Prospech Limited
ABN 24 602 043 265

5 December 2025

COMMENCEMENT OF KORSNÄS DRILLING AND SEISMIC SURVEY RESULTS

Highlights:

- **A 1,600-metre diamond drilling program has commenced at the Korsnäs REE project to confirm the continuity, scale, and extensions of high-grade rare earth zones and to obtain additional material for ongoing metallurgical testwork.**
- **Preliminary results from the recent passive seismic (HVSR) orientation survey correlate strongly with historical gravity lows and reinforce the potential for additional mineralised zones along strike and at depth**.
- **Drilling data generated during this program will be incorporated into a planned update to the existing JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate.**
- **HVSR survey work has successfully mapped key contrasts between weathered carbonatite/skarn units and surrounding gneiss and has identified a new untested covered zone to the east for follow-up assessment**.

Prospech Limited (ASX: PRS, **Prospech** or **the Company**) advises that a **7-hole, 1,600-metre diamond drilling program** (Phase 2) has commenced at the Korsnäs REE Project in Finland.

The program is designed to:

- test down-dip and along-strike continuity of known high-grade REE lodes,
- improve geological control on the distribution of HREE-enriched zones, and
- obtain representative material to support metallurgical optimisation and flowsheet development.

To date, Prospech has drilled **6** holes at Korsnäs, complementing a comprehensive review of 479 historical drillholes, including the physical inspection, photography, and pXRF assessment of 275 holes.

No new assay results are reported in this announcement. The results cited below are previously released and unchanged. No new Exploration Results (as defined under the JORC Code, 2012) are reported in this announcement. The geological observations from the HVSR passive seismic survey are qualitative geophysical interpretations only.

Prospech Managing Director, Jason Beckton, commented:

"*The commencement of this drilling program marks a decisive step forward for Korsnäs. We now have a clear geological framework, a maturing metallurgical pathway, and geophysical tools that consistently point toward additional mineralised zones beyond the historically mined area.*

This program is designed to confirm extensions to high-grade lodes and generate fresh metallurgical material for flowsheet optimisation. Together with HVSR and gravity datasets, this work lays the foundation for a meaningful resource update in 2026."

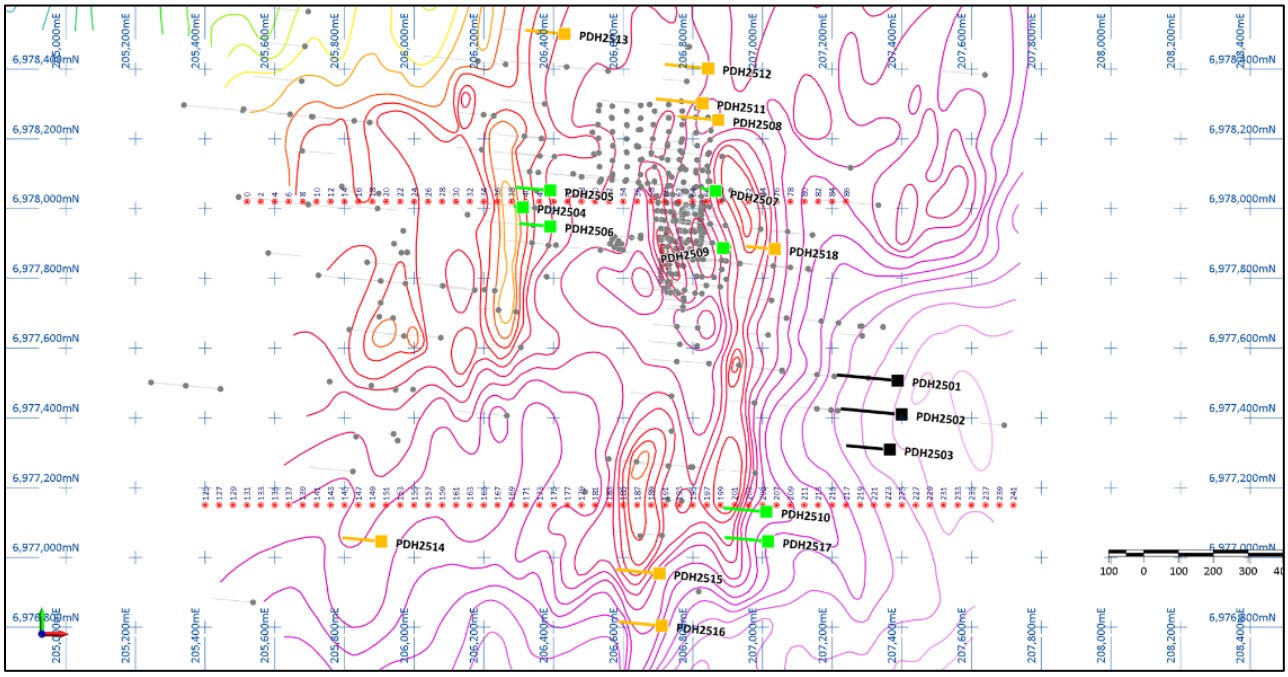

Figure 1. Map showing the locations of planned drill holes (green). Gravity contours shown -low anomalies, which strongly correlate with near-surface mineralisation. Coordinate reference system (ETRS-TM35FIN, EPSG:3067), East to right of page

Geological Context and Resource Position

Korsnäs hosts layered carbonatite–skarn zones up to 20 metres thick over ~5 km strike. The existing JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate is 13.5 Mt @ 1.02% TREO. This program does not modify that estimate but will provide data for an update planned for 2026. (Refer to ASX 22nd and 28th April 2025 PRS:ASX). Prospech confirms that Mr Jason Beckton was the Competent Person for the currently published Korsnäs Mineral Resource Estimate and continues in that role for all references to the existing Inferred Resource in this announcement.

Significant previously reported intercepts include:

- **KR-247: 6.30m @ 8,087 ppm TREO including 3.10m @ 11,589 ppm TREO**
- **KR-285: 7.75m @ 35,063 ppm TREO including 6.30m @ 41,581 ppm TREO**
- **SO-080: 28.70m @ 2,945 ppm TREO including 1.30m @ 10,938 ppm TREO**
- **SO-099: 1.40m @ 13,894 ppm TREO including 0.40m @ 28,498 ppm TREO**

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects previously released results and confirms that the form and context of the Competent Person's findings in the original announcements have not been materially modified.

Planned Drilling Program

A Table specifying the Phase 2 drilling plan is presented below.

PLAN HOLE	ACTUAL HOLE	EAST	NORTH	RL	Total Depth	EPSG	AZIMUTH Direction of drilling Front sight peg	DIP	COMMENT TARGET
PDH2504		206312.00	6978004.00	2.42	150.00	3067	**275.30**	-80.00	West 1. drilling and strong grav
PDH2505		206391.00	6978052.00	5.36	200.00	3067	**275.30**	-60.00	West 1. drilling and strong grav
PDH2506		206391.00	6977949.00	5.36	180.00	3067	**275.30**	-60.00	West 1. drilling and strong grav
PDH2507		206865.07	6978051.02	2.63	270.00	3067	**280.00**	-81.00	Thick Mine Zone
PDH2509	KR-311	206886.87	6977887.00	2.55	280.00	3067	**80.00**	-85.00	Mine Zone - down dip
PDH2510		207011.77	6977130.55	2.00	250.00	3067	**275.30**	-60.00	East 1 - south - good grav
PDH2517		207016.00	6977046.00	4.85	250.00	3067	**275.30**	-60.00	East 1 - south good grav
			Total		**1580m**				

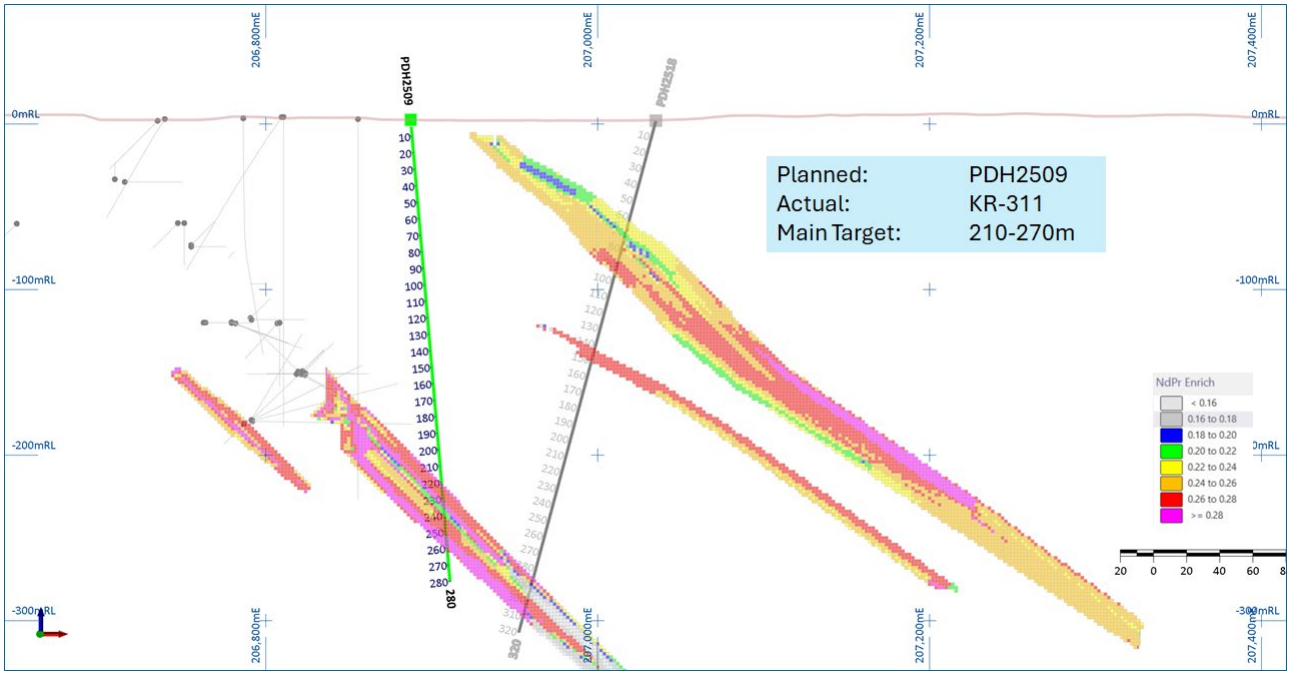

Figure 2. Cross section of planned hole PDH2509 (collared as KR311) which is predicted intersect REE mineralisation down dip from historical Korsnäs mine stopes. Coordinate reference system (ETRS-TM35FIN, EPSG:3067), East to right of page

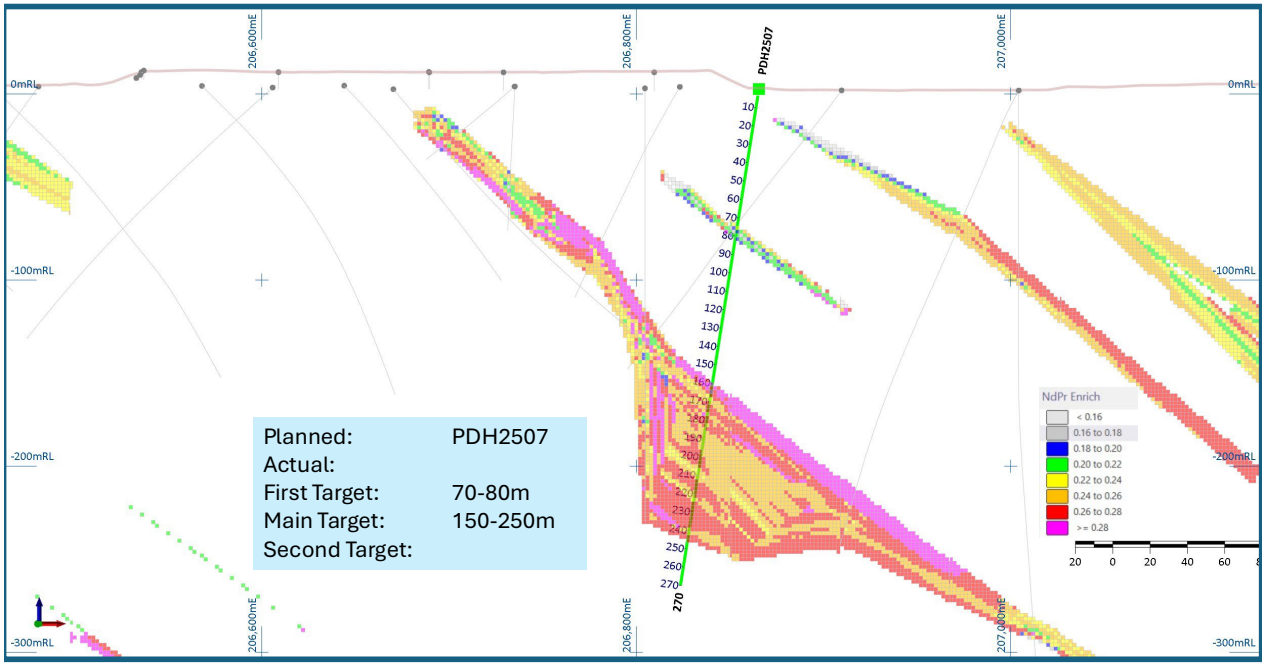

Figure 3: Cross-section of planned hole PDH2507, which is predicted to intersect multiple zones of high-grade REE mineralisation north of the historical Korsnäs mine stopes. Coordinate reference system (ETRS-TM35FIN, EPSG:3067), East to right of page

Figure 4 First hole of the Phase 2 drill program Pictured - KR-311 (PDH2509) set up and drilling. Korsnäs mine headframe in background, TSF upper right. Looking west.

Korsnäs Passive Seismic (HVSR) Orientation Survey Preliminary Results

Horizontal-to-Vertical Spectral Ratio (HVSR) method is a passive seismic technique used to estimate sediment thickness and depth to bedrock by analysing ambient seismic noise.

The HVSR passive seismic survey correlates strongly with historical gravity low anomalies interpreted to reflect carbonatite/skarn zones. The orientation program has also identified a new untested covered zone to the east.

HVSR data were collected using Tromino broadband sensors at nominal 40-metre station spacing. Each station recorded 15–20 minutes of ambient noise. Processing used Horizontal-to-Vertical Spectral Ratio inversion to estimate resonance frequency and inferred depth-to-contrast boundaries. Data were reviewed for noise contamination; stations near active machinery were excluded. HVSR provides qualitative structural and lithological contrast mapping, not grade estimation, and interpretations are subject to inherent limitations of passive seismic methods.

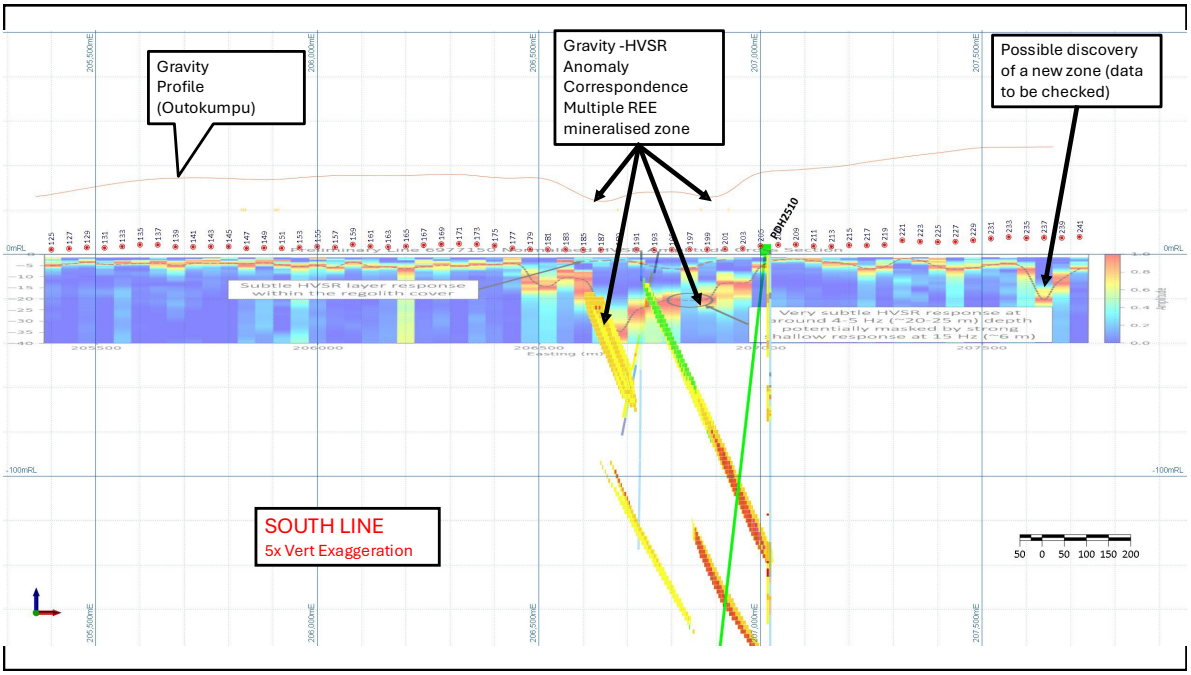

Figure 5: Data is being checked with a new untested covered zone to the East. Phase 3 drill targets already being generated.
Coordinate reference system (ETRS-TM35FIN, EPSG:3067), East to right of page

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. **Subject to shareholder approval at an upcoming EGM on 16 December 2025, Prospech Limited will be renamed to European Resources Limited.**

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Competent Person 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.

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.*	No new assays are reported. Historical AQ/BQ core stored at GTK Loppi. Prospech resampled using ½ or ¼ core depending on prior sampling. Thin-blade diamond saw used. Sampling targets REE-bearing carbonatite–skarn horizons.
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).*	Historical drilling: AQ/BQ diamond core. New program: NQ2/HQ3 diamond, wireline triple tube, standard downhole surveying..
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.*	Historical recovery generally good; core well preserved. Recovery will be measured systematically in new drilling.
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.*	Prospech relogging historical core systematically including lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation. Core photographed wet/dry.
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.*	Historic sampling biased to visually mineralised intervals. New samples prepared at GTK; assays planned at ALS. No QC applicable as no new assays reported.
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,*	Historical assay methods variably recorded. Modern ALS assays show consistency with historical values. New assays will use 4-acid ICP-MS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	Historical intersections verified where resampling possible. No twinning in this program. No adjustments applied.
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.*	Coordinates in ETRS-TM35FIN (EPSG:3067). Historical collars validated by maps and GPS. New collars will use DGPS.
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.*	Historical drilling spacing 50–200 m. Sampling historically selective; Prospech applying systematic approach..
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.*	Drilling largely perpendicular to steep-dipping lodes. Intercepts approximate true widths.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Historical samples transported by GTK; new samples will follow formal chain-of-custody.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audits completed; internal CP review completed

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Korsnäs: ML2021:0019 Hägg[2]; ML2025:0020 Hägg 2[2]; ML2024:0087 Hägg 3[2]; ML2024:0103 Petalax[1] — Finland — 100% 1 Tenement areas are reserved by Reservation Applications followed by Reservation Notifications then Exploration Permits approved by the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (**TUKES**), the Finnish mining authority. These Exploration Permit applications are currently in handling by TUKES. 2 These are Exploration Permits approved by TUKES
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration conducted by Outokumpu and GTK.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	REE mineralisation occurs in carbonatite–skarn lenses within amphibolite-grade metasediments, steeply dipping 45–70°.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	No new drill results reported; historical collar data previously disclosed.
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.*	Historical intercepts reported as downhole lengths; minimum samples 0.15–1 m; no metal equivalents.
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').*	Intersections generally approximate true widths.
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.*	Figures included in accompanying ASX release (plan, sections, HVSR interpretation). Coordinates shown on diagrams and scale.
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.*	All referenced historical data previously disclosed and representative..

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.*	HVSR passive seismic identifies new covered targets; correlates with gravity lows.
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.*	1,600 m drilling underway; additional HVSR/gravity follow-up planned; MRE update scheduled 2026.