

11 November 2024

# **HEAVY REES TERBIUM AND DYSPROSIUM FROM KORSNÄS**

- Further impressive assay results received from 307 samples, 25 historical drill holes
- Assays include heavy REEs (Terbium (Tb) and Dysprosium (Dy)) results up to 86 ppm and 313.4 ppm respectively
- Numerous high grade and broad REE intersections are reported, such as:

o KR-272: **11.4m @ 13,383** ppm TREO<sup>1</sup> from 102.7 (NdPrO<sup>2</sup> **3,982** ppm)

Including **4.0m @ 32,831** ppm TREO from 106.7m

(**40.9** ppm Tb<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>; **227.4** ppm Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; **9,943** ppm NdPrO)

SO-187: **17.4m @ 9,798** ppm TREO from 0.0m (NdPrO **3,087** ppm)

Including **3.0m @ 48,465** ppm TREO from 11.4m

(**86.0** ppm Tb<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>; **313.**4 ppm Dy<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; **15,557** ppm NdPrO)

 The tables of REE Mineralised Zones >1,000 ppm TREO (in the announcement below) detail many more results worthy of attention

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.

A total of 307 samples from 25 holes are reported.

### **Prospech Managing Director, Jason Beckon, commented:**

"Korsnäs keeps delivering standout results, with recent recognition of high grade zones rich in critical Heavy Rare Earth Elements (HREEs) like dysprosium (Dy) and terbium (Tb).

While Korsnäs is primarily a carbonatite-associated deposit known for valuable magnet REEs such as neodymium (Nd) and praseodymium (Pr), the presence of significant Dy and Tb mineralisation is a major advantage. These heavy REEs are crucial for producing high strength magnets which hold up under high temperatures and perform reliably in demanding applications like electric vehicles, wind turbines and high-efficiency motors.

With current supply disruptions in China, securing a stable source of these materials is more important than ever. Prospech is looking to meet this need, positioning itself as a dependable future supplier of magnet critical HREEs. Our commitment to thoroughly assessing these enriched zones at Korsnäs reflects our confidence in the project's potential and our determination to support the growing global demand for sustainable energy technologies. By developing Korsnäs as a secure supply source, we are not just meeting immediate industry needs; we're playing a key role in strengthening the resilience of global rare earth supply chains for the long term."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> NdPrO = the sum of  $Pr_6O_{11}$ ,  $Nd_2O_3$  and NdPr enrichment % = NdPrO / TREO



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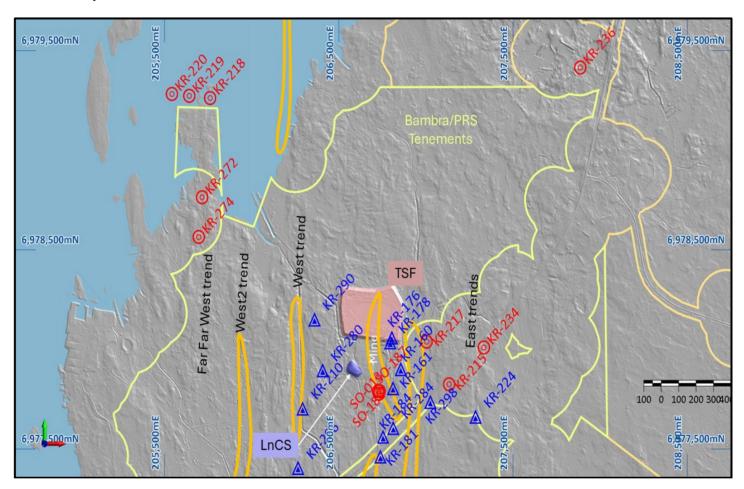




<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides which is the sum of La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CeO<sub>2</sub>,  $Pr_6O_{11}$ ,  $Nd_2O_3$ ,  $Sm_2O_3$ ,  $Eu_2O_3$ ,  $Gd_2O_3$ ,  $Tb_4O_7$ ,  $Dy_2O_3$ ,  $Ho_2O_3$ ,  $Er_2O_3$ ,  $Tm_2O_3$ ,  $Yb_2O_3$ ,  $Lu_2O_3$  and  $Y_2O_3$ .

Initially developed as a lead mine, the Korsnäs project also hosts extensive rare earth element (**REE**) zones, which remain open both along strike and at depth. The site features a series of layered carbonatite zones, each up to 20 metres thick and separated by 50 to 100 metres along the strike. These REE enriched zones correlate with gravity anomalies, represented as orange ellipses on the included plan. So far, five such anomalies have been identified, extending over a strike length of more than 5 kilometres.

Focusing on REE mineralisation, the Company has conducted a comprehensive REE sampling program on the historic Korsnäs core stored by GTK at their data facility. Assay results have been reported in ASX announcements on 11 May 2023, 14 June 2023, 5 September 2023, 24 October 2023, 21 November 2023, 12 December 2023, 16 January 2024, 5 February 2024, 26 March 2024, 4 July 2024 and 4 November 2024.



Map showing the locations of drilling at Korsnäs.

Newly reported holes are marked with red circles, previously reported holes with additional new assays are represented by blue triangles.

Gravity-low anomalies are indicated by orange ellipses.

Presented below are two tables of assay intersections from the latest batch. The first table lists intersections from newly assayed holes that have not been reported before. The second table (in two parts) includes intersections from previously reported holes, now updated with additional assays from the margins of mineralised zones.

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

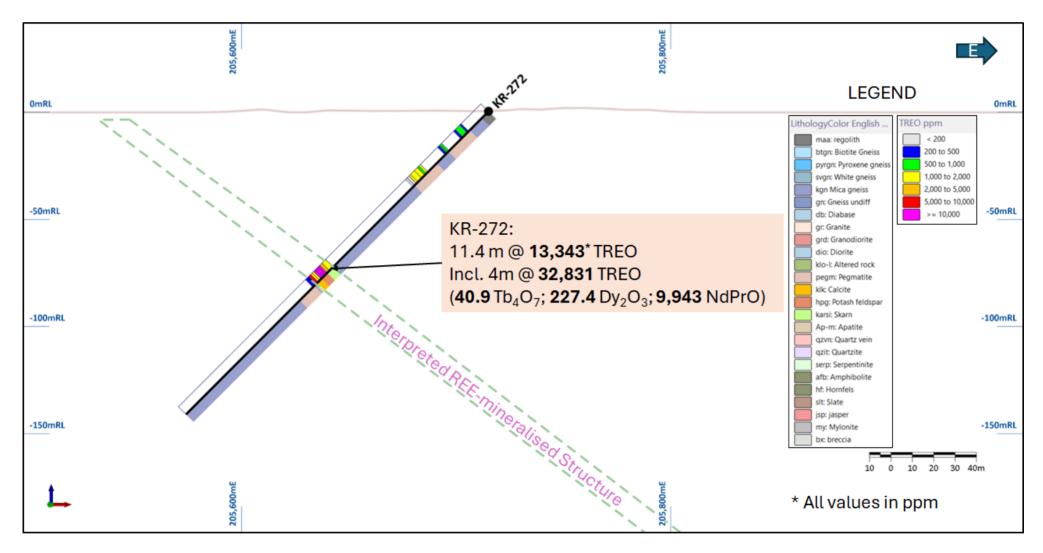
Hole_Id	From_m	To_m	Thick_m	TREO_ppm	NdPrO_ppm	NdPrO enrich	Tb <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> _ppm	Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> _ppm
KR-215	97.0	105.1	8.1	2546	640	25%	4.1	15.5
KR-215 including	97.0	99.1	2.1	5592	1432	26%	8.6	31.6
KR-215	139.6	172.6	33.0	2886	755	26%	5.7	23.8
KR-215 including	154.1	159.9	5.8	9541	2649	28%	17.8	74.2
KR-215	194.0	196.0	2.0	1302	362	28%	2.6	10.2
KR-215	207.8	210.8	3.0	1643	391	24%	2.5	10.0
KR-217	40.8	43.0	2.2	8583	2469	29%	15.9	58.0
KR-217 including	40.8	42.0	1.2	14005	4125	29%	25.9	92.8
KR-217	73.4	82.2	8.8	4910	1217	25%	8.8	35.8
KR-217	231.8	260.3	28.6	3074	861	28%	5.8	21.9
KR-218	53.5	55.9	2.4	3402	886	26%	5.3	20.5
KR-218	122.9	125.8	2.9	1371	227	17%	1.3	6.4
KR-218	142.7	150.0	7.3	4452	1311	29%	8.9	31.9
KR-219	30.9	34.0	3.2	2066	467	23%	2.4	9.9
KR-219	59.3	62.6	3.3	1198	287	24%	2.2	9.6
KR-220	13.7	38.8	25.1	1462	341	23%	2.3	10.3
KR-234	30.6	31.6	1.0	1972	404	20%	2.7	11.5
KR-234	211.2	214.5	3.4	5690	1652	29%	9.2	36.4
KR-234	225.0	287.8	62.8	2054	518	25%	3.5	14.5
KR-234 including	245.8	252.3	6.5	3905	1013	26%	6.8	27.7
KR-234	400.7	402.7	2.0	5434	1451	27%	11.6	48.5
KR-234	412.0	413.0	1.0	2613	682	26%	5.2	20.9
KR-234	467.4	468.4	1.0	1998	399	20%	2.0	9.1
KR-234	554.4	556.8	2.4	5957	1479	25%	7.8	33.9
KR-236	8.2	8.5	0.4	3841	826	21%	4.0	18.5
KR-272	40.1	47.7	7.6	1175	265	23%	1.6	7.7
KR-272	102.7	114.1	11.4	13383	3982	30%	16.1	90.7
KR-272 including	106.7	110.7	4.0	32831	9943	30%	40.9	227.4
KR-274	6.3	6.7	0.4	4947	914	18%	1.9	12.6
KR-274	84.1	90.2	6.1	5532	1619	29%	9.2	33.8
KR-274 including	89.8	90.2	0.4	19585	5833	30%	33.3	128.0
SO-013	0.0	8.5	8.5	4871	849	17%	2.2	12.6
SO-186	0.0	6.4	6.4	4920	1291	26%	5.6	30.5
SO-186	12.5	14.5	2.0	1077	265	25%	1.3	7.3
SO-187	0.0	17.4	17.4	9798	3087	32%	16.8	64.0
SO-187 including	11.4	14.4	3.0	48456	15577	<b>32</b> %	86.0	313.4

Table of REE mineralised zones (>1,000 ppm TREO) from previously reported holes with additional sampling

Hol	e_ld	From_m	To_m	Thick_m	TREO_ppm	NdPrO_ppm	NdPrO enrich	Tb <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> _ppm	Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> _ppm
KR-160		19.5	20.5	1.0	15173	2471	16%	3.9	13.3
KR-160		182.0	211.0	29.0	5490	1296	24%	6.0	21.2
KR-160	including	183.0	185.0	2.0	36408	6648	18%	9.3	26.1
KR-160		207.0	209.0	2.0	11343	3366	30%	21.6	75.0
KR-161		45.0	47.0	2.0	4873	700	14%	2.0	6.1
KR-161		51.0	52.0	1.0	1073	241	22%	3.1	13.5
KR-161		95.8	127.4	31.6	2787	740	27%	4.6	16.2

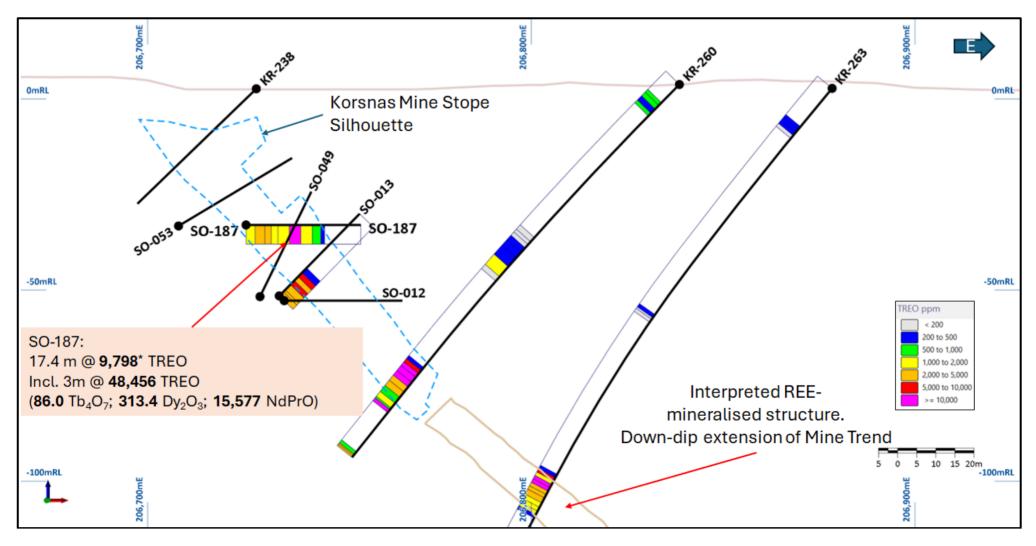
Table of REE mineralised zones (>1,000 ppm TREO) from previously reported holes with additional sampling (continued)

Ho	le_Id	From_m	To_m	Thick_m	TREO_ppm	NdPrO_ppm	NdPrO enrich	Tb <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> _ppm	Dy <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> _ppm
KR-176		134.6	136.9	2.3	10186	3160	31%	18.7	73.5
KR-176	including	134.6	135.6	1.0	22026	6920	31%	40.5	156.1
KR-176		144.0	146.0	2.0	1483	278	19%	1.5	8.4
KR-176		150.0	155.0	5.0	2383	608	25%	3.6	13.5
KR-176		158.0	179.0	21.0	2570	646	25%	3.7	14.0
KR-176		184.0	193.0	9.0	3028	816	27%	5.3	20.8
KR-176		201.0	232.5	31.5	2655	724	27%	4.9	18.9
	including	201.0	202.0	1.0	14149	4069	29%	22.9	82.4
KR-178	including	126.7		4.3	26630	8173	31%	48.3	
		·····	131.0				}		179.4
KR-178		132.0	133.0	1.0	1025	266	26%	2.1	9.3
KR-178		134.5	135.5	1.0	7799	2162	28%	12.3	46.5
KR-178		142.5	144.5	2.0	1075	211	20%	1.8	8.1
KR-178		155.4	158.4	3.0	6647	1972	30%	11.9	45.9
KR-181		73.0	76.0	3.0	1489	378	25%	2.2	10.0
KR-181		80.1	83.1	3.0	4868	1331	27%	7.5	27.7
KR-181		134.2	140.2	6.1	2883	764	26%	5.2	18.7
KR-184		68.5	68.7	0.2	5890	1434	24%	4.0	20.2
KR-184		72.0	78.0	6.0	1420	338	24%	3.6	19.0
KR-210		49.9	58.5	8.6	11335	3146	28%	17.2	63.1
KR-210	including	49.9	54.1	4.2	20192	5932	29%	33.0	119.3
KR-210		60.8	63.6	2.8	1422	311	22%	2.1	9.0
KR-210		74.9	76.6	1.7	3747	1003	27%	7.5	31.0
KR-210		81.3	85.6	4.2	4277	1204	28%	7.6	29.2
KR-210		95.0	120.1	25.1	7547	1359	18%	4.0	17.0
	including	······································	99.0	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			15%		
	<u>_</u>	97.0	······	2.0	13814	2069	·	3.5	14.5
	& including	104.0	109.0	5.0	24147	4288	18%	9.6	40.0
KR-224		152.2	153.2	1.0	5520	1623	29%	9.9	40.0
KR-224		200.0	221.0	21.0	2418	604	25%	3.7	15.7
KR-224	including	212.0	213.0	1.0	11890	2983	25%	11.1	48.2
KR-224		229.5	232.4	2.9	2700	702	26%	4.5	17.1
KR-224		310.7	327.4	16.7	1646	368	22%	2.0	8.5
KR-224		343.1	344.7	1.6	1596	382	24%	2.2	9.9
KR-224		352.0	354.0	2.0	4897	1174	24%	7.7	28.8
KR-224		373.9	377.0	3.1	1922	413	22%	1.3	7.1
KR-280		14.3	16.8	2.5	1921	488	25%	2.9	11.0
KR-280		27.2	30.8	3.6	3891	825	21%	3.6	13.1
KR-280		80.9	86.1	5.3	2574	628	24%	3.4	12.8
KR-280		98.2	103.9	5.6	1343	330	25%	2.4	10.7
KR-280		111.2	113.0	1.9	3340	869	26%	3.6	22.0
KR-280			147.4		2568		21%	1.7	14.2
		145.7		1.8		532			
KR-280		198.2	199.1	0.9	13442	4174	31%	17.6	100.3
KR-284		7.0	12.2	5.2	12736	2066	16%	4.0	14.0
KR-284		67.2	67.9	0.7	3578	886	25%	3.6	12.9
KR-284		89.5	93.8	4.3	5444	883	16%	2.9	11.2
KR-284	including	92.8	93.8	1.0	11026	1784	16%	4.8	19.4
KR-284		168.7	169.7	1.0	23545	6507	28%	42.1	152.7
KR-284		189.7	190.7	1.0	2677	452	17%	2.1	9.0
KR-290		15.6	16.1	0.5	2846	416	15%	2.5	10.7
KR-290		20.5	22.1	1.6	1689	433	26%	3.3	11.9
KR-290		50.6	52.6	2.0	1413	314	22%	2.4	9.0
KR-290		61.5	87.0	25.5	3412	913	27%	5.1	18.7
KR-290		125.3	126.3	1.0	1664	406	24%	2.3	11.0
KR-290		128.3	130.3	2.0	1329	345	26%	2.0	10.1
KR-290		159.8	161.8	2.0	1414	384	27%	2.7	10.1
KR-290		176.1	182.8	6.7	2339	561	24%	2.6	13.7
KR-290		196.0	199.0	3.0	2417	565	23%	2.7	12.1
		<del>                                     </del>					21%		
KR-296		42.0	45.0	3.0	2103	440		2.6	11.5
KR-296		50.0	50.8	0.8	18870	3569	19%	10.6	40.9
KR-296		193.3	198.4	5.2	5675	889	16%	2.9	12.4
KR-298		66.2	71.3	5.1	1495	346	23%	3.0	11.9
KIN-250						6835	18%		14.5



Cross section of KR-272 which intersected the Kornäs Far-Far West target.

The hole intersected high grade REE featuring strong 30% NdPrO enrichment as well as high grades of economically important HREE elements Terbium (Tb) and Dysprosium (Dy).



Cross section of SO-187 which is very close to the southern extremity of the historic Korsnäs mine workings.

Assays results of this historical mineralisation, which may have been mined, inform the mineral resource model to the south of the mine. This hole intersected high grade REE featuring very strong 32% NdPrO enrichment as well as high grades of economically important HREE elements Terbium (Tb) and Dysprosium (Dy).

### **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.

### For further information, please contact:

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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.

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# 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 ½-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 25 <sup>th</sup> 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
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes.	Modern: Assays will be carried out by ALS, an internationally certified laboratory. Field duplicates were collected every 25 <sup>th</sup> sample. ½ core retained destined for metallurgical test work. ¼ core retained in the tray. Core trays stored at mine site.  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)
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.  Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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.	Historic: Hole locations determined from historical records and converted to ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).  Modern:
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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.  Under Finnish mining law, exploration activities are generally prohibited within 150 metres of buildings intended for residential or work use without the landowner's consent. To comply with these regulations, the company has secured an access agreement with the Korsnäs municipality for the historic mine area and is actively negotiating similar agreements with other landholders. The following historic drill holes, whose

Criteria	JORC Code explanation			Commo	entary					
		assay results are reported here, are subject to these conditions: KR-215, KR-217, KR-218, KR-219, KR-220, KR-236, KR-272, KR- 274								
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	sample			has been mapped, glacial till boulder by private companies including and					
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul> <li>45 degree dipping carbonate veins and anti-skarn selvedge within sub-horizontally foliated metamorphic terrain.</li> </ul>						es		
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	(EPSG:3	3067).	formation E						
	holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar	Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Total Depth	Azimuth	Dip		
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level	KR-160	206855.87	6977901.42	2.86	229.74	0.00	-90.00		
	in metres) of the drill hole collar	KR-161	206810.98	6977806.12	3.32	128.60	275.30	-85.00		
	dip and azimuth of the hole	KR-176	206804.50	6978059.28	3.00	232.53	0.00	-90.00		
	down hole length and interception depth	KR-178	206795.19	6978035.03	2.70	186.33	0.00	-90.00		
	hole length.	KR-181	206738.65	6977462.43	2.00	167.82	275.30	-45.00		
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis	KR-184	206753.94	6977561.50	4.25	121.26	275.30	-50.00		
	that the information is not Material and this exclusion does			6977703.85		96.79		-90.00		
	not detract from the understanding of the report, the			6977824.90		400.00				
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No. of the last of		6978039.09		262.12				
				6979262.33		179.44				
		11.000000000000000000000000000000000000		6979273.51		201.48				
				6979282.83	0.50	145.54				
				6977662.61 6978009.92		381.16 592.42		-90.00		
				6979415.43		201.38				
				6978764.09	0.49	200.10				
				6978564.92		189.39				
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		6977895.41		200.90				
		KR-284		6977606.29		200.60				
		KR-290	206360.81	6978151.01	4.37	200.35	275.30			
		KR-296	206266.06	6977406.11	4.57	199.78	275.30	-45.00		
		KR-298	207025.63	6977737.11	2.70	158.60	275.30	-48.00		
		SO-013	206734.31	6977790.02	-51.56	30.12	93.52	45.55		
		SO-186		6977777.61		25.70	95.30	0.00		
		SO-187	206725.58	6977790.28	-33.00	30.10	95.30	0.00		
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.	0.15m i A lower mineral No high Total Ra  TREO = Pr <sub>6</sub> O <sub>11</sub> , Tm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , Neodyr NdPrO	is observed r cut off of a lised zones. n-grade cuti are Earth O Total Rare Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , Sm <sub>2</sub> Yb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , Lu <sub>2</sub> O nium plus F = the sum o	e length is 1 in historical 1,000 ppm v in historical 1,000 ppm v in historical 2,000 ppm v in	I sampli vas use ne. ported v s which $d_2O_3$ , T um Oxid $d_2O_3$	ng. d to define which is define is the sum $b_4O_7$ , $Dy_2O_3$	reportab ined: of La <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ,	le . CeO <sub>2</sub> ,		
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths  Diagrams	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').  Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include,	nearly r noted in The loc displaye	normal to the ndividually.  ation and red in the at	es have inter ne host stru esults receiv tached map ojection (EPS	red for s	any exceptions surface sam or tables. Co	ons to th	is are		
Balanced reporting	but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.  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.			ples collected the table in				on the		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 stepout 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 further drilling.  Metallurgical test work is planned utilising modern samples