



11 December 2025

CRITICAL MINERALS FOOTPRINT EXPANDED IN TIER-1 FINLAND – YTTRIUM, NIOBIUM AND HAFNIUM FOCUS

Highlights:

- **New Reservation Notification at Jokikangas covers 5,770 hectares; total tenure now spans 10,617 hectares across reservations and permits**
- **Publicly available data shows a strong NNE-trending Yttrium (Y)–Niobium (Nb) anomaly in the western quadrant of Prospech’s tenure, with reported values of up to 295 ppm Y and 337 ppm Nb in till**
- **European spot prices for Y-oxide have increased by more than 4,000% since January 2025, reaching around US\$270/kg¹, with Prospech’s expanded Jokikangas project targeting critical minerals including Y, Nb, and other HREEs in a stable EU-aligned jurisdiction**
- **Initial work program in planning, expected to include Passive Seismic (HVSR), base-of-till (BOT) drilling and test pitting**

Prospech Limited (ASX: PRS, **Prospech** or **the Company**) has significantly expanded its landholding at its Jokikangas critical minerals project in northern Finland (Figure 1), securing a larger position over a highly prospective yttrium, hafnium, niobium and heavy rare earth elements (**HREE**) corridor amid surging European prices for rare earths such as yttrium.

Finland is widely recognised as a Tier-1 mining jurisdiction, regularly ranking near the top of the Fraser Institute’s global investment attractiveness surveys (currently No. 1) for its stable regulatory framework, superior infrastructure and competitive power prices. Within this setting, Prospech is rapidly building a strong critical minerals footprint alongside its advanced Korsnäs REE Project.

Global supplies of yttrium and other rare earths have faced shortages following China’s export restrictions, threatening aerospace, energy and semiconductor production and sparking moves by Western governments including the EU to build new rare earth supply chains.

¹ Source: <https://www.reuters.com/business/aerospace-defense/new-rare-earth-crisis-is-brewing-yttrium-shortages-spread-2025-11-14/>



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Prospech Managing Director, Jason Beckton, commented:

“Jokikangas is exactly the kind of opportunity we want in the Company’s portfolio - a large, underexplored, critical-minerals footprint in a Tier-1 EU jurisdiction, backed by solid geochemical vectors and clear structural trends.

“The strength and coherence of the yttrium and niobium anomalism across our tenement position, combined with the NNE structural corridor and the aeromagnetics, gives us a compelling geological proposition at an early stage.

“Against an increasingly tight global supply backdrop for yttrium and heavy rare earths, we see Jokikangas as a high-option value project that complements our more advanced work at Korsnäs. Our next step is to get boots on the ground with HVSR, BOT drilling and test pitting to narrow down the best targets for follow-up drilling.”

Strong Tenure Position in a Strategic HFSE Corridor

Following the grant of the new Reservation Notification (5,770 hectares), Prospech’s Jokikangas project now covers 10,617 hectares, comprising:

- Reservation Notifications: 5,802 hectares
- Exploration Permit Application: 2,607 hectares
- Exploration Permit: 2,208 hectares

This consolidated land position covers a broad high-field-strength element (**HFSE**) corridor interpreted from publicly available Geological Survey of Finland (**GTK**) datasets and positions Prospech as one of the key holders of critical minerals ground in the country.

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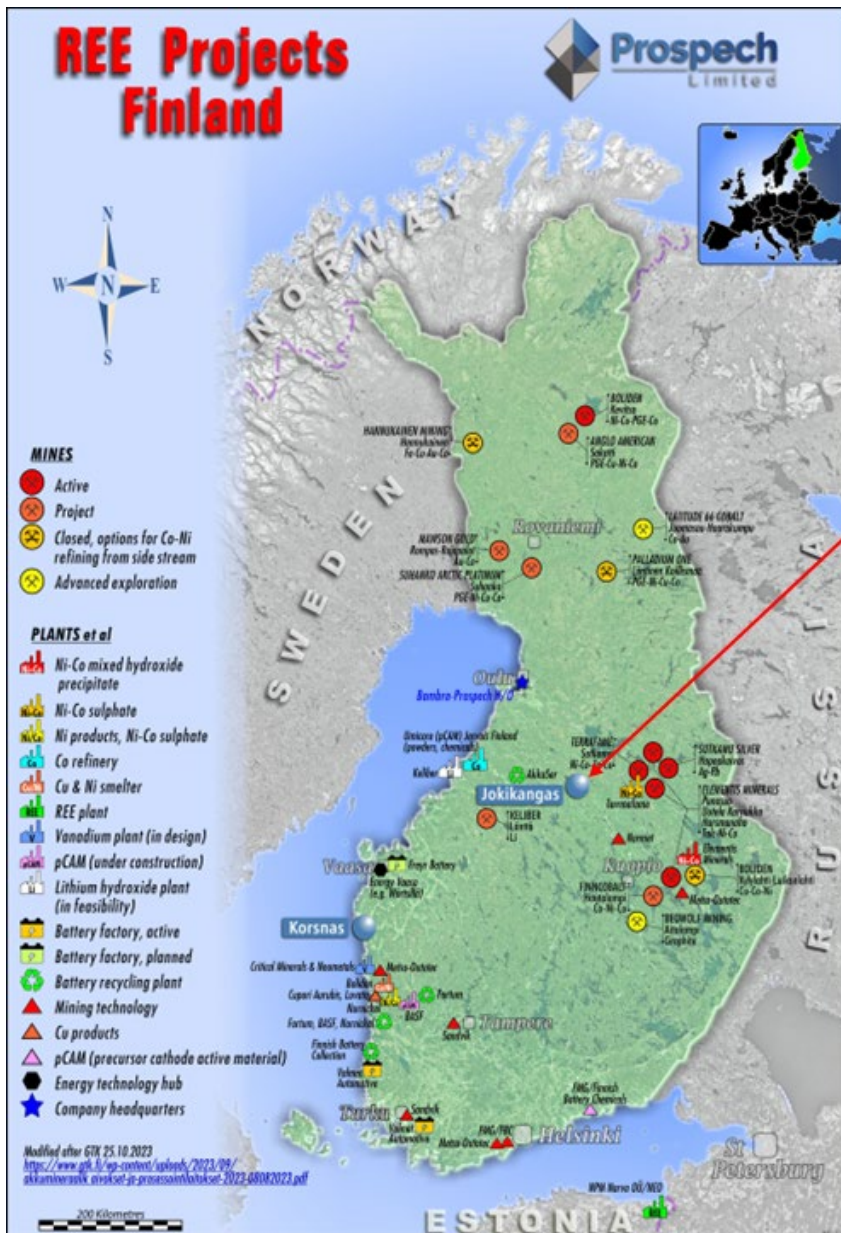


Figure 1: Map of Finland showing the locations of the Company's two REE/HFSE projects, Jokikangas and Korsnäs

Compelling Yttrium and Niobium Anomalism

GTK regional till-geochemical data define a pronounced NNE-trending zone of elevated yttrium within the western part of the Jokikangas project with the following values reported:

- Up to 295 ppm Y (Figure 2)
- Up to 337 ppm Nb (Figure 3)

The yttrium and niobium anomalies track along the same NNE trend, pointing to a coherent, structurally controlled HFSE system of direct interest for Y, Nb, Hf and HREE exploration potential.

Regional aeromagnetic data (total magnetic intensity) show complementary NNE structural trends, suggesting that the geochemical anomalism is linked to a broader, fault-controlled corridor which has seen little modern, systematic exploration.

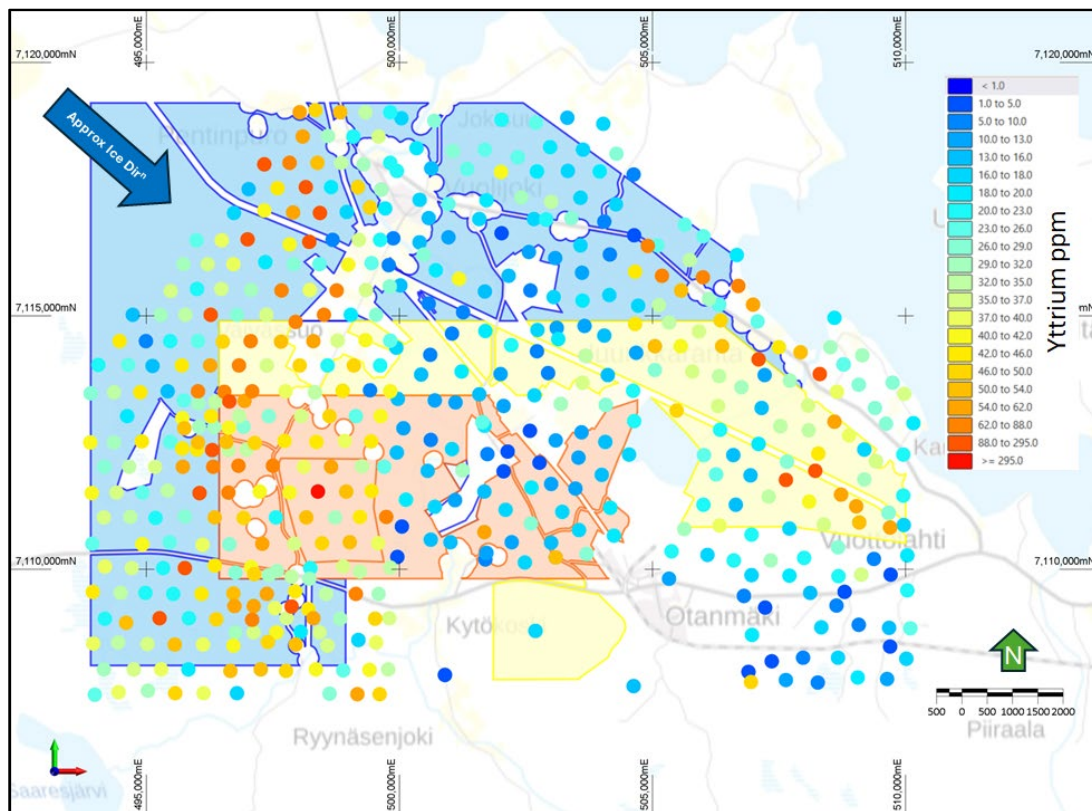


Figure 2: Jokikangas project tenure. Exploration Licences (orange), Exploration Licence Applications (Yellow) and Reservation Notifications (Blue). Yttrium till geochemistry (coloured dots with values according to the legend).

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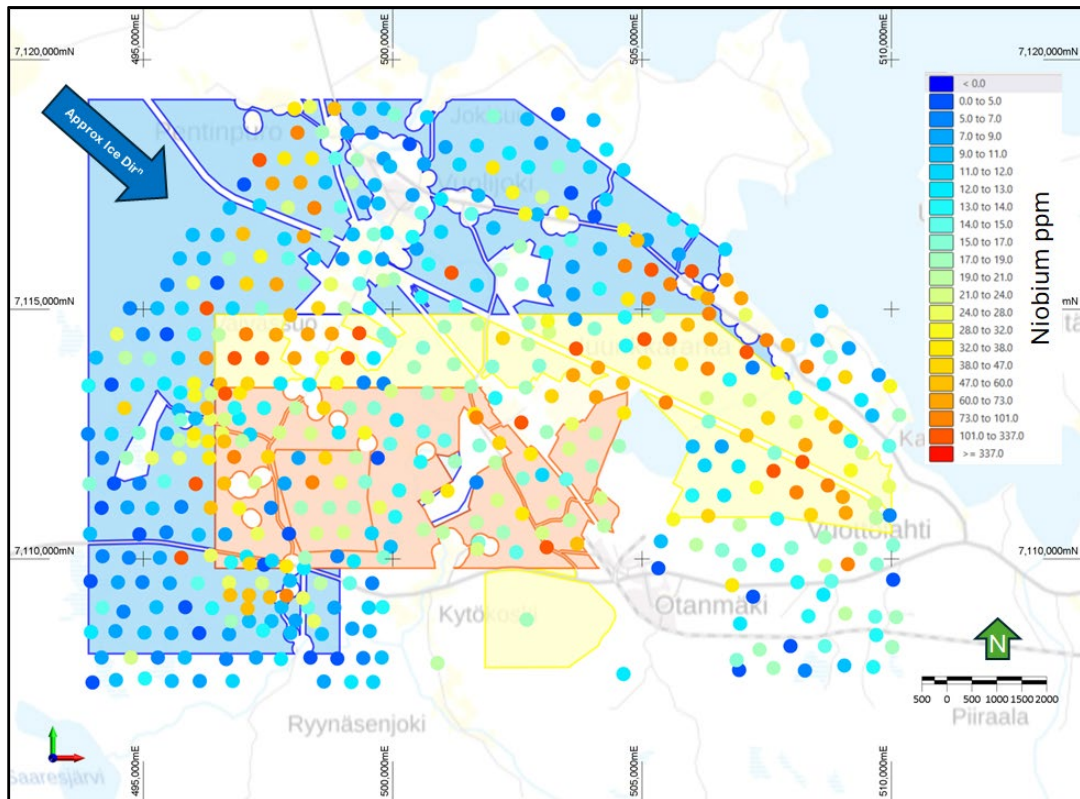


Figure 3: Jokikangas project tenure as per Figure 2. Niobium till geochemistry (coloured dots with values according to the legend).

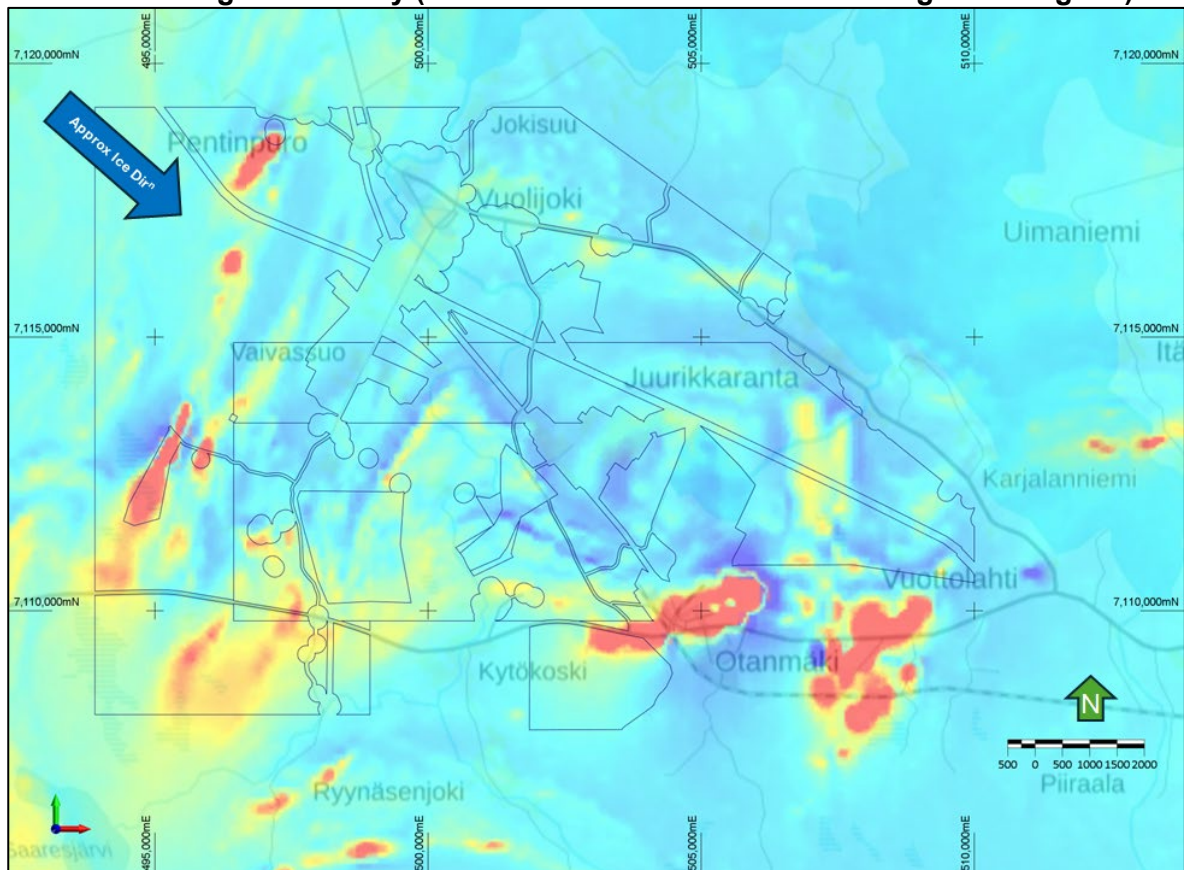


Figure 4: Heat map of publicly available GTK aeromagnetics (RTP total field) clearly showing the NNE trending anomalies supporting the trends observed in the till geochemistry.

Planned Exploration Program

In the context of tightening geopolitical conditions and well-documented supply constraints for yttrium and heavy rare earths, Prospech views Jokikangas as a highly leveraged early-stage opportunity within the EU.

The Company is currently planning an initial, low-impact reconnaissance program across the Jokikangas project to include:

- Passive Seismic (**HVSR**) surveys to map depth to basement and key structural breaks.
- Base-of-Till (**BOT**) drilling to obtain sub-glacial samples beneath transported cover.
- Test pitting to provide shallow stratigraphic control and material for first-pass geochemical and mineralogical work.
- Review historic drill core and collect samples where indicated.

Program design is being finalised and will be refined as additional data and permitting milestones are achieved.

Prospech recently announced the commencement of a 1,600 metre diamond drilling program at its Korsnäs REE Project (refer ASX release 5 December 2025), targeting a resource update in 2026 as the Company builds its rare earths resource base in Finland.

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 as European Resources Limited.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this Report that relates to the 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 – Jokikangas, Finland
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>Sampling reported in this announcement comprises historical and public-domain geochemical data collected by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) as part of its Kohteellinen moreenigeokemia (targeted till geochemistry) programs.</p> <p>The primary sample medium relevant to this release is C-horizon basal till, typically collected from shallow pits or hand-auger holes.</p> <p>The GTK dataset indicates:</p> <p>Sample media: dominantly till (material code MR; "till" in the dataset), with subordinate weathered bedrock, bedrock, silt and sand.</p> <p>Soil horizon: predominantly C horizon (soil_horizon_ = "C horizon"), with a very small proportion of B-horizon samples.</p> <p>Size fraction: mainly fine fraction <0.06 mm (fraction_ = "<0.06 mm"), with minor coarse fraction >2 mm.</p> <p>A total of 989 unique samples are recorded in the supplied sample metadata spreadsheet, of which ~1,300 records represent till samples (including multiple fractions and horizons at some sites).</p> <p>Multi-element analyses include Fe, Mn, Cr, Zn, Ni, Pb, Cu, Co, Mo, Ag, Nb, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Cd and F, reported in ppm.</p> <p>Prospect has not collected any new field samples at Jokikangas for this announcement; the release relies on GTK's historical sampling.</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>Not applicable.</p> <p>No drilling data are reported in this announcement.</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>Not applicable.</p> <p>No drilling data are reported in this announcement.</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.</i></p> <p><i>Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable for drilling.</p> <p>GTK metadata classify each sample by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ material (till, weathered bedrock, bedrock, silt, sand); ➤ soil horizon (B or C horizon), and ➤ particle-size fraction (primarily <0.06 mm). <p>These fields are considered equivalent to basic "logging" for geochemical sampling.</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</i></p>	<p>GTK protocols involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ collection of bulk C-horizon till, followed by ➤ preparation of a fine fraction (<0.06 mm) sub-sample for chemical analysis. <p>Sample mass is not recorded in the downloaded spreadsheets; however:</p> <p>GTK's national till programs are known to employ standardised</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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>procedures intended to obtain a representative fine fraction.</p> <p>The dataset includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ limited field duplicates (field_duplicate code "R" for three samples), and ➤ no combined samples (combined_sample field blank). <p>No further splitting or sub-sampling has been carried out by Prospech.</p> <p>Prospech uses the GTK data as supplied for orientation and targeting, not for resource estimation.</p>
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<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>Analyses were performed using GTK's established laboratory methods.</p> <p>In the supplied analytical spreadsheet, the following methods are recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Method 111E – used for Nb and Y (720 analyses each). ➤ Method EDX – used for a minor subset of Nb and Y (62 analyses each). ➤ Methods 511A and 514A (FAAS) – used for several base metals (e.g. Fe, Mn, Cr, Zn, Ni, Pb, Cu, Co, etc.). ➤ Additional methods (A61, 200I) – used for certain elements (e.g. F, Cd) as indicated in the dataset. <p>All results are reported in ppm. Detection limits and full digestion details are not provided in the spreadsheets but are governed by GTK's internal QA/QC protocols and are widely used in Finnish regional exploration.</p> <p>There is no evidence in the supplied dataset of systematic analytical problems. Occasional zeros or below-detection values are appropriately recorded as such.</p> <p>Prospech has not yet conducted independent check assaying; at this early stage the GTK data are considered suitable for defining regional geochemical anomalies and trends, but are not used for any Mineral Resource estimation.</p>
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Prospech has not re-sampled GTK sites nor re-analysed the original material.</p> <p>The Company has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ downloaded the GTK datasets directly, ➤ checked sample identifiers, locations and element values for internal consistency, and ➤ confirmed that the spatial patterns in Y and Nb reported in this announcement reproduce the trends visible in the original data. <p>No adjustments, compositing or grade capping have been applied to the original assay values.</p> <p>Data used for mapping are the raw point analyses from GTK.</p>
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>Sample coordinates in the metadata spreadsheet are given as Easting and Northing in metres. These are understood to be in Finland's national grid (e.g. ETRS-TM35FIN) as per GTK standard practice.</p> <p>The Jokikangas dataset covers approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Easting: ~493,900 m to 510,200 m ➤ Northing: ~7,107,500 m to 7,119,100 m <p>Prospech has not independently surveyed GTK sample locations. Given the regional nature of the data, any small positional errors are not considered material to the interpretations in this announcement.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>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.</i>	<p>The combined metadata file contains 533 unique sample locations, with multiple media/fractions at some sites.</p> <p>Nearest-neighbour analysis of the sample locations indicates: a typical sample spacing of ~300–500 m, with a minimum spacing of ~50 m and maximum spacings exceeding 2 km along edges of the sampled area.</p> <p>The dataset represents a regional-scale geochemical screening grid, not a detailed project-scale grid.</p> <p>The data spacing is considered appropriate for identifying regional-scale geochemical trends and defining anomalous corridors (such as the NNE Y–Nb trend described in the announcement), but not for detailed resource estimation.</p> <p>No compositing has been performed; each GTK sample is treated as a single data point.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>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.</i>	<p>GTK targeted till samples were collected on regional traverses designed for national/regional mapping. The sampling was not designed specifically around the structural interpretation now used by Prospech.</p> <p>Subsequent interpretation shows that elevated Y and Nb values define a NNE-trending corridor in the western part of the tenement package, which is consistent with NNE-trending structures evident in aeromagnetic data.</p> <p>Given the nature of the media (till) and the regional sample spacing, any orientation bias is expected to be low, and the data are suitable for identifying geochemical trends but not detailed structural controls.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<p>Sample collection, transport and storage were managed by GTK under its national protocols at the time of sampling.</p> <p>Prospech has not handled the physical samples; it relies on GTK’s chain-of-custody procedures for historical data.</p> <p>There is no information to suggest that sample security was compromised, and the data are widely used by industry and government.</p>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<p>No formal external audit of the GTK dataset has been commissioned by Prospech.</p> <p>Prospech’s Competent Person has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ reviewed the GTK metadata and analytical fields, ➤ checked basic statistics (ranges, distributions) for key elements (e.g. Y and Nb), and ➤ confirmed that the dataset behaves as expected for a regional till program. <p>The Competent Person considers the data appropriate to support qualitative statements about anomalous Y–Nb trends and target definition as presented in this announcement.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i>	<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</p>

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		<p>engaged for such purposes.</p> <p>The Company is the manager of operations in accordance with generally accepted mining industry standards and practices.</p> <p>The Jokikangas project area is located in northern Finland.</p> <p>Tenure relevant to this announcement (approximate areas):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reservation Notification: 5,802 ha ➤ Exploration Permit Application: 2,607 ha ➤ Exploration Permit: 2,208 ha ➤ Total tenure considered in this announcement: 10,617 ha. <p>All tenure is either granted or under application in accordance with Finnish mining and exploration legislation.</p> <p>There are no known impediments to obtaining and maintaining the tenements, subject to normal regulatory processes</p> <p>The Jokikangas project's tenure is secured by these tenements</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Area Ha</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jylhy</td> <td>Reservation Notification</td> <td>5770.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tervahauta</td> <td>Reservation Notification</td> <td>32.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honkamaki 2</td> <td>EP Application</td> <td>2607.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honkamaki</td> <td>Exploration Permit</td> <td>1857.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jokikangas</td> <td>Exploration Permit</td> <td>350.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Type	Area Ha	Jylhy	Reservation Notification	5770.1	Tervahauta	Reservation Notification	32.1	Honkamaki 2	EP Application	2607.3	Honkamaki	Exploration Permit	1857.7	Jokikangas	Exploration Permit	350.4
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Jokikangas	Exploration Permit	350.4																		
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	All sampling and assaying reported in this announcement were carried out by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) under its national targeted till geochemistry programs.																		
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Jokikangas area lies within a broader high-field-strength element (HFSE) belt in northern Finland, prospective for: yttrium, heavy rare earth elements (HREEs), hafnium and niobium.</p> <p>Mineralisation in the broader district is associated with REE–HFSE-bearing bodies and pegmatite-related systems (e.g. fergusonite, allanite, columbite–tantalite), rather than classic carbonatite-hosted styles.</p> <p>The GTK till data used in this announcement do not directly sample mineralised bedrock but are used to define dispersion patterns and anomalous corridors at surface.</p> <p>The GTK till geochemical data are regional in nature and are not sufficient on their own to define a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve at Jokikangas.</p>																		

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<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does</i></p>	<p>Not applicable.</p> <p>No drilling or drill results are reported</p>

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<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p>not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>No compositing, length-weighting or cut-off grade strategies have been applied to the GTK datasets.</p> <p>For the purposes of mapping and defining anomalous trends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ individual sample values are plotted at their recorded locations, and ➤ visual emphasis (e.g. colour scales, symbol sizes) may be applied in figures to highlight higher Y and Nb values. <p>Any references in the text to “anomalous” or “elevated” values (e.g. “up to 295 ppm Y”, “up to 337 ppm Nb”) refer to raw sample values and are intended for qualitative target definition only.</p>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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’).</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p> <p>The announcement reports only surface/till geochemistry and does not discuss mineralised widths or drill intercepts.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Maps and images to be included in the announcement are expected to show:</p> <p>Finland location and PRS tenements, including the Jokikangas project area.</p> <p>Yttrium till geochemistry (GTK data) over the Jokikangas tenements, highlighting the NNE trend and maximum values.</p> <p>Niobium till geochemistry (GTK data) over the same area, showing the parallel NNE trend.</p> <p>Aeromagnetic total-field image illustrating the underlying NNE structural fabric.</p> <p>All diagrams are conceptual and for illustrative purposes, intended to show spatial relationships between geochemical anomalies, structure and tenement boundaries.</p>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<p>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.</p>	<p>This announcement refers to:</p> <p>the overall distribution of Y and Nb values in the GTK till dataset, and</p> <p>the identification of a NNE-trending corridor of elevated values in the western part of Prospech’s tenure.</p> <p>Both the presence of high values (e.g. up to 295 ppm Y and up to ~337 ppm Nb within the PRS area) and the broader background distributions are considered in defining “anomalous” trends.</p> <p>No selective reporting of isolated, extreme values has been used to misrepresent the tenor or continuity of anomalies.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Additional publicly available GTK datasets (e.g. aeromagnetics) have been used to:</p> <p>define structural trends, and</p> <p>provide context for the Y–Nb geochemical corridor.</p> <p>No geophysical surveys or other exploration activities have yet been conducted by Prospech on the ground at Jokikangas</p>
<i>Further work</i>	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p>	<p>Prospech intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ refine the interpretation of the Y–Nb anomalous corridor using GTK data,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ integrate till geochemistry with additional public-domain datasets (e.g. radiometrics, other geochem layers), ➤ design and implement an initial field program that may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Passive Seismic (HVSr) to define bedrock topography and key structures beneath cover, ▪ Base-of-till (BOT) drilling to obtain sub-glacial samples closer to bedrock, and ▪ pitting for shallow stratigraphic and geochemical control. <p>Follow-up work is expected to define specific bedrock targets for future drilling</p>