



Prospech

Limited
ABN 24 602 043 265

26 March 2024

KORSNÄS – A MAJOR REE DISCOVERY IN EUROPE FURTHER SPECTACULAR ASSAY RESULTS

Highlights

- **Prospech has received further spectacular assay results from 1,020 samples collected across 49 historic Korsnäs drill holes**
- **Significant high-grade Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO¹) intersections extend the known structures at depth and along strike**
- **Significant high-grade TREO assay results are detailed below and include the following spectacular and important results:**
 - **KR-186: 24.0m at 17,649 ppm TREO from 37.2m including 7.3m @ 49,324 ppm TREO from 37.2m (15,926 ppm NdPr oxide)**
 - **KR-189: 31.7m @ 8,068 ppm TREO from 41.5m including 11.1m @ 11,133 ppm TREO from 49.8m**
 - **KR-214: 4.6m @ 45,674 ppm TREO from 365.5m High-grade mineralisation 260 metres below the lowest mine level, showcasing potential depth extension**
 - **KR-251: 8.1m @ 10,075 ppm TREO from 73.0m High-grade mineralisation 1.5 kilometres NW of the mine, showcasing potential strike extension**
- **Further assay results are pending**
- **Preparation underway for metallurgical test work**

Prospech Limited (ASX: PRS, **Prospech** or **the Company**) is delighted to announce the assay results for 1,020 samples gathered from 49 historic diamond drill holes at the exciting Korsnäs high-grade Rare Earth Elements (**REE**) project in southwest Finland (Figure 1). These samples contribute to a total of 1,896 assays reported from 120 drill holes to date. Additionally, there are currently 1,840 pending samples from over 100 drill holes undergoing processing at the GTK facility in Loppi or the assay laboratory.

¹ TREO = Total Rare Earth Oxides which is the sum of La₂O₃, CeO₂, Pr₆O₁₁, Nd₂O₃, Sm₂O₃, Eu₂O₃, Gd₂O₃, Tb₄O₇, Dy₂O₃, Ho₂O₃, Er₂O₃, Tm₂O₃, Yb₂O₃, Lu₂O₃ and Y₂O₃.



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As previously reported (ASX announcements: 11 May 2023, 14 June 2023, 5 September 2023, 24 October 2023, 21 November 2023, 12 December 2023, 16 January 2024 and 5 February 2024), the Company is in the enviable position of being able to undertake an extensive REE sampling program of the historical Korsnäs core held by the Geologic Survey of Finland (**GTK**) at their data storage facility without having to incur the cost of drilling.

It is worthy of repeating that previous activities at the historic Korsnäs mine focused solely on lead (Pb) exploration, overlooking REE mineralisation within the drill core. REEs were partially or completely overlooked in assays and in the database and drill core was not sampled if no visible ore grade lead was present in the drill core.

These latest assay results received by the Company continue to build on the robust findings previously reported and extend the known mineralisation below the lowest level of the historic Korsnäs mine and 1.5 kilometres to the northwest of the Korsnäs mine.

A summary of significant intersections is shown in Table 1 and a comprehensive list of results is included in the JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 at the end of this report. However, the following thick, high-grade results are worthy of highlighting:

- **KR-112: 26.1m @ 7,107 ppm TREO from 53.9m including 1.4m @ 13,272 ppm TREO from 75.7m**
- **KR-157: 16.1m @ 6,388 ppm TREO from 124.9m including 2.2m @ 27,311 ppm TREO from 135.9m**
- **KR-160: 28.0m @ 5,617 ppm TREO from 183.0m including 2.0m @ 36,408 ppm TREO from 183.0m and 2.0m @ 11,343 ppm TREO from 207.0m**
- **KR-178: 8.8m @ 14,223 ppm TREO from 126.7m including 4.3m @ 26,630 ppm TREO from 126.7m**
- **KR-180: 11.0m @ 7,321 ppm TREO from 53.0m including 2.0m @ 28,818 ppm TREO from 60.0m**
- **KR-180: 12.3m @ 9,493 ppm TREO from 138.7m including 6.9m @ 13,441 ppm TREO from 141.7m**
- **KR-186: 24.0m at 17,649 ppm TREO from 37.2m including 7.3m @ 49,324 ppm TREO from 37.2m (15,926 ppm NdPr oxide)**
- **KR-189: 31.7m @ 8,068 ppm TREO from 41.5m including 11.1m @ 11,133 ppm TREO from 49.8m**
- **KR-284: 5.2m @ 12,736 ppm TREO from 7.00m**

These results are best comprehended through a series of cross-sections depicted in Figures 2 through 9, which traverse the mine from south to north. Overall, these findings demonstrate that the geological structure hosting the previously exploited lead mineralisation remains abundantly mineralised in REEs, even in the absence of lead.

In addition to the assay results reporting thick, high-grade intersections in the drill core tested, the following holes are of particular interest:

- **KR-186: 24.0m at 17,649 ppm TREO from 37.2m including 7.3m @ 49,324 ppm TREO from 37.2m (15,926 ppm NdPr oxide)**

Hole KR-186 (depicted in Figure 2), situated southward along the strike from the mine, yielded an exceptional intersection featuring very high grades of economically significant Neodymium and Praseodymium (**NdPr**), which are deemed critical "magnet rare earth elements". An assay result of 15,926 ppm (1.59%) is the highest grade of NdPr oxide so far obtained on the property.

- **KR-214: 4.6m @ 45,674 ppm TREO from 365.5m**

Another highly notable result is from hole KR-214, which intersected the mine structure 260 metres below the deepest mining levels (Figure 6). Importantly, KR-214 encountered high-grade rare earths, marking the deepest intersection observed thus far and showcasing the excellent depth potential for REE mineralisation at Korsnäs.

- **KR-251: 8.1m @ 10,075 ppm TREO from 73.0m**

Located approximately 1.5 kilometres northwest of Korsnäs, KR-251 tested one of at least four known mineralised structures interpreted to run near-parallel to the mine structure. The findings from hole KR-251 confirm the potential for this target to contain high-grade REE mineralisation (Figure 9). Additional sampling of holes from other historic sites drilled into this target has been conducted, and we eagerly anticipate the results.

John Levings, Executive Director of Prospecch, remarks; *"The reported results further validate the presence of multiple high-grade REE mineralisation targets at Korsnäs. Particularly, these findings shed light on the potential of the mine structure itself in both dip and strike dimensions. Achieving record-high assays of the critical magnet REEs Neodymium and Praseodymium is exceptionally promising to the project's economics.*

While the sampling of historical core samples is largely completed, we are still awaiting a substantial number of assay results.

We also advise that all of the Tailings Storage Facility drill samples (refer ASX announcement dated 13 March 2024) have been delivered to the laboratory for assaying and an additional GTK core sampling program will commence in mid-April."

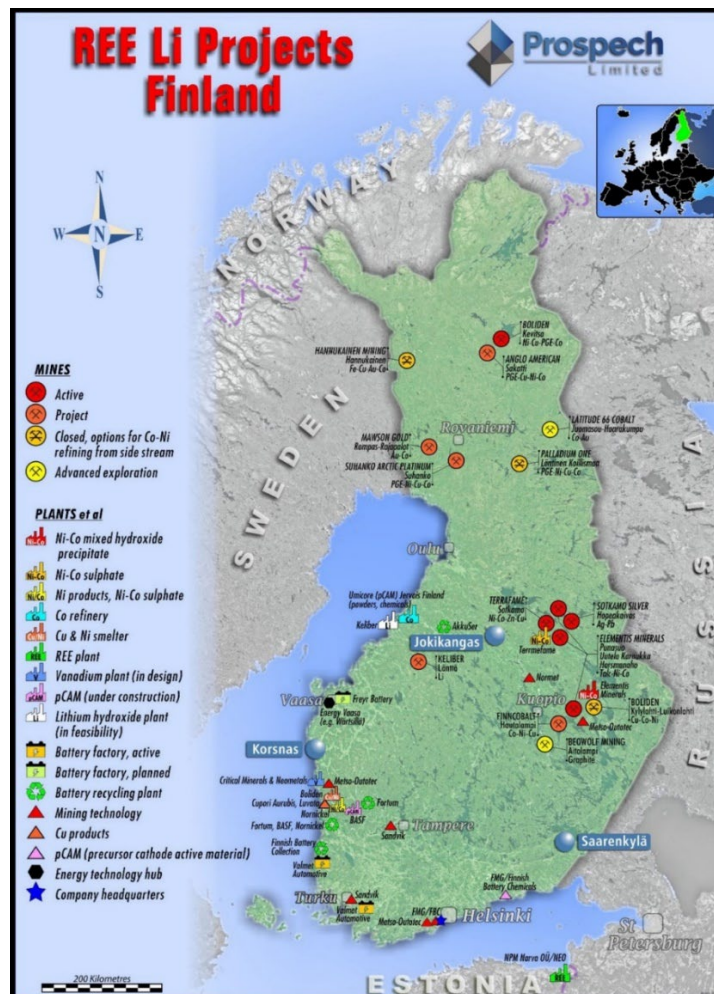


Figure 1: Korsnäs is located near an area geologically rich in critical minerals in Finland and proximate to the Neo Materials refining facility in Estonia.

Hole_Id	From m	To m	Thick m	TREO ppm	NdPr oxide ppm
KR-026	69.75	71.75	2.00	6,813	1,522
KR-026	69.75	70.70	0.95	11,152	2,225
KR-027	34.00	35.00	1.00	14,669	2,778
KR-027	211.60	216.33	4.73	4,344	1,196
KR-030	136.57	138.14	1.57	4,345	1,094
KR-062	135.66	138.24	2.58	7,623	1,934
KR-062	137.39	138.24	0.85	14,996	4,050
KR-063	44.50	46.80	2.30	6,612	1,843
KR-063	79.10	86.10	3.20	3,359	906
KR-063	110.94	115.70	4.76	3,138	924
KR-063	133.90	136.00	2.10	3,396	886
KR-066	136.12	138.15	2.03	3,101	732
KR-084	27.80	33.91	6.11	4,631	1,127
KR-084	99.65	116.55	16.90	4,442	1,172
KR-091A	49.30	50.00	0.70	12,310	2,924
KR-091B	64.30	65.91	1.61	5,466	1,260
KR-099	76.50	78.30	1.80	4,381	1,011
KR-099	169.20	178.00	8.80	4,777	855
KR-099	175.00	175.90	0.90	27,537	4,380
KR-112	53.87	80.00	26.13	7,107	1,982
KR-112	75.70	77.09	1.39	13,272	3,791
KR-118	130.00	132.00	2.00	12,051	2,072
KR-120	20.90	22.00	1.10	5,493	1,467
KR-120	47.60	50.60	3.00	3,204	727
KR-120	143.85	147.06	3.21	4,756	1,287
KR-120-A	18.45	21.55	3.10	15,664	4,449
KR-157	124.89	141.00	16.11	6,388	1,913
KR-157	135.90	138.10	2.20	27,311	8,391
KR-160	19.50	20.50	1.00	15,173	2,471
KR-160	183.00	211.00	28.00	5,617	1,330
KR-160	183.00	185.00	2.00	36,408	6,648
KR-160	207.00	209.00	2.00	11,343	3,366
KR-161	45.00	47.00	2.00	4,873	700
KR-175	154.30	155.36	1.06	26,150	7,971
KR-175	164.00	176.00	12.00	5,040	1,497
KR-175	164.00	165.00	1.00	13,331	4,060
KR-176	159.00	173.00	14.00	3,253	816
KR-176	187.75	191.00	3.25	6,149	1,669
KR-176	201.00	223.00	22.00	3,201	880
KR-176	201.00	202.00	1.00	14,149	4,068

Table 1: REE Intersections (TREO > 3,000 ppm and TREO x Thickness > 6,000 ppm.m).

Hole_Id	From m	To m	Thick m	TREO ppm	NdPr oxide ppm
KR-178	126.70	135.51	8.81	14,223	4,323
KR-178	126.70	131.00	4.30	26,630	8,173
KR-178	156.40	158.40	2.00	4,979	1,433
KR-180	53.00	64.00	11.00	7,321	1,994
KR-180	60.00	62.00	2.00	28,818	8,593
KR-180	138.70	151.00	12.30	9,493	2,790
KR-180	141.75	148.70	6.95	13,441	4,040
KR-180	154.00	156.00	2.00	3,117	652
KR-181	61.06	63.06	2.00	6,776	1,877
KR-186	37.17	61.20	24.03	17,649	5,568
KR-186	37.17	44.45	7.28	49,324	15,926
KR-189	41.55	73.22	31.67	8,068	1,511
KR-189	43.55	44.58	1.03	12,692	3,649
KR-189	49.85	61.00	11.15	11,133	2,026
KR-189	66.70	67.70	1.00	17,722	2,582
KR-189	70.90	71.90	1.00	49,557	8,166
KR-190	14.15	15.00	0.85	33,832	10,587
KR-190	18.00	21.00	3.00	5,946	1,662
KR-190	19.00	20.00	1.00	10,086	2,832
KR-214	139.20	159.50	20.30	3,999	1,094
KR-214	196.90	202.90	6.00	4,227	1,128
KR-214	356.50	361.10	4.60	45,674	7,296
KR-249	27.90	36.50	8.60	4,670	1,295
KR-249	97.73	105.15	7.42	7,990	2,453
KR-249	97.73	98.78	1.05	10,428	3,069
KR-249	104.61	105.15	0.54	14,650	4,799
KR-251	73.00	81.10	8.10	10,075	3,006
KR-251	73.00	76.90	3.90	16,062	4,829
KR-251	79.78	81.10	1.32	12,538	3,773
KR-263	125.30	132.80	7.50	5,673	1,627
KR-263	127.30	129.30	2.00	10,744	3,258
KR-268	158.75	164.60	5.85	4,174	1,215
KR-282	17.50	20.50	3.00	3,654	619
KR-284	7.00	12.20	5.20	12,736	2,066
KR-284	7.00	9.00	2.00	17,247	2,737
KR-284	11.00	12.20	1.20	24,762	4,072
KR-284	91.70	93.80	2.10	9,406	1,507
KR-284	92.80	93.80	1.00	11,026	1,784
KR-284	168.66	169.66	1.00	23,545	6,507
KR-302	15.10	31.75	16.65	4,233	1,164

Table 1 (continued): REE Intersections (TREO > 3,000ppm and TREO x Thickness > 6,000 ppm.m).

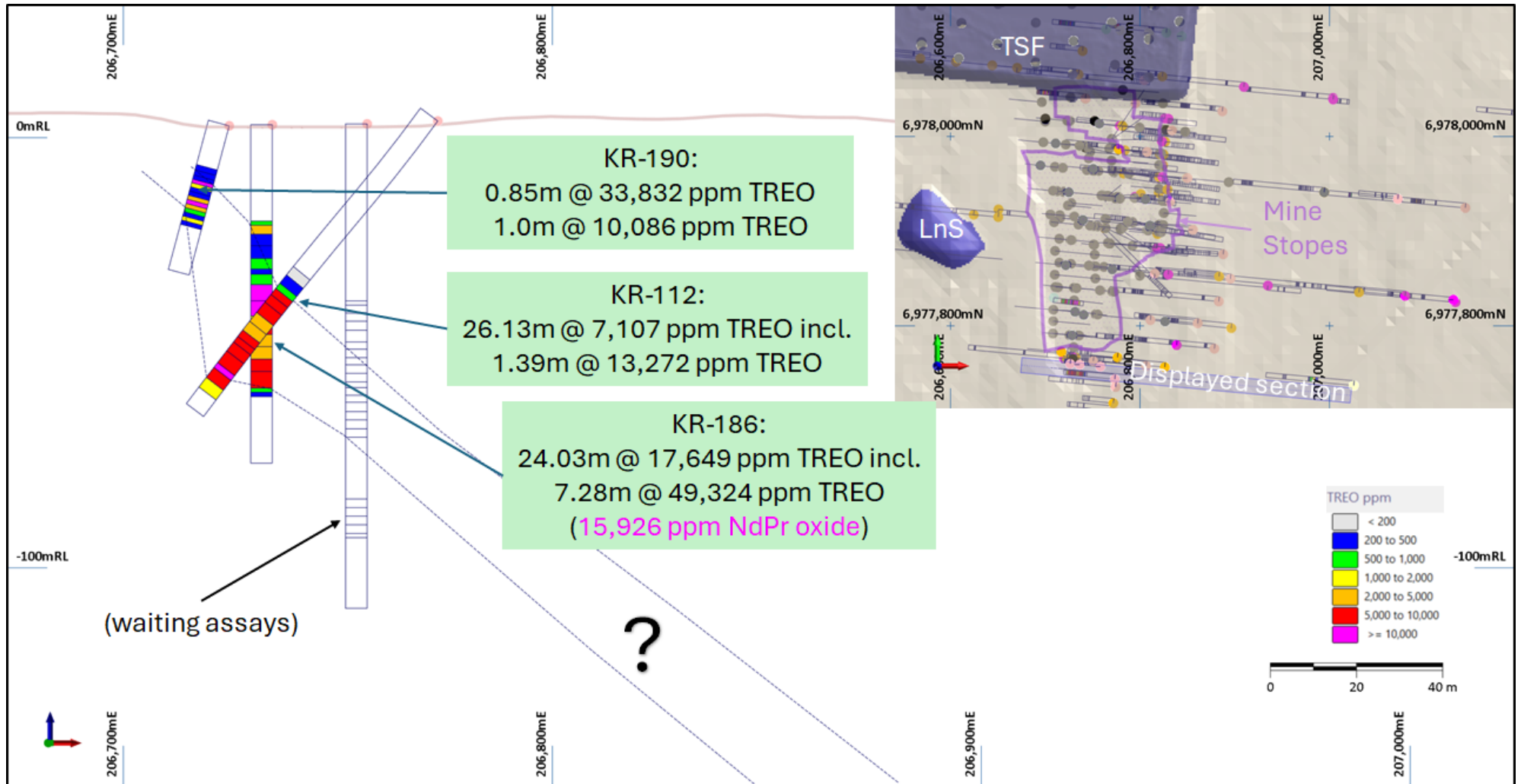


Figure 2: Korsnäs Mine area cross section showing high-grade TREO intersections of recently assayed historic drill core. In particular this section contains hole KR-186 which assays a record high grade of NdPr oxide. The position of the section can be seen in the inset which also shows the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), footprint of the mine stopes and Lanthanide Storage Stockpile (LnS).

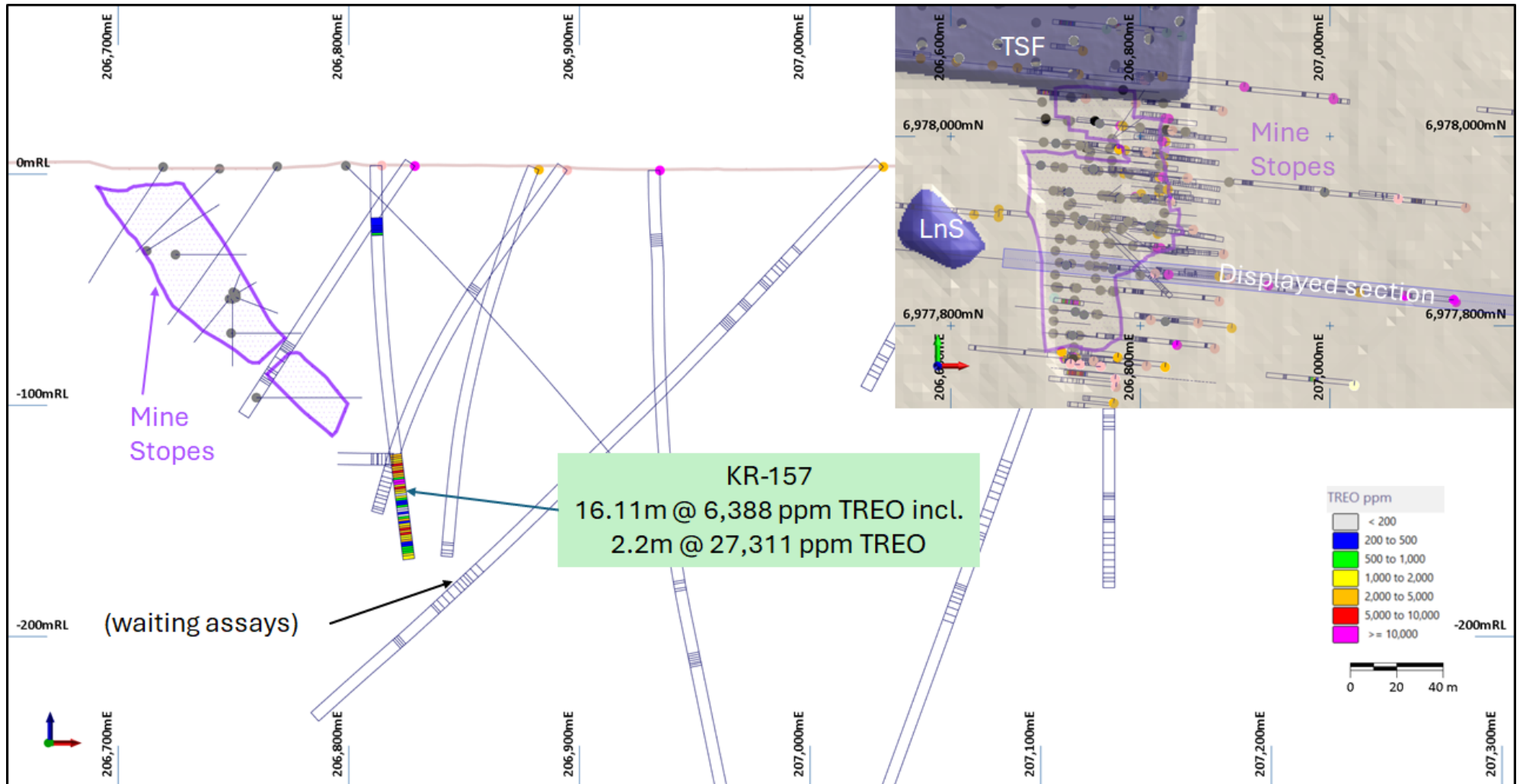


Figure 3: Korsnäs Mine area cross section showing high-grade TREO intersections of recently assayed historic drill core. The position of this section which contains hole KR-157 can be seen in the inset which also shows the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), footprint of the mine stopes and Lanthanide Storage Stockpile (LnS).

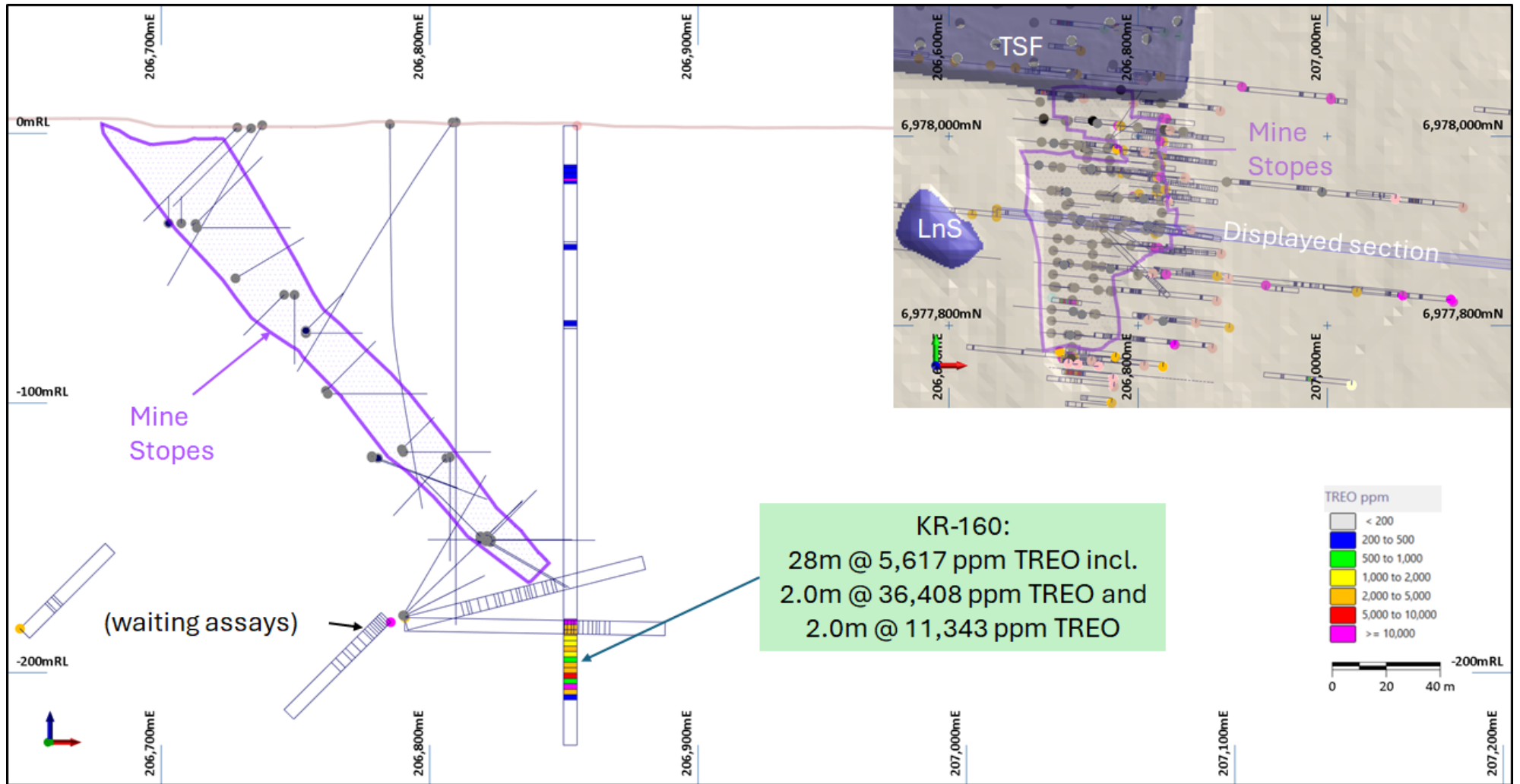


Figure 4: Korsnäs Mine area cross section showing high-grade TREO intersections of recently assayed historic drill core. The position of this section which contains hole KR-160 can be seen in the inset which also shows the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), footprint of the mine stopes and Lanthanide Storage Stockpile (LnS).

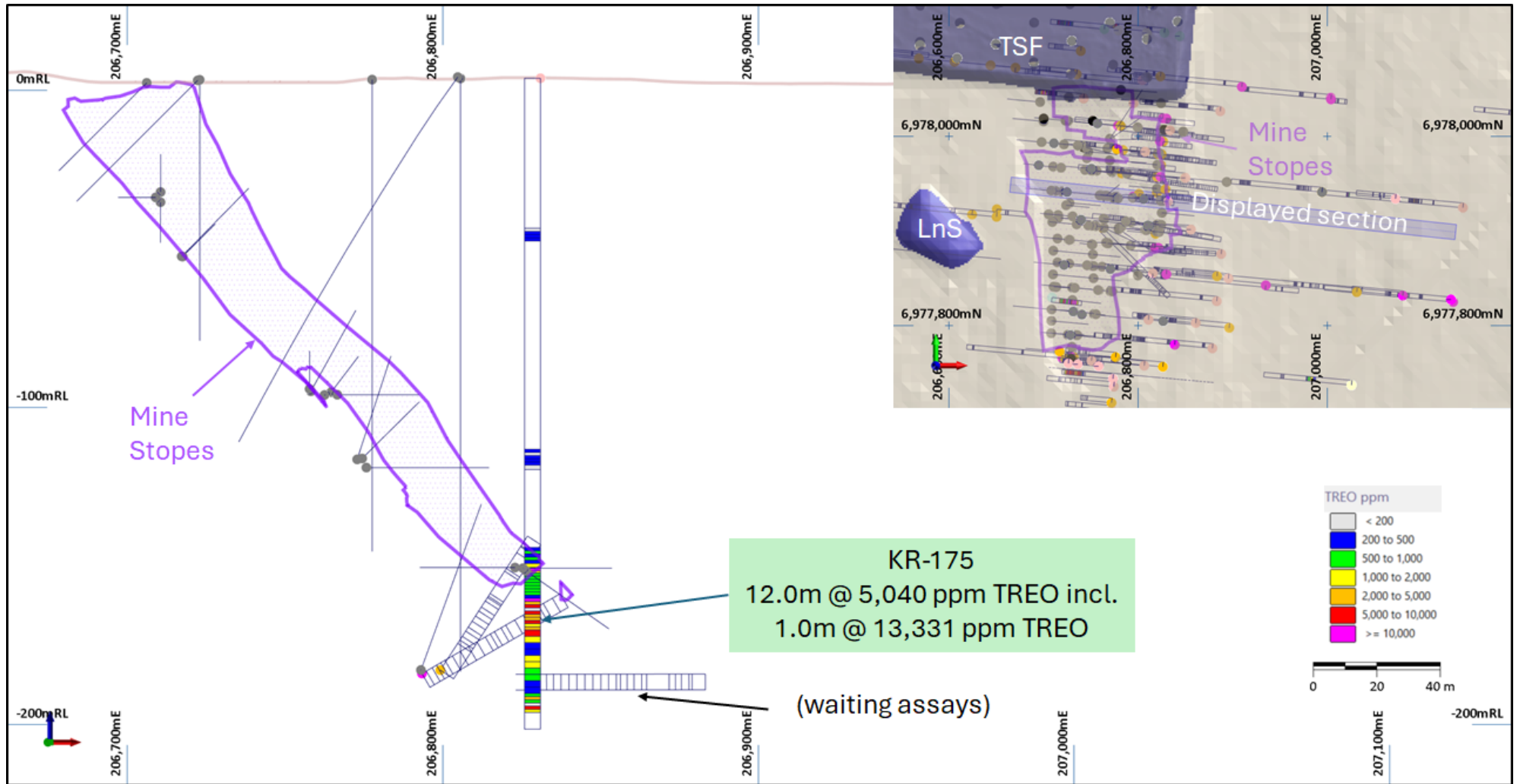


Figure 5: Korsnäs Mine area cross section showing high-grade TREO intersections of recently assayed historic drill core. The position of this section which contains hole KR-175 can be seen in the inset which also shows the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), footprint of the mine stopes and Lanthanide Storage Stockpile (LnS).

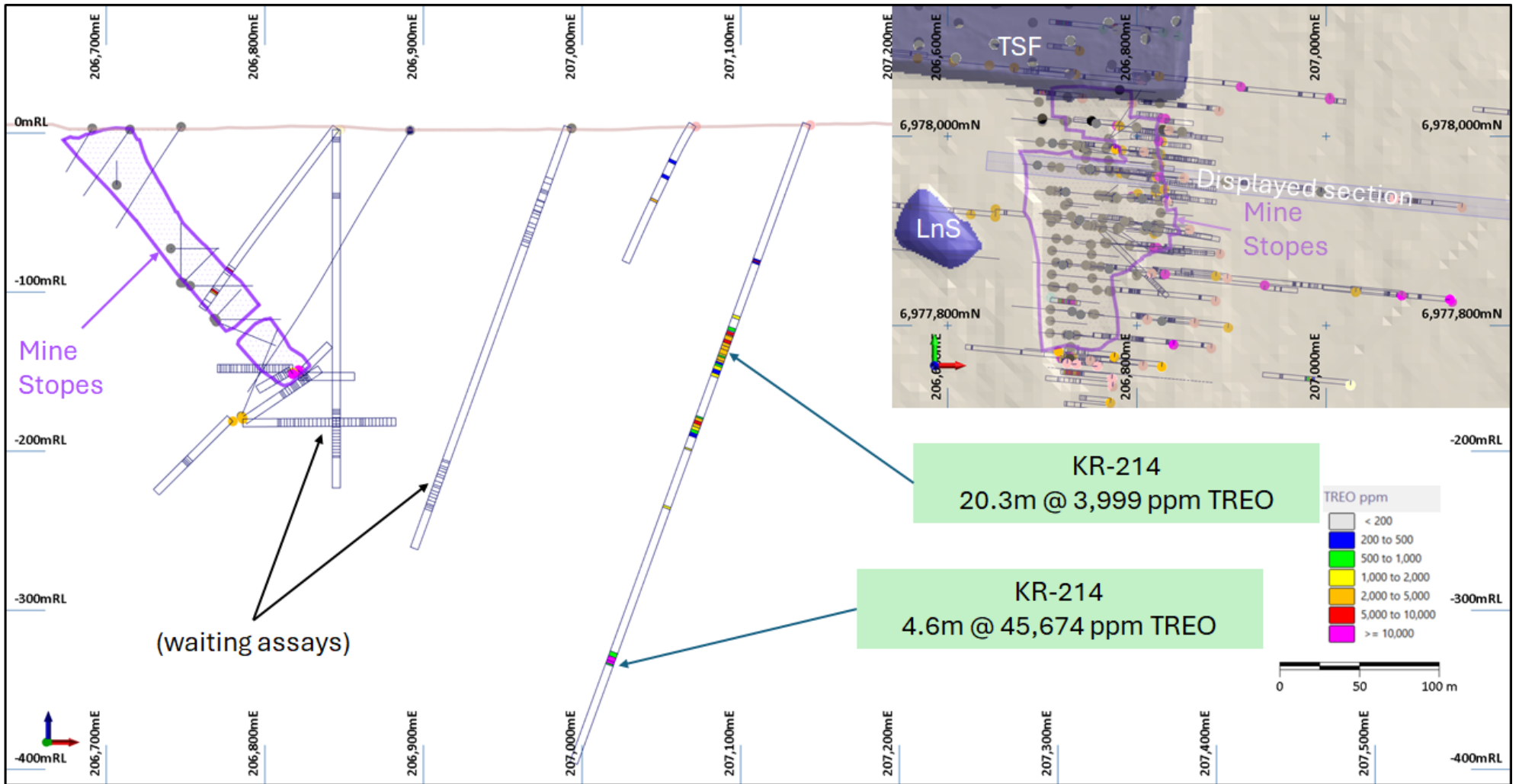


Figure 6: Korsnäs Mine area cross section showing high-grade TREO intersections of recently assayed historic drill core. The position of this section which contains hole KR-214, showing that mineralisation occurs at least 260 metres down-dip from the lowest mine workings, can be seen in the inset which also shows the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), footprint of the mine stopes and Lanthanide Storage Stockpile (LnS).

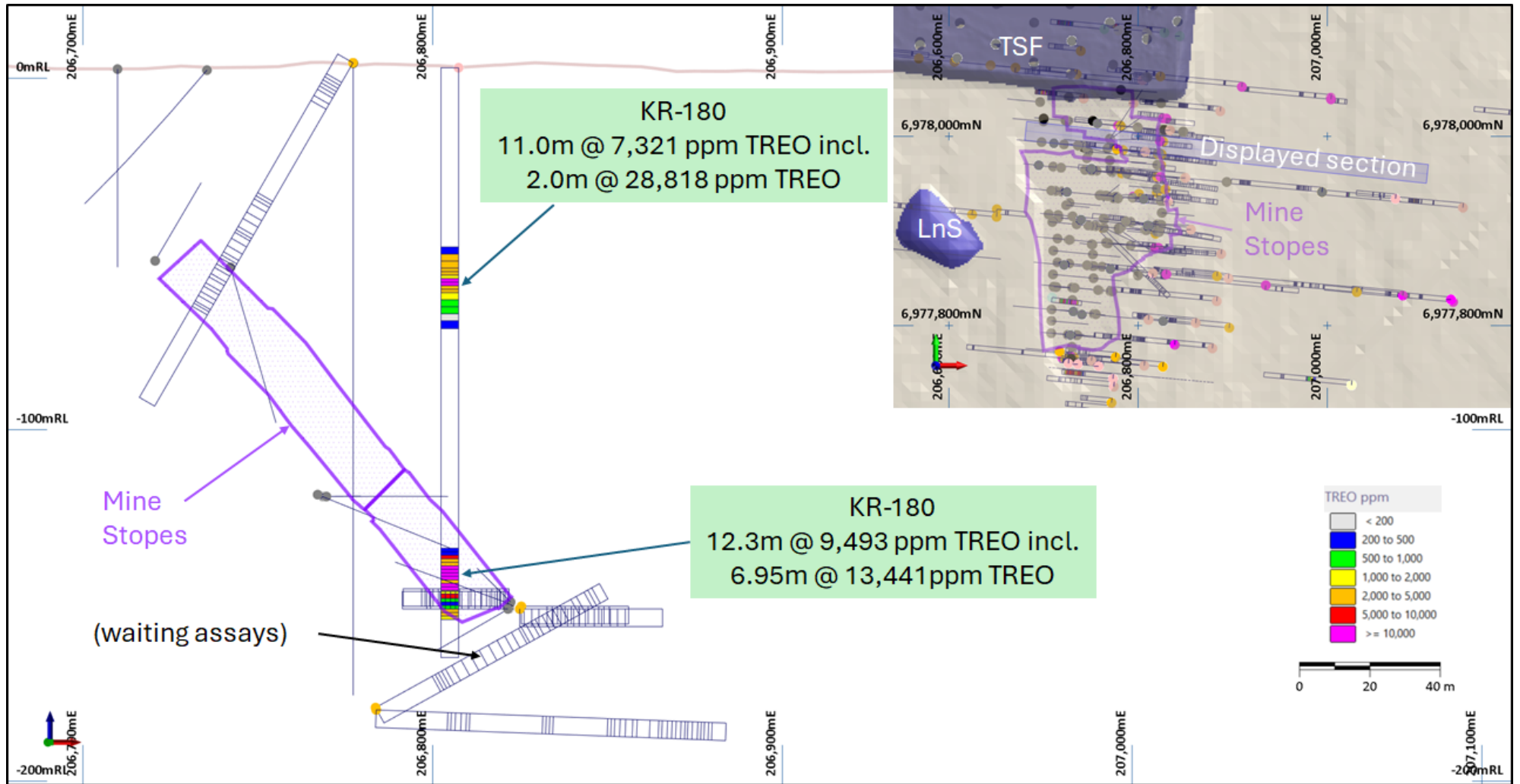


Figure 7: Korsnäs Mine area cross section showing high-grade TREO intersections of recently assayed historic drill core. The position of this section which contains hole KR-180 can be seen in the inset which also shows the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), footprint of the mine stopes and Lanthanide Storage Stockpile (LnS).

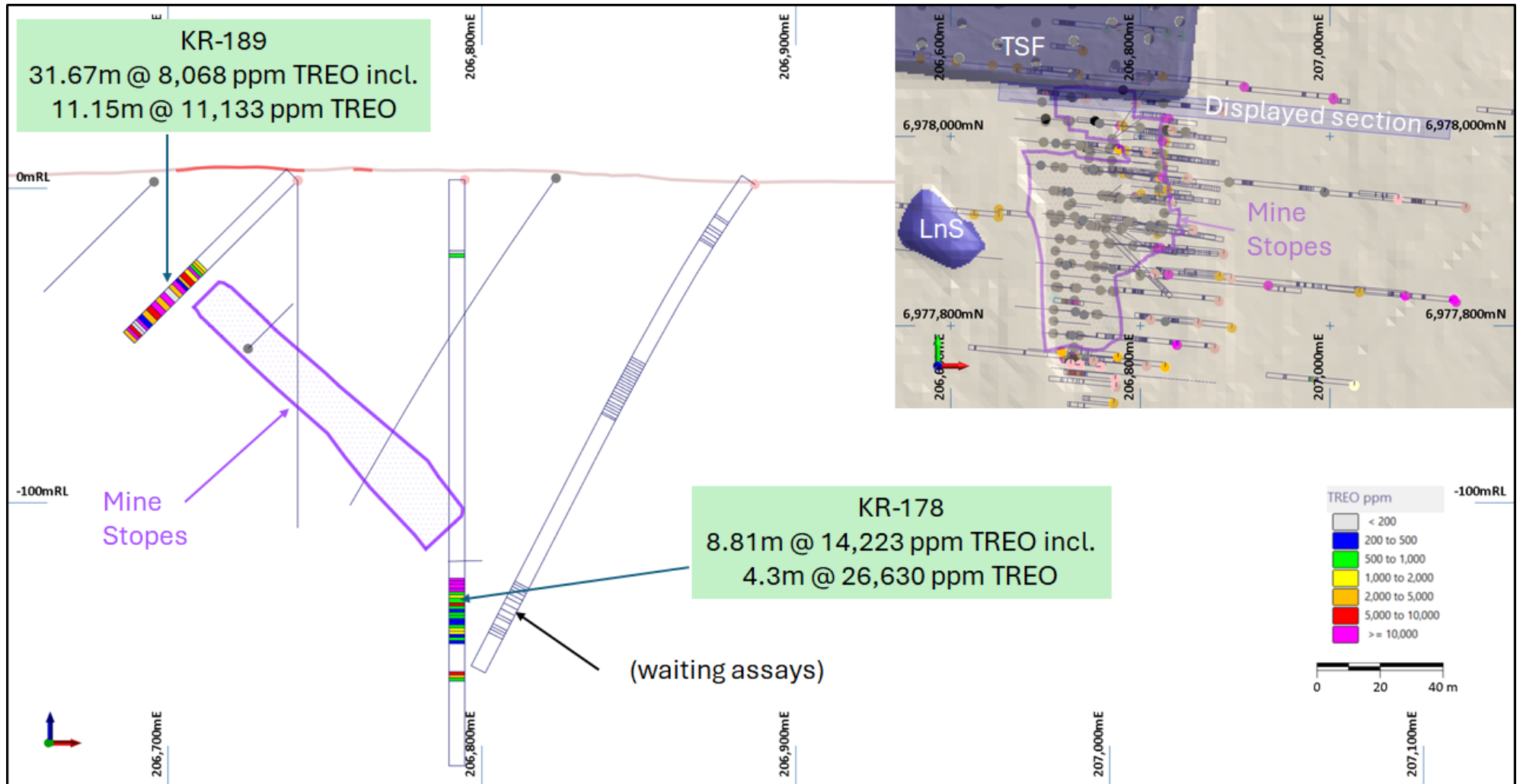


Figure 8: Korsnäs Mine area cross section showing high-grade TREO intersections of recently assayed historic drill core. The position of this section which contains hole KR-178 can be seen in the inset which also shows the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), footprint of the mine stopes and Lanthanide Storage Stockpile (LnS).

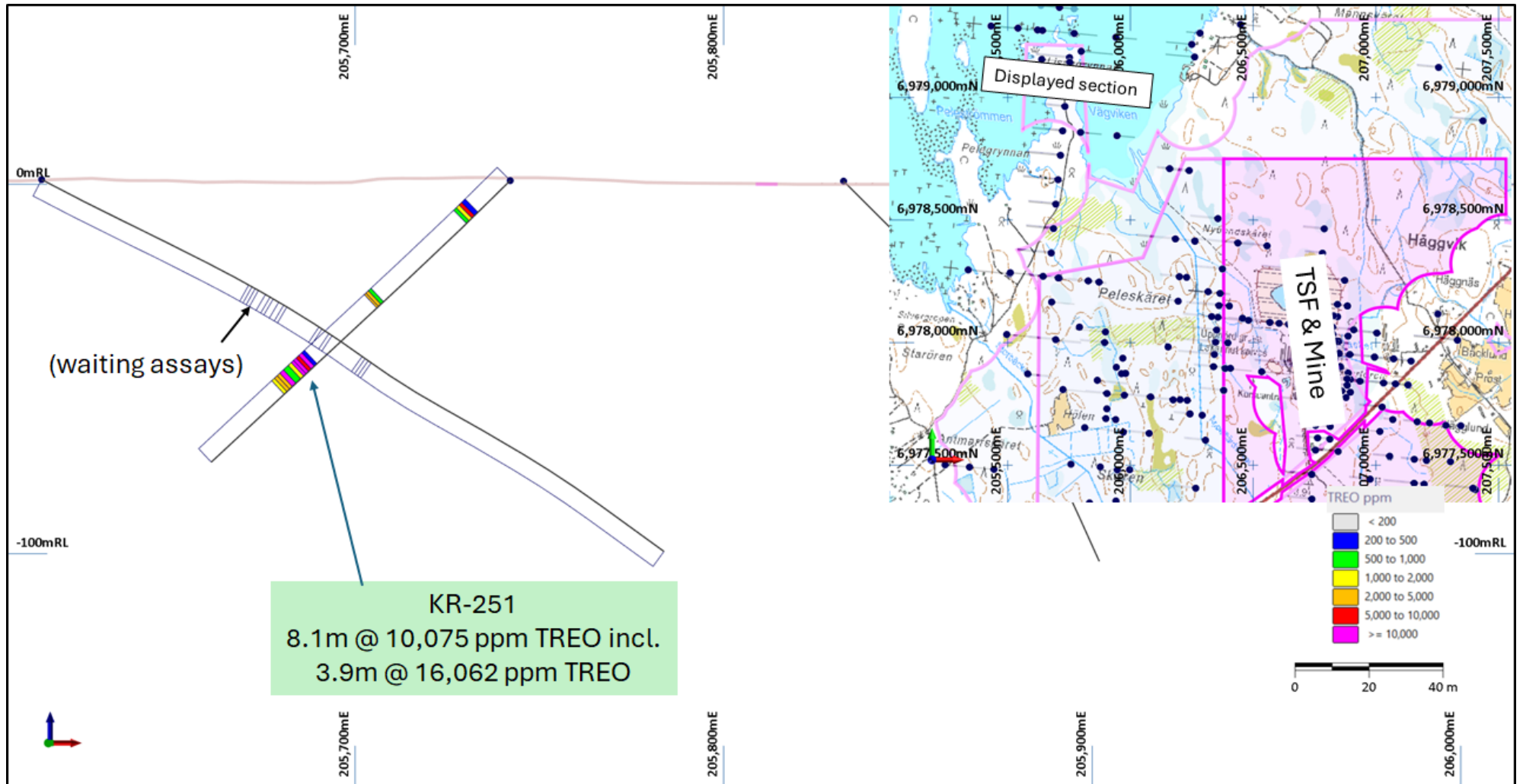


Figure 9: Cross Section showing the results of KR-251 which tested the promising Far Far West target, approximately 1.5 kilometres NW of the Korsnäs mine. Far Far west is one of at least four parallel mineralised structures on the property.

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 cobalt and precious metals projects in Slovakia and through its acquisition of the Finland Projects is in the process of acquiring prospective rare earth element (REE) and lithium projects. 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.

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Small diameter diamond drilling – approximately AQ and BQ size.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Historic Core preserved at government GTK facility in Loppi.</p>
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>The complete core is to be relogged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>½ or ¼ core cut with a thin diamond blade (due to the small diameter of the core).</p> <p>At this early stage no QC samples have been collected.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Samples are stored in the Loppi relogging facility. Core in good condition.</p> <p>Assays will be carried out by ALS, an internationally certified laboratory.</p> <p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	N/A.
Location of data points	<p>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.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	Hole locations determined from historical records and converted to ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	Only visible lead mineralisation was historically assayed. Prospech is targeting broader zones of REE mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were collected by GTK 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Prospech Limited has 100% interest in Bambra Oy ('Bambra'), a company incorporated in Finland.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 selvages within sub-horizontally foliated metamorphic terrain.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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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 ETRS-TM35FIN projection (EPSG:3067).

Table of collar specifications below:

Hole_ID	East (m)	North (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)
KR-026	206556.65	6978394.61	4.49	200.80	275.30	-40.00
KR-027	206437.66	6978406.44	4.02	236.52	275.30	-40.00
KR-028	206183.23	6978422.99	1.39	205.35	275.30	-40.00
KR-030	206793.74	6977259.39	1.50	227.66	275.30	-58.00
KR-035	206798.72	6977258.93	2.84	158.65	95.30	-52.00
KR-036	206728.65	6977166.18	1.79	135.10	275.30	-90.00
KR-040	206490.58	6977187.93	2.58	174.61	-	-90.00
KR-062	206767.66	6977162.04	1.45	173.93	275.30	-45.00
KR-063	206402.96	6978149.28	5.17	166.25	275.30	-39.00
KR-064	206456.61	6978099.64	4.00	199.56	95.30	-45.00
KR-066	206331.19	6978106.14	5.10	176.16	95.30	-42.00
KR-084	206827.77	6978109.37	3.80	121.48	275.30	-54.00
KR-087	206766.31	6978190.49	2.80	103.40	275.30	-57.00
KR-088	206764.14	6978166.17	2.90	80.64	275.30	-54.00
KR-091A	206773.84	6978260.34	2.72	78.55	275.30	-53.00
KR-091B	206773.84	6978260.34	2.72	158.34	275.30	-53.00
KR-095	206480.85	6978091.15	3.90	151.96	275.30	-54.00
KR-099	207155.86	6977426.15	3.92	193.11	275.30	-48.00
KR-112	206773.39	6977743.70	3.87	87.63	275.30	-54.00
KR-118	205581.35	6977872.82	3.59	157.18	95.30	-50.00
KR-120	206884.08	6978149.43	1.93	221.62	275.30	-55.00
KR-120-A	206884.08	6978149.43	1.93	35.78	275.30	-55.00
KR-152	207072.17	6977933.96	4.10	95.85	275.30	-58.00
KR-157	206815.57	6977855.24	3.70	170.67	275.30	-90.00
KR-160	206855.87	6977901.42	2.86	229.74	-	-90.00
KR-161	206810.98	6977806.12	3.32	128.60	275.30	-85.00
KR-175	206831.71	6977931.11	3.80	205.26	-	-90.00
KR-176	206804.50	6978059.28	3.00	232.53	-	-90.00
KR-178	206795.19	6978035.03	2.70	186.33	-	-90.00
KR-180	206807.47	6977983.63	3.00	167.82	-	-90.00
KR-181	206738.65	6977462.43	2.00	167.82	275.30	-45.00
KR-184	206753.94	6977561.50	4.25	121.26	275.30	-50.00
KR-186	206736.24	6977759.14	3.00	78.68	-	-90.00
KR-189	206742.39	6978039.96	2.50	73.22	275.30	-45.00
KR-190	206726.27	6977760.07	2.75	35.90	275.30	-75.00
KR-197	207056.82	6977533.19	4.20	184.57	-	-90.00
KR-214	207143.41	6977924.56	4.96	427.53	275.30	-70.00
KR-249	205723.94	6978863.81	0.40	200.24	275.30	-45.00
KR-250	205733.25	6978963.44	1.00	127.17	275.30	-45.00
KR-251	205742.57	6979063.07	1.00	111.08	275.30	-45.00
KR-252	206750.65	6977762.81	2.03	74.00	275.30	-45.00
KR-263	206878.51	6977775.99	2.75	150.10	275.30	-50.00
KR-268	206887.83	6977875.62	1.51	166.64	275.30	-55.00
KR-282	206754.29	6977661.97	3.32	100.00	275.30	-45.00
KR-283	206762.59	6977610.95	4.22	100.78	275.30	-45.00
KR-284	206812.40	6977606.29	4.27	200.60	275.30	-45.00
KR-301	205900.00	6977690.00	2.00	39.10	276.00	-60.00
KR-302	205940.00	6977686.00	2.00	33.10	276.00	-60.00
KR-303	205904.00	6977730.00	2.00	21.10	276.00	-60.00

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.

A minimum sample length is 1m generally but can be as low as 0.15m is observed in historical sampling.

