Prospech Limited
ABN 24 602 043 265

23 June 2025

GOLD DETECTED IN ZLATNO DRILL CORE

Assays indicate the presence of multiple intrusions hosting Cu-Au porphyry style mineralisation at the Zlatno project, Slovakia.

Highlights

- **Underexplored gold potential:**
  - **Historic (1970-1980) exploration focused on copper, with gold potential overlooked.**
- **Historic drill core, discarded on site, has been gathered and assayed to test a hypothesis that the Zlatno project hosts a copper-gold porphyry/skarn target.**
- **Early indications of a large system:**
  - **Elevated gold assay results from 4 of 26 discarded core and one float grab sample support the interpreted existence of large intrusive centre with copper-gold porphyry mineralisation, a potential feeder to carbonate hosted skarn mineralisation defined by historical drilling over a 1,300m x 900m area.**
- **Significant untested potential:**
  - **More discarded porphyry-style core remains unsampled at Zlatno. Further sampling is planned to enable further interpretation of the historical data to better understand the gold distribution in the skarn mineralisation at depth.**

Prospech Limited (ASX: PRS) (**Prospech** or **the Company**) is pleased to report encouraging gold assay results from sampling of discarded historic drill core at its 100%-owned Zlatno copper-gold project in Slovakia.

Jason Beckton, Managing Director, comments;

"Sampling of discarded historic drill core was designed to test a hypothesis based on field observations and historic data (refer below) and, whilst the assay results are modest in grade, the presence of gold in the assay results coupled with available historic data is a strong indication that the mineralised system at Zlatno may contain significant gold grades in the skarn geologic unit that were overlooked in the past.

Zlatno is now a walk-up drill target and these results have opened up the southern Hodruša belt for copper-gold focused exploration."

The Zlatno exploration licence covers a Cu-Au porphyry/skarn prospect originally drilled by the Slovak Geological Survey during 1970-1980. This historic diamond core drilling targeted skarn-hosted copper mineralisation. Available historic drill logs indicate that non-skarn core, considered unmineralised at the time, was discarded at the site of the drill collars and historic gold assays were sporadic or unreliable due to the copper focus and possible limitations of the historic assay methods.

In 2009, EMED Mining Public (**EMED**) identified Au-Cu soil geochemical anomalies and drilled four diamond core holes, all of which intersected porphyry intrusions. One hole (ZVE-2) returned an intercept of 16 m at 0.84 g/t Au and 1,060 ppm Cu from a downhole depth of 148 m. These results were reported prior to the adoption of the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and have not been independently verified by Prospech. They are provided for context only and should not be considered as compliant exploration results.

During field inspections, Prospech geologists observed large quantities of discarded core at multiple historical drill collars and, based on historic data preserved by the Slovak Geological Survey and EMED which was acquired by Prospech, a hypothesis was formed that the intrusions hosting Cu-Au porphyry mineralisation served as feeders to the skarn at depth and may have introduced significant quantities of gold into the Cu-skarn, that was not previously systematically assayed for gold.

A total of 26 samples were collected for assay (see table 2 for complete details) (no QA/QC at report date):

- 16 samples from discarded drill core around the R-25 collar
- 8 samples from discarded drill core around the R-12 collar
- 1 float grab sample (intrusive) from near R-13 pad
- 1 sample from discarded drill core around the HDS-3 collar

Of these, four samples returned elevated gold values, including:

- PR1718: 0.60 g/t Au – composite from porphyry-style core, R-25 (38-188.5m or 347-359.9m)
- PR1716: 0.55 g/t Au – composite from porphyry-style core, R-25 (38-188.5m or 347-359.9m)
- PR1717: 0.52 g/t Au – composite from porphyry-style core, R-25 (38-188.5m or 347-359.9m)
- PR1739: 0.41 g/t Au – float grab sample (intrusive) from near R-13 pad

Sample PR1718 from discarded R-25 drill core represented by intrusive rocks with typical A-type porphyry veinlets returned 0.60 g/t Au.
The image is illustrative of the porphyry veinlets identified in the discarded drill core and does not purport to represent average grade or in situ mineralisation.

Sampling of the discarded historical core from governmental exploration from 1970-1980 for Cu-skarn confirmed the presence of another mineralised intrusion with Au porphryry mineralisation approximately 200m WNW from the ZVE-2 location, outside of the outline of the previously reported soil geochemical anomaly.

The exact down hole location of the discarded core is unknown, but most likely represents fragments from the intervals 38m-189m or 347m-360m of sub-vertical drill hole R-25. These assumptions are based on the drill core diameter and historical drill logs describing intrusive rocks with porphyry style mineralisation from those intervals.

These intrusions are interpreted to be a source of fluids for the skarn geologic unit developed in carbonaceous sediments at the base of the volcanic sequence.

The historically defined Cu-skarn at Zlatno is located 8km NE along the strike of the low angle normal fault (**LANF**), a regional feature hosting the high-grade gold deposit at the Rozália Mine which is currently in underground production[1]. Gold mineralisation at the Rozália Mine was accidently discovered in the early 1990s during government funded exploration for downdip continuation of the previously mined copper deposit. This geological reference is provided solely to illustrate the potential role of regional structures in localising mineralisation styles in the broader district. No economic comparison is implied or intended between Zlatno and the Rozália Mine, and the presence of similar structures does not guarantee similar mineral endowment or development potential at Zlatno.

Zlatno mineralisation style and setting are conceptually geologically similar to Dundee Precious Metals Inc's Čoka Rakita project in Serbia[2]. Both projects lie within Miocene-age volcanic arcs of the Tethyan metallogenic belt and are associated with multiphase intrusive centres. At Zlatno, historically drilled skarn-style copper mineralisation, combined with the recent identification of porphyry-style veining with elevated gold values in discarded drill core, supports the interpretation of a similar magmatic-hydrothermal system. Structural features such as a LANF at Zlatno may have focused intrusive emplacement and fluid flow, as observed at Čoka Rakita. While no drilling has yet tested this target concept at depth, the geological and structural framework provides a sound basis for the ongoing exploration hypothesis.

About Zlatno

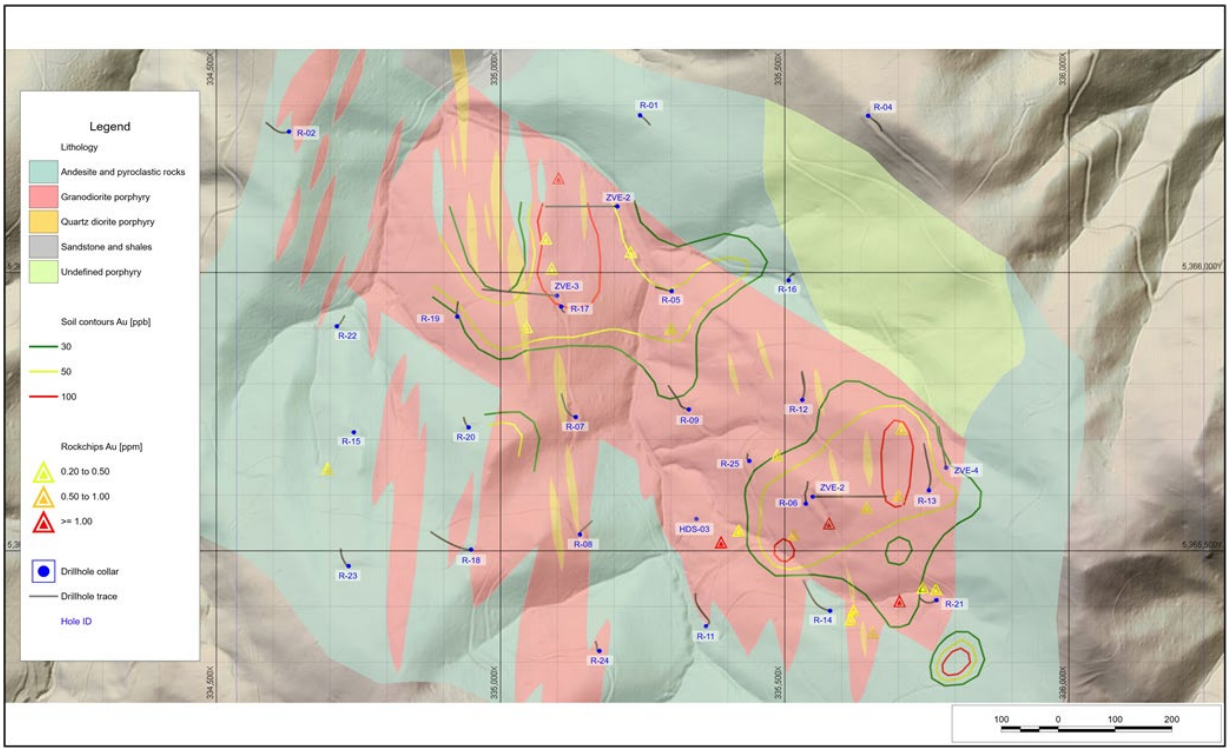
The Zlatno licence covers part of the central zone of the Miocene Štiavnica stratovolcano, host to multiple Cu-Au skarn and porphyry occurrences. Historical drilling (1970-1980) by the Slovak Geological Survey included 26 deep diamond drill holes, targeting copper. Gold was not systematically assayed.

First systematic exploration for gold was carried out by EMED in 2009, testing Au-Cu soil anomalies in a wide zone of alterations on the surface related to the presence of mineralised andesite porphyry intrusions.

The current target at Zlatno is a porphyry stock cutting sedimentary units at the base of the volcanic pile. This structural and lithological setting is similar to the LANF system hosting the Rozália Gold mine 8km NE of Zlatno.

[1] *Slovenska Banska Mining Company reports: (https://www.slovenskabanska.sk/).*
[2] *Dundee Precious Metals Inc. (TSX: DPM) reports: (https://dundeeprecious.com/news-media/news-releases/dundee-precious-metals-announces-high-grade-underground-maiden-mineral-resource-estimate-of-1.8-million-inferred-gold-ounces-at/).*

In summary, available historic drill logs suggest that non-skarn core, considered unmineralised at the time, was discarded and Prospech's sampling of historic, discarded drill core shows that some of this material contains gold-bearing porphyry-style veining and sulphide mineralisation over an extended area beyond a previously identified soil geochemistry anomaly. Assay results from samples taken from historic drill core, discarded on site as being unmineralised, support the interpreted existence of large intrusive centre with copper-gold porphyry mineralisation, a potential feeder to carbonate hosted skarn mineralisation over a 1,300m x 900m area.



Map showing surface geology, position and traces of historical governmental and EMED drill holes and Au anomalies in soil and rock chips at the Zlatno prospect.

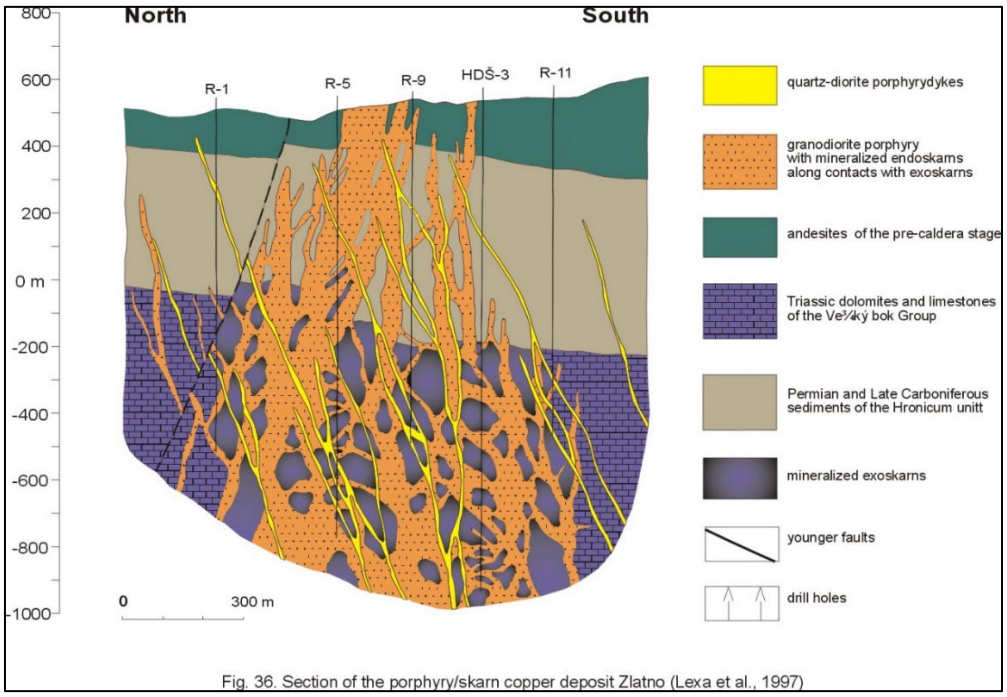


Fig. 36. Section of the porphyry/skarn copper deposit Zlatno (Lexa et al., 1997)

Section depicting mineralisation as understood at Zlatno[3]. Collar locations below in Table 1.

[3] *From "Mineralium Deposita (2010) 45:817–843 Formation of the Vysoká–Zlatno Cu–Au skarn–porphyry deposit, Slovakia Peter Koděra & Jaroslav Lexa & Anthony E. Fallick".*

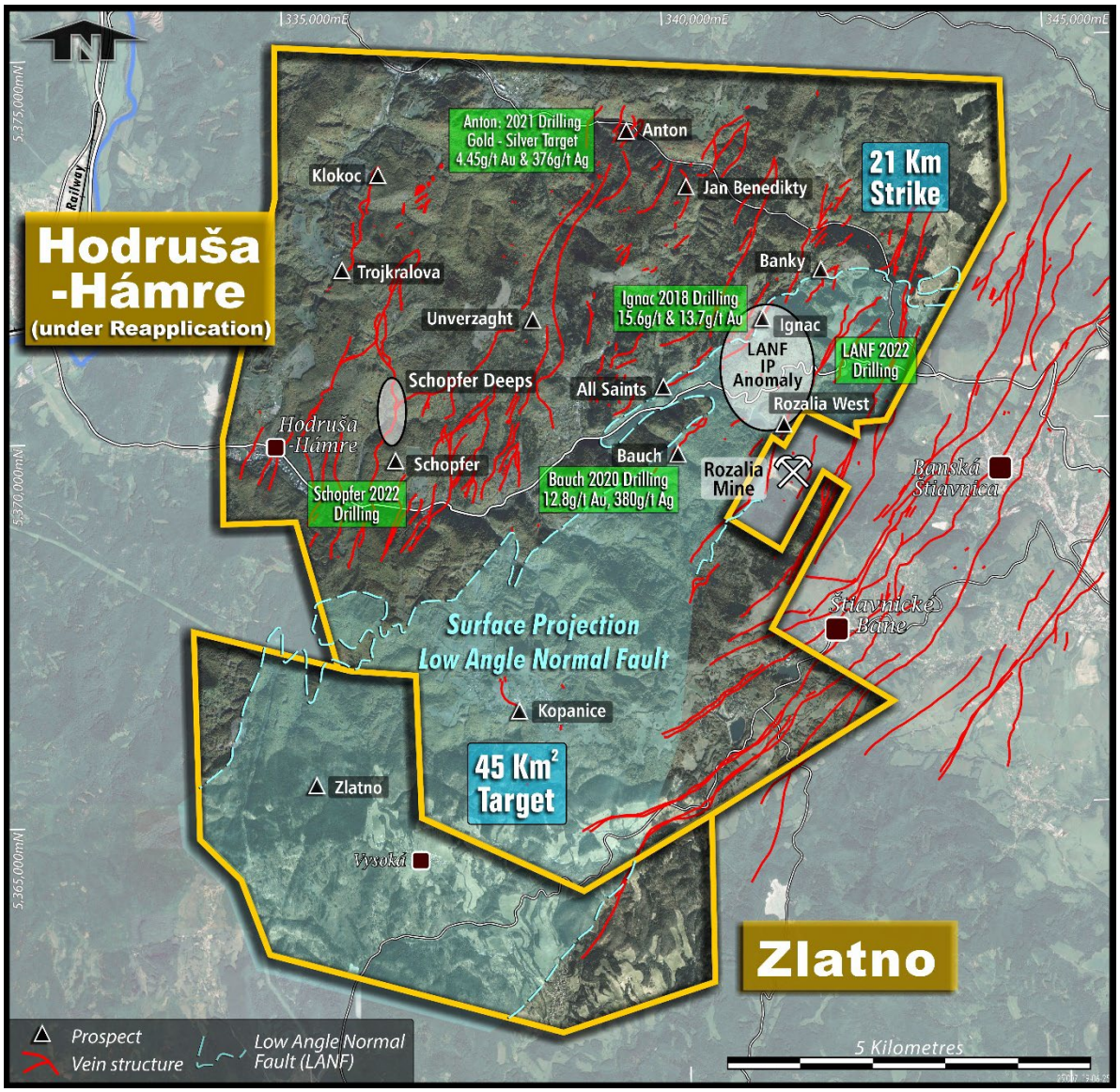
Cautionary Statements

The samples were collected from discarded core and float, not from in situ intervals. Depths are inferred based on core diameter and historical logs and no continuous intervals were sampled. These results are not reported as drill results and do not constitute a Mineral Resource and should not be interpreted as such.

The sampling is not systematic and does not meet the requirements for resource estimation or grade continuity. Results should be considered indicative only.

No metallurgical test work has been conducted on the sampled material. Recovery factors and economic viability have not been assessed.

The historical and foreign estimates and exploration results reported in this announcement are not material to Prospech or the Zlatno project other than that they have contributed to an understanding of the geologic setting and the hypothesis that the Zlatno project hosts a copper-gold porphyry/skarn target which is the subject of exploration test work by Prospech geologists.



Location of the Zlatno exploration licence.

Table 1: Zlatno historical diamond core drill collar specifications.
Coordinate Grid = WGS 84 UTM Zone 34N

Hole ID	Date	UTM East	UTM North	RL [m]	Azi	Dip	Depth [m]	Comments
HDS-03	1.1.70	335 344.644	5 365 557.477	530.3	-	-90°	1457	
R-01	21.4.73	335 245.528	5 366 282.217	504.88	-	-90°	1019	
R-02	23.6.72	334 627.838	5 366 253.206	543.33	-	-90°	1048	
R-03	5.3.73	335 201.943	5 367 028.974	383.76	-	-90°	710	
R-04	18.4.74	335 646.71	5 366 281.61	635.49	-	-90°	1267	
R-05	23.6.75	335 301.092	5 365 966.802	495.39	-	-90°	1280	
R-06	1.1.73	335 537.072	5 365 584.776	602.53	-	-90°	1200	
R-07	1.1.74	335 132.311	5 365 740.437	548.28	-	-90°	1205	
R-07U	19.8.76	335 132.311	5 365 740.437	548.28	-	-90°	1059	354m wedge
R-08	27.9.74	335 139.335	5 365 529.443	584.47	-	-90°	1537	
R-09	2.5.74	335 331.332	5 365 754.088	538.11	-	-90°	1037	
R-10	17.10.76	336 237.451	5 364 955.142	661.09	-	-90°	2093	
R-11	1.1.73	335 361.559	5 365 364.681	546.69	-	-90°	1005	
R-12	1.1.74	335 530.949	5 365 771.204	596.31	-	-90°	1069	
R-12U	20.3.78	335 530.949	5 365 771.204	596.31	-	-90°	1262	846m wedge
R-13	1.1.74	335 753.797	5 365 608.767	648.12	-	-90°	1239	
R-14	1.1.75	335 579.799	5 365 392.413	588.31	-	-90°	1140	
R-15	3.11.76	334 741.907	5 365 712.946	561.27	-	-90°	1112	
R-16	1.1.75	335 507.033	5 365 986.016	521.25	-	-90°	1238	
R-17	3.3.76	335 106.568	5 365 938.747	547.24	-	-90°	1021	
R-18	1.1.74	334 948.206	5 365 502.159	621.84	-	-90°	1230	
R-19	1.1.76	334 923.909	5 365 920.66	537.66	-	-90°	1034	
R-20	1.1.75	334 943.868	5 365 721.699	585.22	-	-90°	1221	
R-21	1.1.75	335 766.962	5 365 411.678	632.81	-	-90°	1207	
R-22	1.1.76	334 711.969	5 365 903.257	506.88	-	-90°	898	
R-23	23.5.77	334 732.607	5 365 472.667	633.91	-	-90°	1150	
R-24	27.11.77	335 174.111	5 365 320.13	605.91	-	-90°	1304	
R-25	19.1.78	335 437.559	5 365 661.58	564.58	-	-90°	1138	
ZVE-1	15.5.09	335 205.6	5 366 118.78	471.5	270°	-50°	198	
ZVE-2	4.6.09	335 549.38	5 365 597.33	602.15	90°	-50°	203	
ZVE-3	17.6.09	335 098.93	5 365 958.27	546.3	350°	-50°	206	
ZVE-4	29.6.09	335 783.94	5 365 649.53	646.12	265°	-50°	118	

Table 2: Details of sampling and assays of discarded historic drill core and rock chip samples.

SampleID	UTM_East	UTM_North	RL	Sample_Type_Desc	Lith_Description	Vein_Description	Comments	Au g/t	Cu ppm
PR1715	335437	5365661	564	Core	Andesite? Silicified, pyritized Bx, angular, monomict.		R-25 core. Core diameter ca 80mm. 6-362 m. Composite of 6 core pieces.	0.02	423
PR1716	335437	5365661	564	Core	Andesite porphyry, qz stockwork.		R-25 core. Core diameter ca 80mm. 6-362 m. Composite of 3 core pieces.	0.55	1590
PR1717	335437	5365661	564	Core	Andesite porphyry, qz stockwork.	Porphyry qz stockwork.	R-25 core. Core diameter ca 80mm. 6-362 m. Composite of 4 core pieces.	0.52	1765
PR1718	335437	5365661	564	Core	Andesite porphyry, qz stockwork.	Porphyry qz stockwork.	R-25 core. Core diameter ca 80mm. 6-362 m. Composite of 4 core pieces.	0.60	1575
PR1719	335437	5365661	564	Core	Andesite polymict breccia.		R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 3 core pieces.	0.01	1040
PR1720	335437	5365661	564	Core	Andesite polymict breccia.		R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 3 core pieces.	0.01	51
PR1721	335437	5365661	564	Core	Quartzite.		R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 6 core pieces.	0.01	3
PR1722	335437	5365661	564	Core	Siliciclastic sediment (permian) quartzite/siltstone/sandstone		R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 5 core pieces.	0.01	130
PR1723	335437	5365661	564	Core	Sandstone, siltstone.		R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 4 core pieces.	0.01	8
PR1724	335437	5365661	564	Core	Sandstone, siltstone.		R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 5 core pieces.	0.01	208
PR1725	335437	5365661	564	Core	Siltstone	Qz, py.	R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 4 core pieces.	0.01	170
PR1726	335437	5365661	564	Core	Volcanoclastics?	Pyrite	R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 6 core pieces.	0.02	137
PR1727	335437	5365661	564	Core	Siltstone	Pyrite, chalcopyrite dissem. Malachite.	R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. 1 core piece.	0.01	1215
PR1728	335437	5365661	564	Core	Hornfels	Pyrite vt, dissem.	R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 6 core pieces.	0.02	367
PR1729	335437	5365661	564	Core	Volcanoclastics?		R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. Composite of 6 core pieces.	<0.01	91
PR1730	335437	5365661	564	Core	QDP	1mm qz veinlet with gal, cp, py	R-25 core. Core diameter ca 60mm. 362-714 m. 1 core piece.	0.01	265
PR1731	335530	5365771	596	Core	Skarn	Py dissem	R-12 (U) core. Core diameter ca 70mm. 1 core piece.	0.07	1325
PR1732	335530	5365771	596	Core	Skarn (pyrox)	Weak py dissem	R-12 (U) core. Core diameter ca 70mm. Composite of 5 core pieces.	0.02	240
PR1733	335530	5365771	596	Core	Skarn (endo / granodiorite)	Exo-endo contact. Weak py.	R-12 (U) core. Core diameter ca 70mm. Composite of 4 core pieces.	0.02	146
PR1734	335530	5365771	596	Core	Skarn (pyrox)	Weak py.	R-12 (U) core. Core diameter ca 70mm. Composite of 5 core pieces.	0.01	184
PR1735	335530	5365771	596	Core	Skarn (pyrox)	Weak py, po?	R-12 (U) core. Core diameter ca 70mm. Composite of 4 core pieces.	0.02	628
PR1736	335530	5365771	596	Core	Skarn (endo / granodiorite)		R-12 (U) core. Core diameter ca 70mm. Composite of 3 core pieces.	0.01	229
PR1737	335530	5365771	596	Core	Skarn		R-12 (U) core. Core diameter ca 70mm. Composite of 7 core pieces.	0.02	318
PR1738	335530	5365771	596	Core	GD porpyrite?	Qz stockwork. Weak vt up to 8mm, white, no sulph.	R-12 (U) core. Core diameter ca 70mm. 1 core piece.	0.05	763
PR1739	335742	5365580		Float	Andesite, porphyry.	Qz veins, grey, weak symmetric band, limonitized.	At R-13 pad excavation.	0.41	305
PR1740	335345	5365558		Float	Andesite?	Qz bx, trace cp,py.	HDS-3 pad. May be external source? Mullock?	0.02	3190

About Prospech Limited

Founded in 2014, the Company engages in mineral exploration in Slovakia and Finland, with the goal of discovering, defining, and developing critical elements such as rare earths, lithium, cobalt, copper, silver and gold resources.

Prospech is taking steps to be a part of the mobility revolution and energy transition in Europe. The Company has a portfolio of prospective copper and precious metals projects in Slovakia and rare earth element (REE) and lithium projects in Finland. Eastern and Northern Europe are areas that are highly supportive of mining and have a growing demand for locally sourced rare earths and lithium. With the demand for these minerals increasing, Prospech is positioning itself to be a major player in the European market.

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This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Managing Director.

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.

pjn12655

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table Zlatno

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.*	• Zlatno rock chip grab samples and discarded historic core pieces were collected from drill sites under the supervision of a qualified geologist. • Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS and marked into sample books. • The sampling is not systematic and does not meet the requirements for resource estimation or grade continuity. Results should be considered indicative only.
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).*	• Zlatno holes were all diamond drilled.
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.*	• Overall core recoveries have been recorded and the data is being digitized and assessed. • Any relationship between core recovery and grade cannot be determined at this time.
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 qualitatively logged in detail by qualified Slovak government geologists. • No core photography is available from governmental drilling, ZVE holes drilled by EMED Mining Public were photographed and photos are stored in Prospech's database. • Both governmental and EMED Mining Public core have been fully logged.
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.*	• All sampling done under supervision of a qualified geologist. • Zlatno governmental core in sulphide rich parts has not been split and assayed in full. EMED Mining Public core has been cut to half. Half core was sent for assays and half core is archived in Prospech's core storage facility. • The samples were collected from discarded core on site and float, not from in situ intervals. Depths are inferred based on core diameter and historical logs, and no continuous intervals were sampled. • The sampling is not systematic and does not meet the requirements for resource estimation or grade continuity. • Results should be considered indicative only. • No metallurgical test work has been conducted on the sampled material. • Recovery factors and economic viability have not been assessed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 from governmental drilling are all historical and the precise method of analysis has yet to be determined. No QA/QC procedure documentation has been located yet. • Modern assays by ALS Laboratory. Au by fire assay with 25g charge and AAS finish, base metals by ICP with four acid digestion.
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.*	• No information available on data entry or data verification from historical governmental exploration. Full report summarising exploration results is available online in Slovak language at https://www.geology.sk/sluzby/digitalny-archiv/. Open file report: no. 50063. • Data from EMED Mining Public was acquired by Prospech along with exploration properties – see earn in agreement dated 22 December 2014 (https://www.rns-pdf.londonstockexchange.com/rns/4371A_1-2014-12-22.pdf).
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.*	• Zlatno drill collars were surveyed by triangulation and the coordinates were converted to UTM WGS84 using official algorithms.
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.*	• Due to historical nature of the Zlatno drilling a mineral resource estimate has not been reported here, although an historical "Russian" standard estimate is available.
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 laboratory 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 to the Zlatno tenement. • The tenement was granted on 20 June 2024 for 4 years initially with the right to extend the validity of exploration licence for additional 6 years. The project is located in the level 2 of the environmental protection on the 1-5 scale. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.*	• During the Communist era, the targets were industrial base metals, copper, lead, zinc and others. As a result, much of the country, including Prospech's exploration licence 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 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 the Rozália Mine, continues in operation today, trucking a gravity/flotation concentrate to a Umicore smelter in Belgium.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Located within the Stiavnica Stratovolcano within the Central Slovakian Volcanic Belt, the Zlatno exploration licence hosts porphyry and skarn style copper-gold mineralisation.

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 UTM Zone 34N).
		• Drill Hole Survey Information (UTM Mag Declination 5.8°)

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.*	• EMED Mining Public drill holes were sampled in 2m intervals. • 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').*	• No new drill results are contained in this release. No information is available on true widths of the historical intercepts.
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 WGS 84 Zone 34N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 proposes to carry out further exploration including drilling, geophysics and geochemistry programmes at Zlatno.