1.8	14,347	4494	31%	26.2	88.4
SO-125B	25.8	30.0	4.3	1,636	448	27%	2.9	11.1
SO-129B	0.0	5.2	5.2	4,554	1345	30%	8.6	31.5
SO-129B	0.0	1.3	1.3	14,175	4420	31%	27.3	97.0
SO-129B	13.1	22.0	8.9	4,213	1115	26%	7.9	30.1

Table 2. REE mineralised zones (>1,000 ppm TREO) from previously reported holes with additional sampling ('recap holes') taken to ensure intercepts do not end in grade in future resource estimations.

Hole_Id	From_m	To_m	Thick_m	TREO	NdPrO_ppm	NdPrO enrich	Tb_4O_7_ppm	Dy_2O_3_ppm
KR-020	90.4	93.0	2.6	10,508	3283	31%	19.3	72.4
KR-020	91.4	93.0	1.6	15,100	4815	32%	27.9	103.8
KR-020	141.6	142.3	0.7	1,374	361	26%	2.2	8.4
KR-022	79.4	86.3	6.9	3,172	845	27%	5.5	21.8
KR-022	95.7	96.7	1.0	1,477	391	26%	2.5	10.7
KR-024	76.7	85.9	9.2	3,578	882	25%	5.2	20.5
KR-024	117.5	118.9	1.3	1,282	297	23%	1.9	7.6
KR-067	28.4	35.6	7.2	3,329	713	21%	4.0	17.1
KR-067	30.4	31.4	1.0	11,356	2246	20%	8.2	33.9
KR-067	93.6	94.6	1.0	5,006	1380	28%	8.4	31.9
KR-093	110.9	113.1	2.2	4,918	1268	26%	7.6	28.6
KR-093	127.2	129.6	2.4	6,123	1778	29%	11.2	40.1
KR-093	135.4	138.4	2.9	1,159	281	24%	1.6	7.0
KR-097	21.8	28.8	7.0	1,914	468	24%	3.3	14.6
KR-097	48.3	50.2	1.9	7,368	1298	18%	4.8	16.8
KR-099	3.8	4.7	0.9	1,004	187	19%	1.1	4.0
KR-099	10.1	21.8	11.7	1,238	276	22%	2.0	8.0
KR-099	64.8	67.1	2.3	1,330	265	20%	1.8	7.9
KR-099	76.5	78.3	1.8	4,381	1011	23%	6.3	24.2
KR-099	87.2	88.3	1.1	3,444	944	27%	6.6	24.5
KR-099	102.9	103.6	0.8	2,799	744	27%	5.0	18.0
KR-099	138.2	139.0	0.8	2,430	469	19%	2.8	11.9
KR-099	147.6	152.2	4.6	1,646	400	24%	2.8	12.1
KR-099	169.2	178.0	8.8	4,777	855	18%	2.4	9.9
KR-099	175.0	175.9	0.9	27,537	4380	16%	3.4	12.2
KR-126	85.6	99.9	14.3	2,635	762	29%	5.4	20.2
KR-126	86.5	87.8	1.2	11,289	3473	31%	23.8	82.9
KR-126	115.0	122.5	7.5	1,738	448	26%	2.7	10.7
KR-126	143.8	151.1	7.3	2,204	545	25%	3.6	15.1
KR-126	159.0	161.0	2.0	2,603	718	28%	5.6	22.8
KR-135	50.0	50.7	0.6	2,492	577	23%	4.3	17.5
KR-135	116.6	117.1	0.5	21,759	6072	28%	26.7	95.5
KR-135	**126.8**	**143.4**	**16.6**	**18,739**	**3381**	**18%**	**5.4**	**17.9**
KR-135	**131.7**	**141.0**	**9.3**	**30,514**	**5359**	**18%**	**6.0**	**17.8**
KR-139	17.7	19.3	1.6	2,191	470	21%	2.8	11.6
KR-139	22.4	24.4	2.0	2,024	392	19%	2.2	9.1
KR-139	25.1	25.5	0.4	1,162	221	19%	1.5	6.7
KR-139	37.0	51.8	14.8	3,272	764	23%	3.8	15.1
KR-139	37.0	38.0	1.0	12,123	2307	19%	6.8	25.8
KR-139	62.5	64.6	2.1	1,324	281	21%	2.0	9.3
KR-139	90.5	93.5	3.0	1,180	284	24%	2.1	9.1
KR-139	**96.6**	**118.1**	**21.5**	**25,827**	**4605**	**18%**	5.3	22.2
KR-139	**102.0**	**105.0**	**3.0**	**20,552**	**3973**	**19%**	7.8	33.6
KR-139	**107.3**	**118.1**	**10.8**	**43,758**	**7659**	**18%**	6.6	27.9
KR-139	137.3	149.3	12.0	6,848	1752	26%	7.9	30.5
KR-150	68.3	82.3	14.0	2,088	526	25%	3.5	14.3

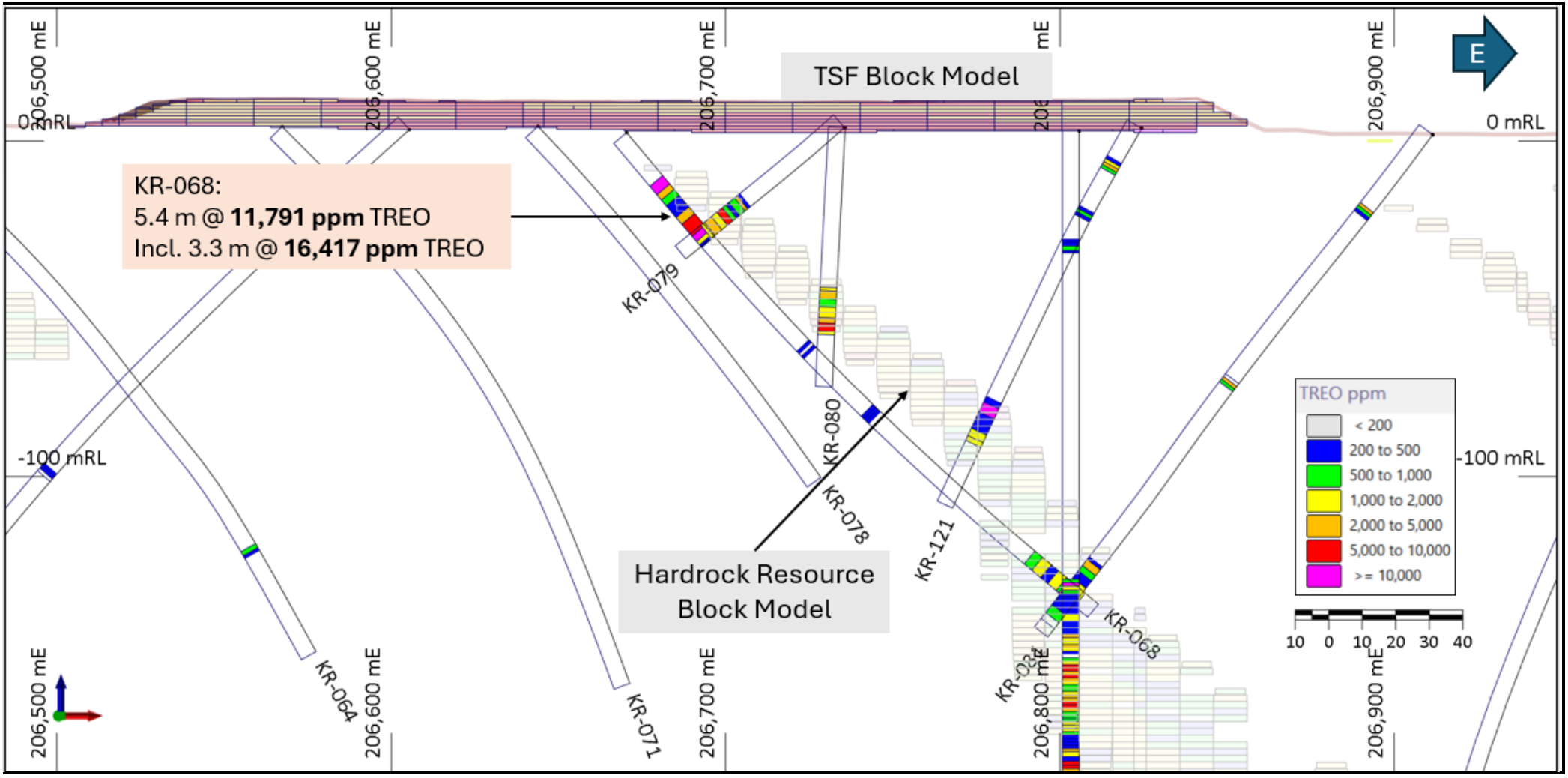

Figure 2. Cross section of KR-068 which intersected 1.17% TREO mineralisation over 5.4 metres and is 26% enriched in NdPrO.

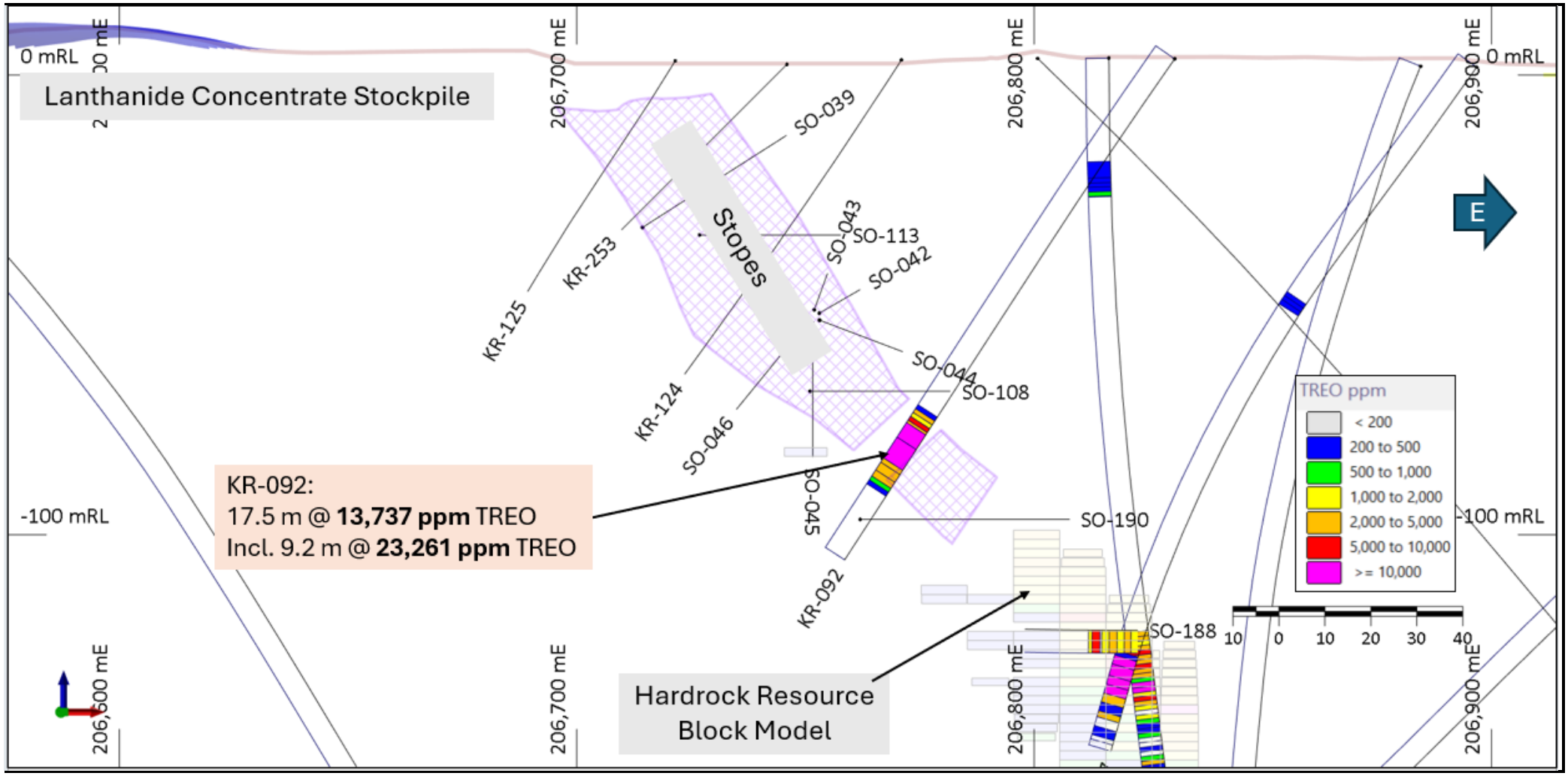

Figure 3. Cross-section of KR-092 showing REE mineralisation intersected in an area that has likely been mined out or represents a potential pillar well below the base of the current pit.

Importantly, the results confirm both the grade and continuity of the mineralised system within the Korsnäs mine. The mineralisation remains open along strike and across strike, extending into separate structures that present further exploration potential.

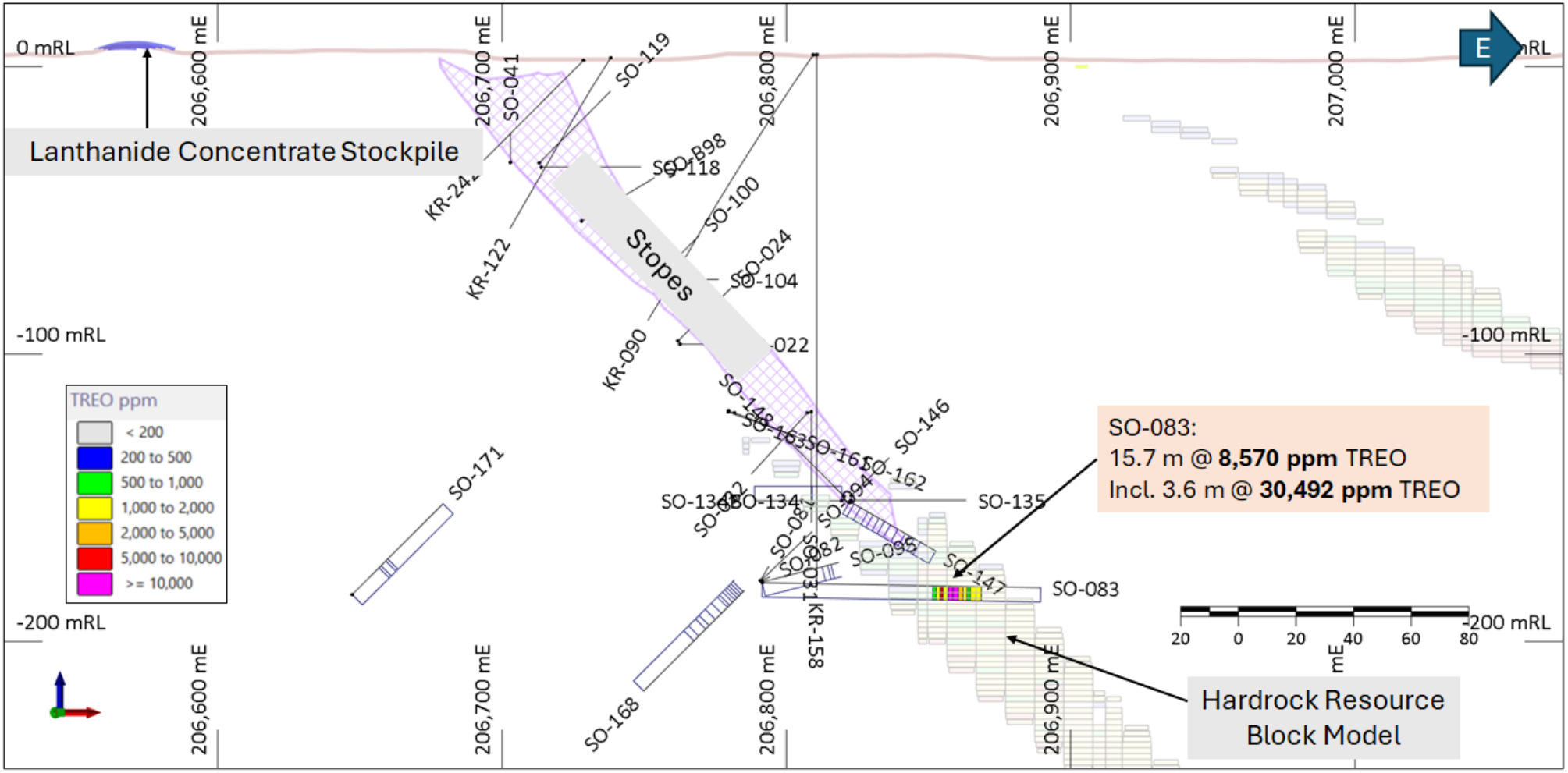

Figure 4. Cross-section of SO-083 showing REE mineralisation extending down dip with a near-horizontal thickness of 15.7 metres. This geometry is highly favourable for potential underground mining, offering excellent extraction opportunities.

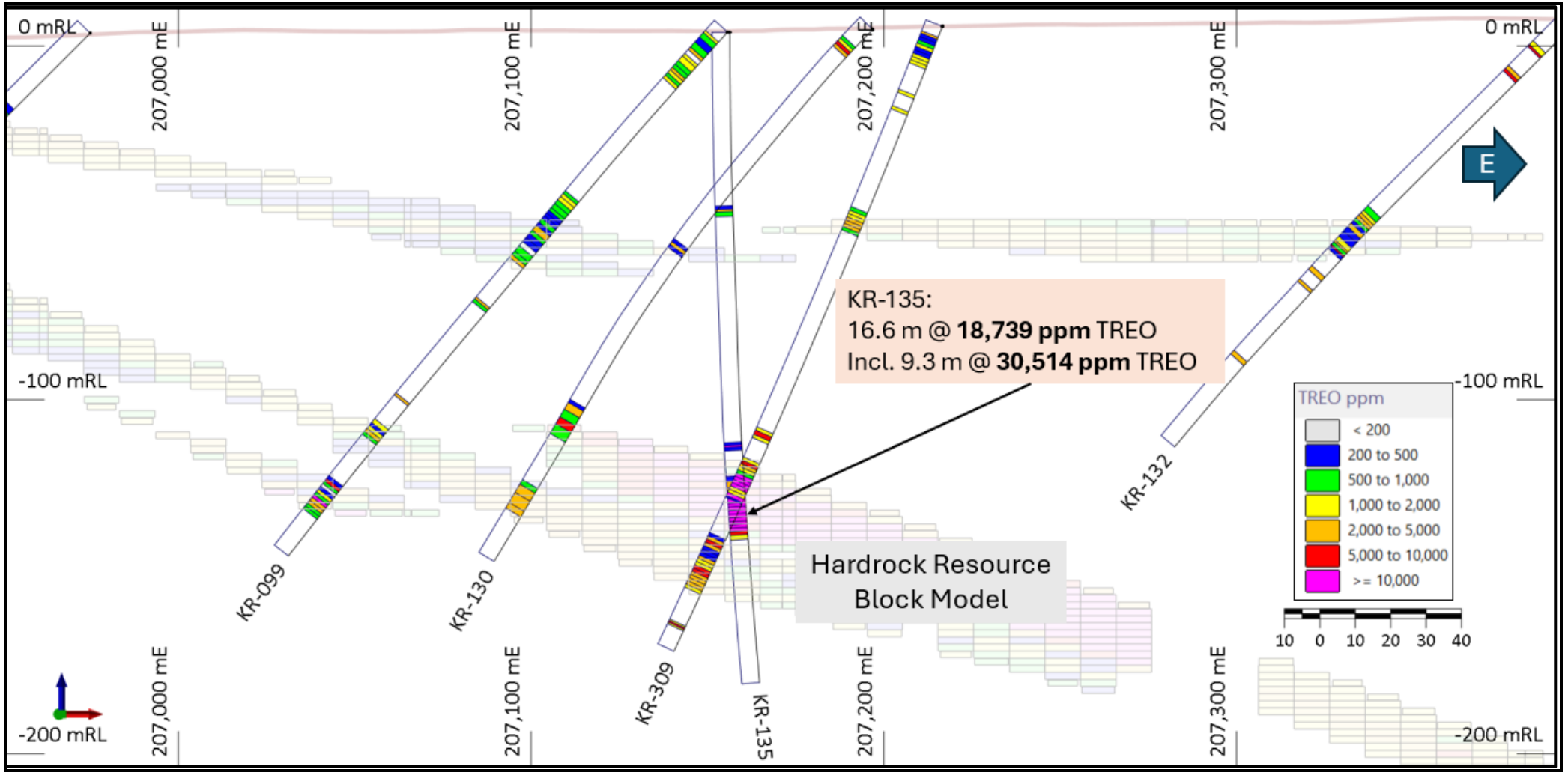

Figure 5. Cross-section of KR-135 showing REE mineralisation extending down dip with a near-true thickness of 16 metres. Nearby drill hole KR-309, drilled by Prospech, provides geological confirmation of mineralisation continuity, indicating a consistent mineralised system with minimal grade variability. The results suggest a low nugget effect, implying that REE distribution within the deposit is relatively uniform and not significantly impacted by localised high-grade variations.

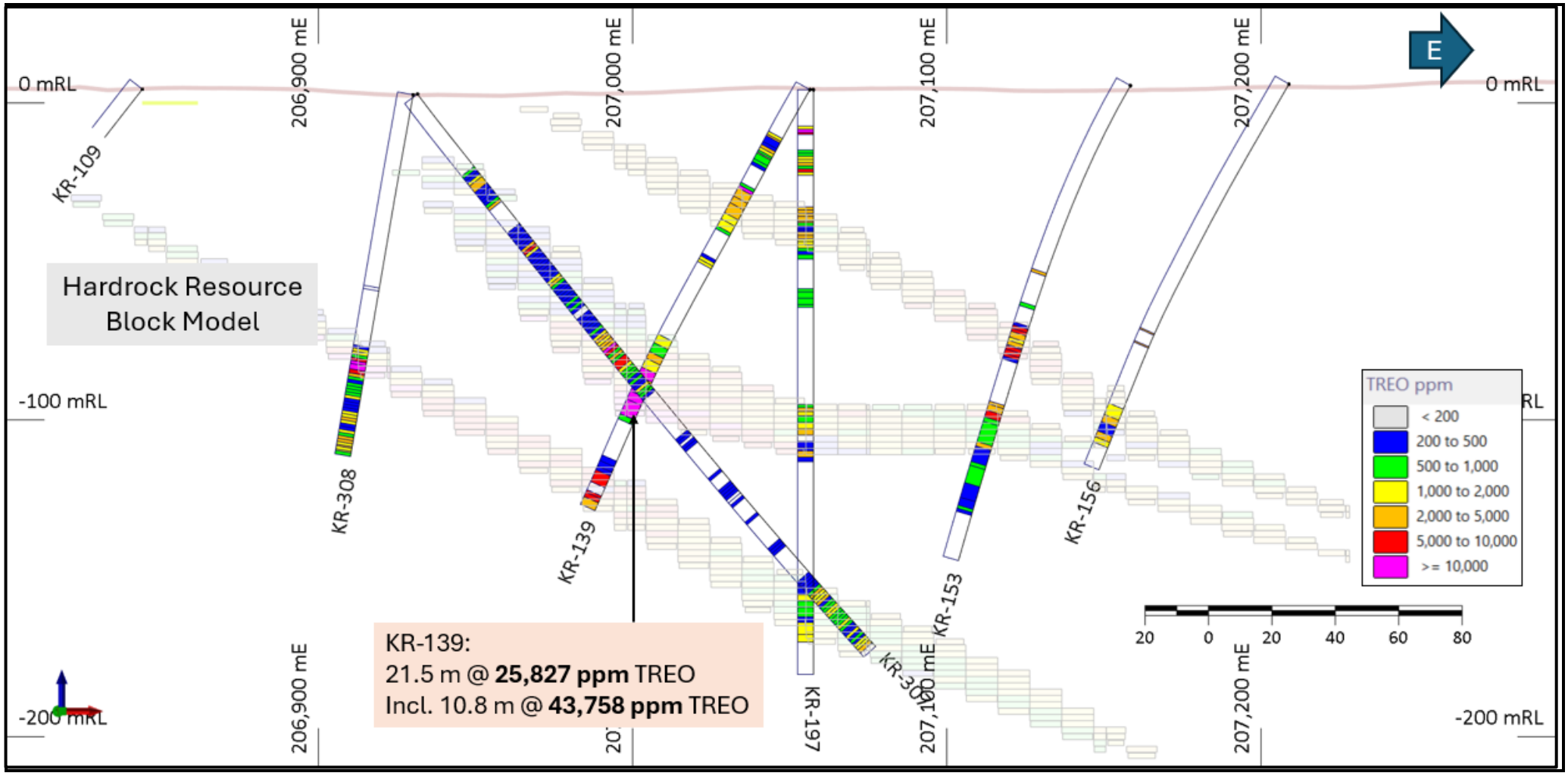

Figure 6. Cross-section of KR-139 showing REE mineralisation with the highest grade-thickness reported by Prospech to date.

About Prospech Limited

Founded in 2014, the Company focuses on mineral exploration in Finland and Slovakia, with a mission to discover, define, and develop critical elements deposits containing metals such as rare earths, lithium, cobalt, copper, silver, and gold. Prospech is actively positioning itself to contribute to Europe's mobility revolution and energy transition. With a strong portfolio of prospective base and precious metals projects in Slovakia, and the recent focus on rare earth element (REE) projects in Finland, the Company is strategically aligned with the increasing demand for locally sourced minerals in Eastern and Northern Europe, regions that are highly supportive of mining. As demand for these critical elements grows, Prospech aims to become a leading player in the European market.

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This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors.

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.

pjn12508

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table Korsnäs, Finland

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay').* *In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Historic: The Finnish government facility in Loppi houses the historical core from the Korsnäs project. The core is of BQ and AQ sizes. Prospech sampling was conducted consistently within the specified intervals. For cores that were never sampled before, a ½-core sampling method was used, while for cores that had been previously sampled, a ¼-core sampling method was employed. Modern: HQ2 coring. ¼ cored using diamond blade core saw and sampled at nominally 1-m intervals through altered and mineralised zones
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).*	Historic: Small diameter diamond drilling – approximately AQ and BQ size. Modern: HQ2 diamond 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.*	Historic: Core preserved at government GTK facility in Loppi. Modern: Core recoveries determined on a run by run basis. Mineralised core is generally more friable than fresh rock and minor core loss did occur. Overall core recoveries were judged as excellent.
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 was visually logged by the project geologist. RQDs and photos were taken of all core. Core is oriented where ground conditions permit and structural measurements taken.
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.*	½ or ¼ core cut with a thin diamond blade (due to the small diameter of the core). ¼ core field duplicated samples have been collected every 25th sample.
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.*	Historic: Samples are stored in the Loppi relogging facility. Core in good condition. Assays will be carried out by ALS, an internationally certified laboratory. Historic assays obtained from paper logs have no record of the analytical methods used nor any record of QAQC procedures. However, where we have modern assays covering the same intervals as the historic assays, the agreement is good. (e,g, historic assay: KR-289: 18.5m @ 11,100 ppm TREO from 51.85m vs. modern assay: 18.3m @ 13,201 ppm TREO from 51.7m). In the coming months there will be many more modern assays available, which will allow a better comparison.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Modern: Assays will be carried out by ALS, an internationally certified laboratory. Field duplicates were collected every 25th sample. ½ core retained destined for metallurgical test work. ¼ core retained in the tray. Core trays stored at mine site.
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.*	KR-305, KR-306, KR-307, KR-309 and KR-310 twinned historic intersections and confirmed the historic information. KR-308 extended one of the Korsnäs mineralised structures (results reported previously)
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.*	Historic: Hole locations determined from historical records and converted to ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067). Modern: All hole collars have been surveyed using a DGPS. A north-seeking gyro instrument was used for down-hole surveys.
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.*	Only visible lead mineralisation was historically assayed. Prospech is targeting broader zones of REE mineralisation.
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.*	Historic: Samples were collected by GTK personnel, bagged and immediately dispatched to the laboratory by independent courier. Modern: Samples were collected by Prospech personnel, bagged and immediately dispatched to the laboratory by independent courier.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	Prospech Limited has 100% interest in Bambra Oy ('Bambra'), a company incorporated in Finland. The laws of Finland relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advances specific filings and environmental or other studies may be required. There are ongoing requirements under Finnish mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. Those filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by Prospech's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes. The Company is the manager of operations in accordance with generally accepted mining industry standards and practices. The Korsnäs project's tenure is secured by Exploration Permit Application Number ML2021:0019 Hägg and Reservation Notification VA2023:0040 Hägg 2.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The area of Korsnäs has been mapped, glacial till boulder sampled and drilled by private companies including and Outokumpu Oy.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	45 degree dipping carbonate veins and anti-skarn selvedges within sub-horizontally foliated metamorphic terrain.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>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.</td><td>Drill Hole Collar Information ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).
Table of collar specifications of new holes reported are:
<table>
<tr><th>HOLE_ID</th><th>EAST</th><th>NORTH</th><th>RL</th><th>AZIMUTH</th><th>DIP</th><th>FINAL_DEPTH</th></tr>
<tr><td>KR-003</td><td>205752.6</td><td>6979144.3</td><td>1.3</td><td>95.3</td><td>-31.0</td><td>240.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-017</td><td>205706.1</td><td>6978263.8</td><td>3.1</td><td>275.3</td><td>-40.0</td><td>150.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-019</td><td>206082.3</td><td>6977778.6</td><td>3.2</td><td>95.3</td><td>-40.0</td><td>91.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-020</td><td>206153.5</td><td>6977982.5</td><td>4.7</td><td>320.3</td><td>-40.0</td><td>170.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-022</td><td>206199.5</td><td>6978269.0</td><td>4.4</td><td>275.3</td><td>-42.0</td><td>120.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-024</td><td>206262.7</td><td>6978413.3</td><td>2.2</td><td>275.3</td><td>-45.0</td><td>124.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-032</td><td>206558.2</td><td>6977281.9</td><td>1.9</td><td>95.3</td><td>-40.0</td><td>131.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-054</td><td>206159.7</td><td>6978709.7</td><td>0.8</td><td>95.3</td><td>-45.0</td><td>102.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-067</td><td>206316.5</td><td>6978207.7</td><td>3.3</td><td>95.3</td><td>-46.0</td><td>131.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-068</td><td>206670.2</td><td>6978072.4</td><td>2.5</td><td>95.3</td><td>-50.0</td><td>199.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-081</td><td>206909.7</td><td>6978052.3</td><td>1.9</td><td>275.3</td><td>-54.0</td><td>188.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-092</td><td>206829.8</td><td>6977854.2</td><td>3.5</td><td>275.3</td><td>-55.0</td><td>130.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-093</td><td>206849.3</td><td>6977956.1</td><td>1.9</td><td>275.3</td><td>-53.0</td><td>141.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-096</td><td>206826.1</td><td>6977756.5</td><td>4.3</td><td>275.3</td><td>-55.0</td><td>163.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-097</td><td>206710.9</td><td>6978145.4</td><td>3.4</td><td>275.3</td><td>-55.0</td><td>66.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-099</td><td>207155.9</td><td>6977426.1</td><td>3.9</td><td>275.3</td><td>-48.0</td><td>193.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-102</td><td>206605.8</td><td>6978078.8</td><td>3.4</td><td>275.3</td><td>-42.0</td><td>188.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-126</td><td>206397.0</td><td>6977999.0</td><td>4.7</td><td>275.3</td><td>-54.0</td><td>214.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-134</td><td>207693.7</td><td>6977379.0</td><td>8.6</td><td>275.3</td><td>-58.0</td><td>150.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-135</td><td>207156.4</td><td>6977426.0</td><td>3.9</td><td>0.0</td><td>-90.0</td><td>184.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-139</td><td>207056.1</td><td>6977536.7</td><td>4.2</td><td>275.3</td><td>-60.0</td><td>149.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-150</td><td>207068.9</td><td>6977686.0</td><td>2.7</td><td>275.3</td><td>-60.0</td><td>82.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>KR-211</td><td>206242.4</td><td>6977709.3</td><td>2.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>-90.0</td><td>103.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>SO-072</td><td>206800.8</td><td>6977939.2</td><td>-182.9</td><td>95.3</td><td>57.0</td><td>50.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>SO-083</td><td>206792.5</td><td>6977908.9</td><td>-179.6</td><td>99.2</td><td>-1.0</td><td>96.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>SO-089</td><td>206781.6</td><td>6978011.1</td><td>-179.7</td><td>96.4</td><td>0.0</td><td>109.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>SO-125B</td><td>206824.7</td><td>6977981.0</td><td>-151.0</td><td>95.3</td><td>0.0</td><td>40.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>SO-129B</td><td>206821.3</td><td>6977981.3</td><td>-151.0</td><td>275.3</td><td>0.0</td><td>30.0</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td>A minimum sample length is 1m generally but can be as low as 0.15m is observed in historical sampling.
A lower cut off of 1,000 ppm was used to define reportable mineralised zones.
No high-grade cutting was done.
Total Rare Earth Oxide was reported which is defined:

TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides which is the sum of La_2O_3, CeO_2, Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3, Sm_2O_3, Eu_2O_3, Gd_2O_3, Tb_4O_7, Dy_2O_3, Ho_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Tm_2O_3, Yb_2O_3, Lu_2O_3 and Y_2O_3
Neodymium plus Praseodymium Oxide:
NdPrO = the sum of Pr_6O_{11}, Nd_2O_3
NdPr enrichment % = NdPrO / TREO</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>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’).</td><td>In general the holes have intersected the mineralised zone nearly normal to the host structure - any exceptions to this are noted individually.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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.</td><td>The location and results received for surface samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables. Coordinates are ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>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.</td><td>Results for all samples collected in the past are displayed on the attached maps and the table in the body of the report.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other substantive exploration data</td><td>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.</td><td>No metallurgical or bulk density tests were conducted at the project by Prospech.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>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.</td><td>Prospech may carry out further drilling.
Metallurgical test work is planned utilising modern samples</td></tr>
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