Prospech Limited
ABN 24 602 043 265

11 January 2022

FINAL SILVER AND GOLD DRILL RESULTS - ANTON

- **Final results from the first modern exploration drilling at Anton received, with significant intercepts summarised below:**
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- **VADD003: 1.0m @ 2.51 g/t Au and 100 g/t Ag from 25.0m**
- **VADD004: 1.0m @ 1.40 g/t Au and 89 g/t Ag from 182.4m**
- **VADD005: 1.1m @ 0.83 g/t Au and 89 g/t Ag from 77.7m**
  0.6m @ 0.59 g/t Au and 155 g/t Ag from 154.5m
  1.5m @ 2.62 g/t Au and 376 g/t Ag from 181.3m
  0.7m @ 4.45 g/t Au and 301 g/t Ag from 289.7m
- **VADD006: 1.0m @ 1.34 g/t Au and 113 g/t Ag from 124.0m**
  0.5m @ 1.17 g/t Au and 169 g/t Ag from 168.7m
  0.5m @ 1.09 g/t Au and 214 g/t Ag from 184.5m
  0.5m @ 3.49 g/t Au and 105 g/t Ag from 220.7m
- **Review of results and three dimensional modelling continues.**
- **Planned testing of Anton targets over 3.5 km strike and further on to Schopfer in the south.**

The Directors of Prospech Limited ('Prospech' or 'the Company') (ASX: PRS) advise that all assay results for the Anton prospect 2021 drilling program have been received. A stacked series, gold and silver mineralised quartz veins were intersected in the drilling.

This is the first modern exploration drilling at Anton where past records report mining to a depth of over 500 metres below surface. Drill sites selected by the Company for this initial drill program are generally shallower targets where historical records indicate that effective mining was prevented by water ingress due to the capability of primitive pumps of the era.

The Anton target, which lies within the Company's 100%-owned Hodrusa-Hamre exploration licence, is a large system of epithermal gold and silver of veins, with a known strike length of at least 3.5 kilometres. The broader Anton structural zone trends further for more than 6.0 kilometres into the Unverzaght and Schopfer historical mines and exploration targets.

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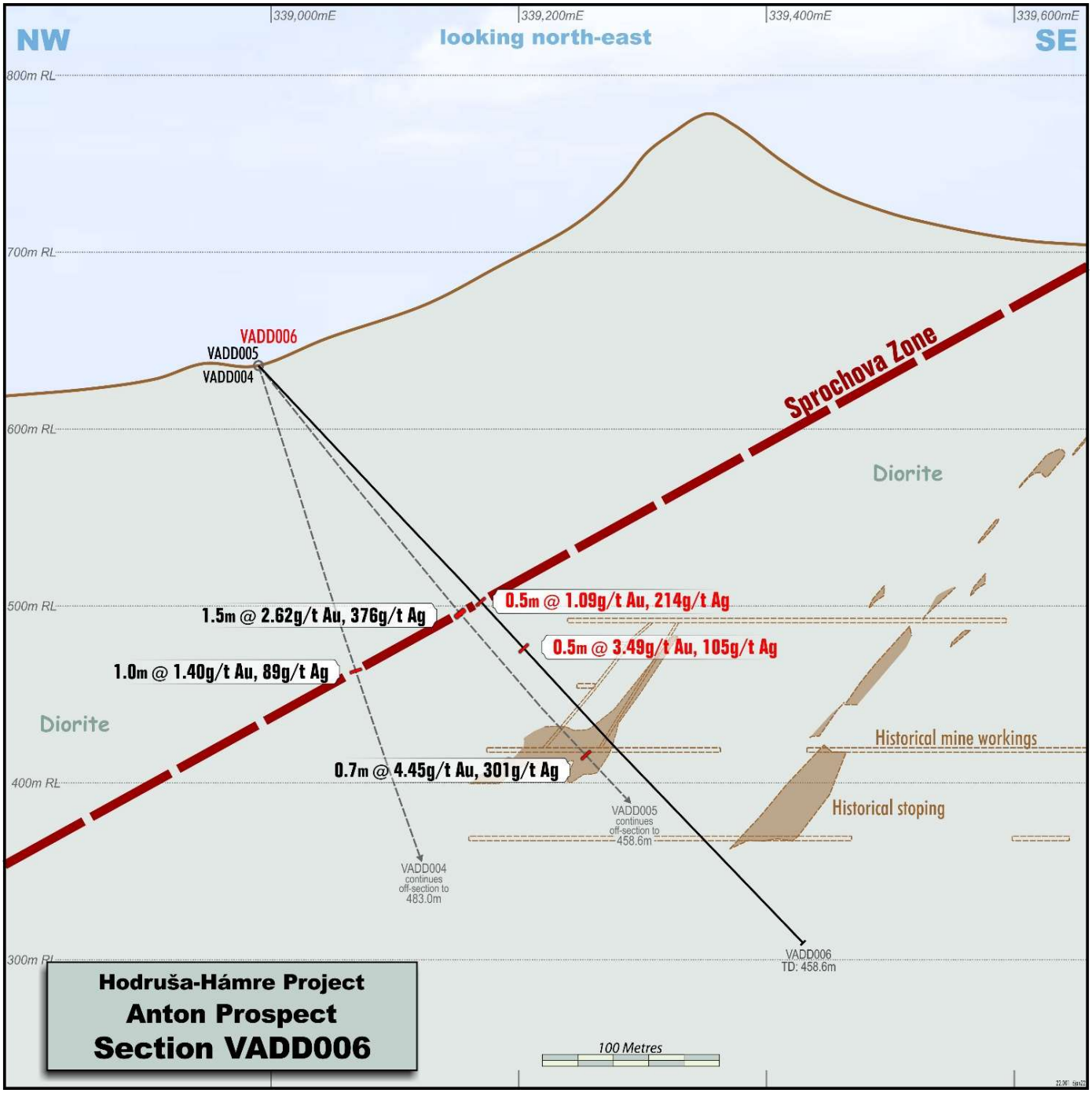
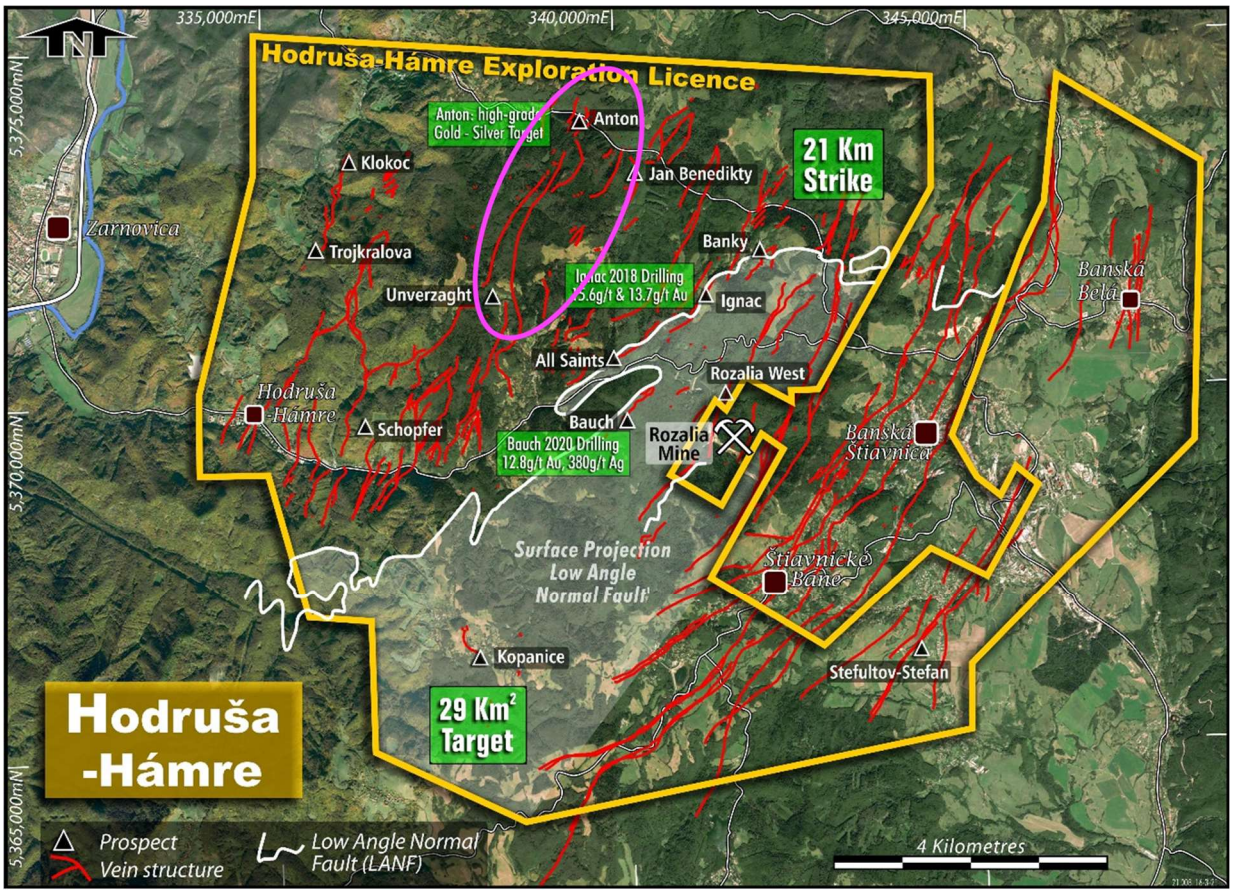
Whilst assay results are sub-economic, a series of stacked gold and silver mineralised quartz veins were intersected in the drilling, warranting follow up drilling. VADD006 was the final drill hole at Anton for the 2021 campaign and returned assay results up to 3.49 g/t Au and 214 g/t Ag. The Sprochova vein target has now been intersected by 3 holes (VADD004, 5 and 6), providing reliable structural data to assist in the design of the follow up drilling program.

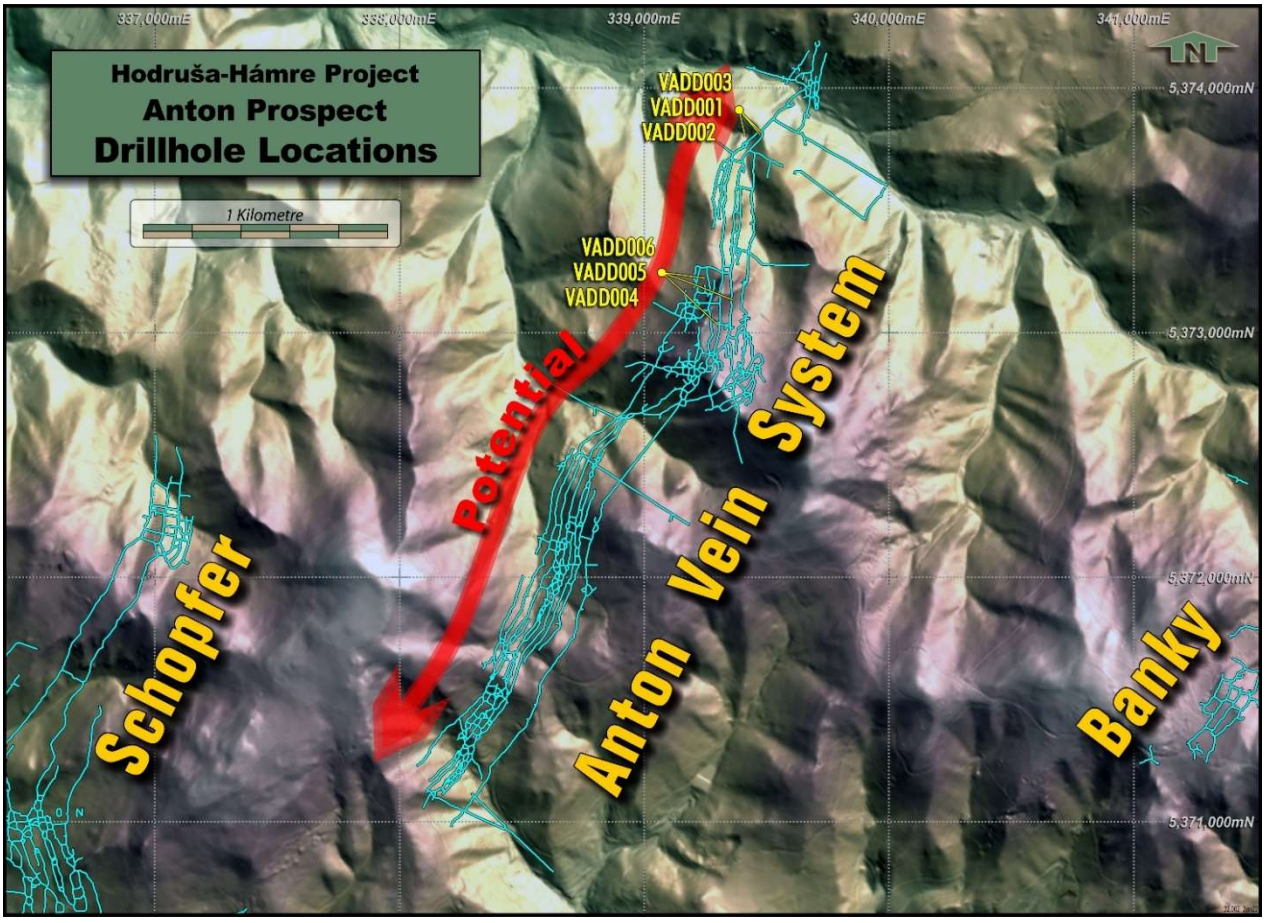
Spoil heap samples, which are thought to originate from the Anton structure near the drilling targets are strongly mineralised. The average of assays from 57 grab samples was 3.95 g/t Au and 214 g/t Ag. The peak assays from this group of samples were 52.6 g/t Au and 1,445 g/t Ag.



Drill section through VADD006 showing significant Au and Ag results



Location of the 3.5 km Anton gold-silver vein structure (mauve highlight) in the northern portion of the Hodrusa-Hamre exploration license.



Map of the 3.5 kilometre Anton vein system, historical underground mine workings and Prospech drilling

Prospech Managing Director Jason Beckton comments:

"Encouraging gold and silver grades from the first modern drilling of the large, historic Anton mine lends encouragement for follow up drilling targeting thicker, high grade shoots.

Importantly, the results demonstrate that previously un-mined and un-drilled gold and silver mineralised structures remain to be discovered at Anton, warranting further exploration.

Drilling in our flagship Hodrusa-Hamre project area is scheduled to recommence early in the summer 2022 field season. As recently reported, the IP survey exploring the gold hosting LANF structure, has revealed a number of anomalies in favourable geological settings. Drilling of these anomalies is assigned a high priority for 2022, followed by targets at the Anton, Unverzaght, Schopfer and Kopanice prospects.

By virtue of its lower altitude and milder winter conditions, it is our intention our first drilling campaign for 2022 will be the Cejkov-Zemplin project in a Phase 2 follow up of encouraging silver intersections reported in 2021."

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

For further information, please contact:

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Jason Beckton, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Beckton, who is Managing Director of the Company, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Beckton consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Anton, Hodrusa

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock chip grab samples were collected from outcrops, spoil heaps and accessible surface and underground workings of quartz veins, and zones of silicification, within Neogene volcanics under the supervision of a qualified geologist. • Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS and marked into sample books.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond HQ and NQ 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.*	• Anton prospect has not been drilled previously.
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.*	• Rock chips were described in hand specimen and photographs taken for reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Approximately 1 to 2 Kg of material from each rock chip was sent to the laboratory for analysis. • All sampling done under supervision of a qualified geologist.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld*	• Samples are stored in a secure location in Companies storage facilities and transported to the ALS laboratory in Romania for sample preparation of fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% < 75µm. • Pulps are analysed by ALS Romania using method

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	code ME-ICP61, a 33 element determination using a four acid digestion and 30 gram charge fire assay with AA finish (Au-AA25) for gold. Ore grades are analysed by OG62 – 4 acid digestion method for each element when identified.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Laboratory provides assay certificates, which are stored electronically both in ALS and Company's servers. • Laboratory CSV files are merged with GPS Location data files using unique sample numbers as the key. • No adjustments made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Rock chip samples are located using handheld GPS receivers with accuracy from 10-5m. • UTM projection WGS84 Zone 34N and local grid SJTSK03. Conversion between local and UTM grid is run through national certified web portal. • The topographic control, using handheld GPS, was adequate for the survey.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Reconnaissance sampling of available outcrop. • Results will not be used for resource estimation. • No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were delivered to ALS Minerals laboratory in Romania by Prospech trusted contractor and were not left unattended at any time. There were no incident reports from ALS lab on sample receiver cell.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the data management system have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Prospech Limited, through subsidiaries and contractual rights, holds 100% rights on the Hodrusa-Hamre - Banska Stiavnica, Nova Bana, Rudno, Pukanec and Jasenie tenements. • The laws of Slovakia relating to exploration and mining have various requirements. As the exploration advances specific filings and environmental or other studies may be required. There are ongoing requirements under Slovakian mining laws that will be required at each stage of advancement. Those filings and studies are maintained and updated as required by Prospech's environmental and permit advisors specifically engaged for such purposes. • The Company is the manager of operations in accordance with generally accepted mining industry standards and practices.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Anciently, the target was silver, the currency of the day, and more recently, during the Communist era, the targets were industrial base metals, copper, lead, zinc and others. As a result, much of the country, including the Company's exploration license areas, has not been subject to modern western exploration methodology or exploitation.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>• 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 enclosed within the HHBS exploration license, the Rozalia Mine, continues in operation today, trucking a gravity/flotation concentrate to a smelter in Belgium..</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Located on the western flanks of the Stiavnica Strato Volcano within the Central Slovakian Volcanic Belt, the Nova Bana Exploration Licence covers quartz veins with classically banded, low-sulphidation epithermal textures with sulphidic “ginguro” zones, which are commonly associated with high grades of precious metals. Native gold and silver-sulphide minerals were observed in the hand specimens.</td></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 (All WGS84 Zone 34N)
<table><tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>UTM_East</th><th>UTM_North</th><th>RL</th><th>Max_Depth</th></tr><tr><td>VADD001</td><td>339386.8</td><td>5373910</td><td>506.386</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>VADD002</td><td>339386.8</td><td>5373910</td><td>506.386</td><td>220.8</td></tr><tr><td>VADD003</td><td>339386.8</td><td>5373910</td><td>506.386</td><td>282.5</td></tr><tr><td>VADD004</td><td>339072.4</td><td>5373245</td><td>636.4</td><td>483</td></tr><tr><td>VADD005</td><td>339072.1</td><td>5373245</td><td>636.4</td><td>458.6</td></tr><tr><td>VADD006</td><td>339071.2</td><td>5373245</td><td>636.4</td><td>452.4</td></tr></table>Drill Hole Survey Information (UTM Mag Declination 6.7)</td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	MAG_Azimuth	UTM_Mag_Dec
VADD001	0	-65.3	128.19	6.
VADD001	15	-65.3	128.19	6.
VADD001	50	-64.7	132.12	6.
VADD001	100	-65	132.67	6.
VADD001	150	-65	130.95	6.
VADD001	200	-63.9	134.34	6.
VADD001	250	-63.3	135.19	6.
VADD001	300	-63.5	136.28	6.
VADD002	0	-52	127.9	6.
VADD002	15	-52	127.9	6.
VADD002	50	-51.7	127.74	6.
VADD002	100	-52	126.53	6.
VADD002	150	-51.7	127.99	6.
VADD002	200	-51.4	129.03	6.
VADD002	220	-51.6	129.55	6.
VADD003	0	-65.6	155.78	6.
VADD003	15	-65.6	155.78	6.
VADD003	50	-65.8	157.12	6.
VADD003	100	-66.6	159.61	6.
VADD003	150	-66.6	161.26	6.
VADD003	200	-66.8	162.55	6.
VADD003	250	-66.2	162.18	6.
VADD004	0	-70.9	88.69	6.
VADD004	15	-70.9	88.69	6.
VADD004	50	-70.6	89.47	6.
VADD004	100	-70.7	89.68	6.
VADD004	150	-70.5	88.9	6.
VADD004	200	-69.6	90.29	6.
VADD004	250	-68.6	92.73	6.
VADD004	300	-68.1	92.55	6.
VADD004	350	-67.7	90.65	6.
VADD004	400	-66.8	91.88	6.
VADD004	450	-66.2	90.59	6.
VADD004	483	-65.8	90.92	6.
VADD005	0	-50.5	102.82	6.
VADD005	15	-50.5	102.82	6.
VADD005	30	-50.9	103.55	6.
VADD005	50	-50.7	103.97	6.
VADD005	100	-50.3	102.44	6.
VADD005	150	-50.3	103.62	6.
VADD005	350	-44.4	106.21	6.
VADD005	400	-44.2	102.7	6.
VADD005	449	-44.2	107.44	6.
VADD006	0	-46.4	123.49	6.
VADD006	15	-46.4	123.49	6.
VADD006	50	-45.7	125.84	6.
VADD006	100	-46.5	125.79	6.
VADD006	150	-46.8	126.97	6.
VADD006	200	-46.9	129.6	6.
VADD006	258	-46.6	126.17	6.
VADD006	300	-46.5	125.48	6.
VADD006	350	-46.1	124.83	6.
VADD006	400	-45.5	128.03	6.
VADD006	452	-44.8	128.27	6.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation is epithermal vein related.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• The location and results received for both rock chip and drill-core samples are displayed in the attached maps and/or tables. Coordinates are UTM Zone 34N.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results for all samples collected in this program are displayed on the attached maps and/or tables.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No metallurgical or bulk density tests were conducted at the project by Prospech.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Prospech proposes to carry out additional surface sampling and mapping of the Anton vein in preparation for diamond drilling early in the 2021 field season.