

ASX Announcement

24 September 2025

Exploration Results Validate Copper Potential at Kitumba 27715 Project -Target B1

Geological field mapping and sampling program identified a 40m copper-bearing strike and remains open

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Detailed geological field mapping and sampling program at Target B1 confirms consistent copper mineralisation across 40m strike.
- Best pit-grab sample returned 0.80% Cu and averaged 0.34% Cu over a 10m wide quartzite unit.
- Best trench intersection returned 0.19% Cu over 7m demonstrates mineralisation and remains open laterally and along strike.
- Follow up program to include 600m trenching program spaced ~60m apart and a 30 hectare Induced Polarisation survey ("I.P.") over the target.

Patriot Resources Limited ("Patriot", "PAT" or the "Company"), is pleased to announce positive assays from the recent channel sampling program on Target B1 within Kitumba 27715 project, Zambia.

A detailed channel sampling program was recently completed across two historical trenches (*OTR01 and OTR02*) complemented by grab sampling from two artisanal pits (*Pit 1 and Pit 2*) located between the trenches. This work followed up on the initial mapping and pXRF program conducted at the start of the year, which first identified copper mineralisation within the pits¹.

Results from trench OTR02 averaged **0.19% Cu over 7m (0m-7m)**, while rock grab samples from the two pits returned an average grade of **0.34% Cu over a 10m wide carbonaceous quartzite horizon**. Surface sampling has now defined a **40m NE-SW copper-bearing strike**, with strong potential for both lateral and along strike extensions based on field mapping observations. To advance the target, the Company is now planning a detailed follow up trenching program and I.P. survey over the target to identify subsurface sulphide zones.

¹ ASX Announcement – Ultra High Grade Copper Occurrences Identified and Validated - 24 March 2025



PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Kitumba 27715 Project is located 13km North-West of Mumbwa town, and approximately 150km North-West of Lusaka, Zambia. The large-scale exploration licence (tenement number 27715-HQ-LEL), covers ~25,511 hectares (255km²). Target B1 lies ~15km South-East of the Sinomine Kitumba deposit. The licence is prospectively located within the Kitumba Iron Oxide Copper Gold formation (“IOCG”) corridor, where the Hook Granitoid Suite intrudes a sequence of carbonates and calc-arenites interlayered with shales and siltstones of the Katanga Supergroup.

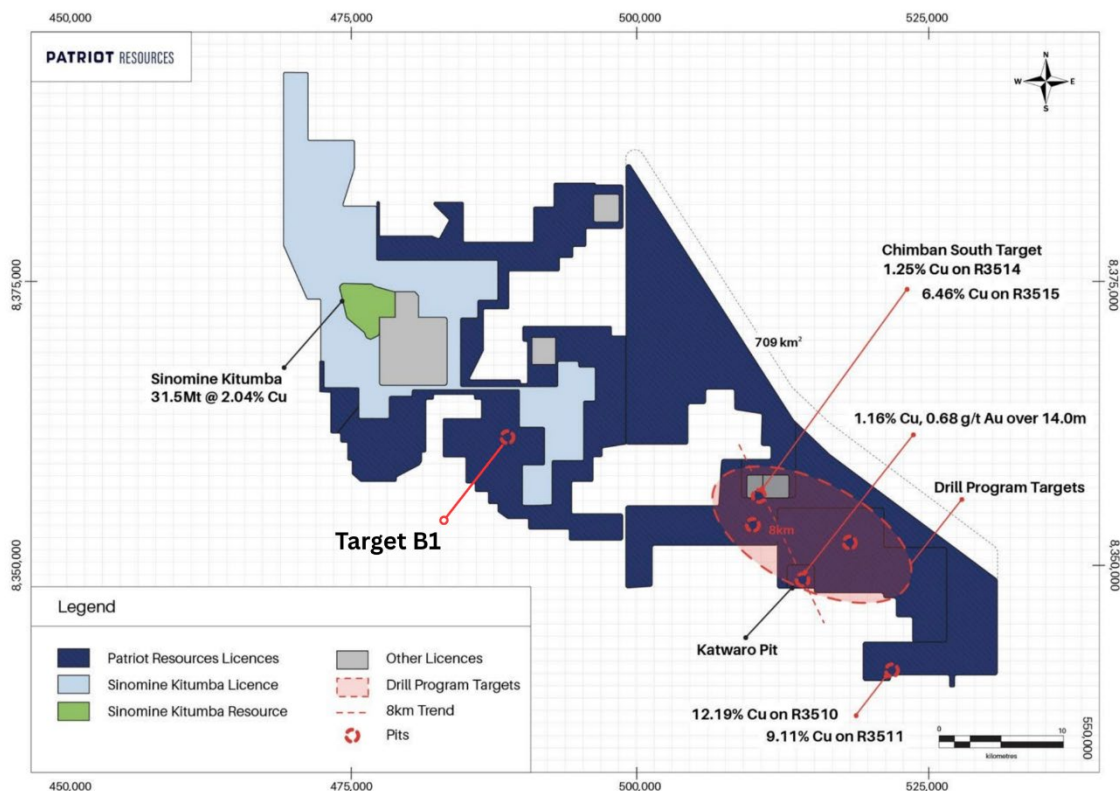


Figure 1: Patriot Licences tenure showing location of Target B1

WORK DONE

The two historical trenches were cleaned using picks and shovels prior to geological mapping and sampling. Each trench measured on average ~59m long, 1m wide, 1m deep and running West-East, oblique to the main structure. The host rock sequences comprises of sandstone with intercalations of shale and quartzite. The quartzite is limonitic, carbonaceous, brecciated and shows visible chalcopyrite and malachite staining. The quartzite trends NE-SW and is steeply dipping.





Figure 2: Channel sampling at trench OTR02

A total of 144 rock-chip samples, including QAQC samples, were collected during the program and samples were sent to a certified lab for copper analysis. Assay results confirmed positive copper mineralisation from both trench OTR02 and the artisanal pits.



RESULTS

The results confirm consistent copper mineralisation, with trench OTR02 averaging **0.19% Cu over 7m (0m-7m)**, and grab samples from the two artisanal pits averaged **0.34% Cu over a 10m wide carbonaceous quartzite unit**.

Surface sampling has now defined a 40m mineralised strike from the channel assays with possibility of extension based on field mapping observations. Importantly, trench OTR02 was terminated prematurely within the copper bearing quartzite, suggesting the mineralisation continues laterally beyond the exposed section. To advance the Project, the Company will conduct a follow up trenching program together with I.P. survey. A total of 600m of trenching has been planned for Phase 1 with trenches spaced approximately 60m apart. A 30 hectare I.P. survey block has been proposed over the target to effectively detect disseminated copper sulphides.

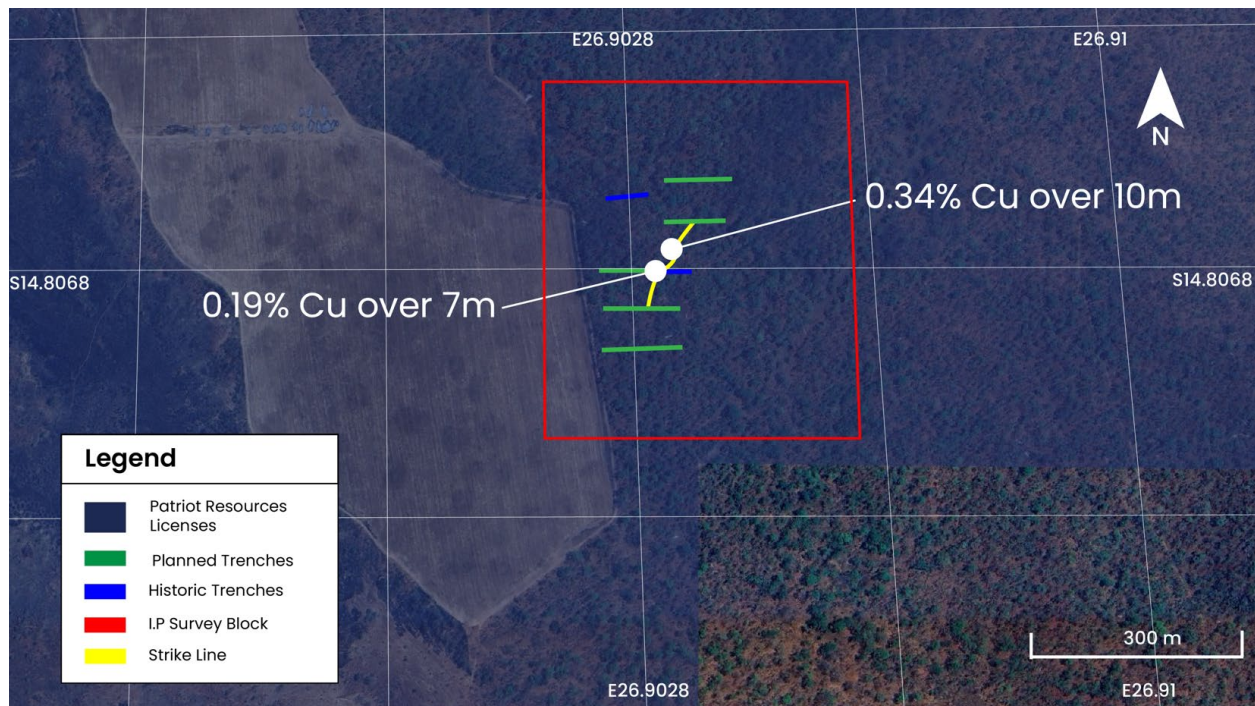


Figure 3: Map showing channel sampling intersections and proposed trenching and geophysical survey block

NEXT STEPS

- Conduct a follow up trenching program targeting lateral and strike extensions
- I.P. survey to map subsurface sulphidic zones



Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements in this announcement relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company and its business (including its projects). These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Results is based on information compiled by Mr Eugene Gotor, a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gotor is the Company's Chief Geologist and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 Gotor consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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About Patriot Resources Limited

Patriot Resources Limited (**ASX: PAT**) is an Australian exploration company committed to discovering and developing high-value battery and critical mineral assets. The Company targets jurisdictions with tier-1 geological potential, supportive infrastructure, and clear pathways to development. Patriot combines disciplined exploration with strategic partnerships to advance projects capable of near-term development while maintaining a long-term growth pipeline. The Company's approach emphasises capital efficiency, scalability, and alignment with the global energy transition. Through a diversified portfolio and an experienced leadership team, Patriot is well-positioned to deliver shareholder value in a rapidly evolving resource sector.

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APPENDIX 1: Positions of trenches and pits (*WGS84, Zone 35S*)

ID	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	LENGTH
OTR1 START	489510	8363148	1310	69
OTR1 END	489582	8363158	1310	
OTR2 START	489575	8363031	1310	48
OTR2 END	489620	8363034	1310	
PIT1 E1	489603	8363058	1310	
PIT1 E2	489603	8363061	1310	
PIT1 E3	489602	8363062	1310	
PIT2 W0	489616	8363063	1310	
PIT2 W1	489614	8363062	1310	
PIT2 W2	489614	8363062	1310	
PIT2 W3	489616	8363069	1310	

APPENDIX 2: Significant Assays from Target B1

TRENCH_ID	From(m)	To(m)	Sample ID	Grade_Cu (%)
OTR01	44.00	45.00	R3570	0.07
OTR01	45.00	46.00	R3571	0.12
OTR01	46.00	47.00	R3572	0.10
OTR02	0.00	1.00	M2503	0.11
OTR02	1.00	2.00	M2504	0.09
OTR02	2.00	3.00	M2505	0.09
OTR02	3.00	4.00	M2506	0.62
OTR02	4.00	5.00	M2508	0.14
OTR02	5.00	6.00	M2509	0.18
OTR02	6.00	7.00	M2510	0.11
OTR02	29.00	30.00	M2536	0.09
OTR02	30.00	31.00	M2537	0.12
OTR02	43.00	44.00	M2552	0.05
OTR02	44.00	45.00	M2553	0.08
OTR02	45.00	46.00	M2554	0.09
PIT2	W0	W1	M2555	0.31
PIT2	W1	W2	M2556	0.80
PIT2	W2	W3	M2557	0.23
PIT2	W3	W4	M2558	0.40
PIT1	E0	E1	M2559	0.18
PIT1	E1	E2	M2560	0.23
PIT1	E2	E3	M2561	0.23

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.	- For trenches, systematic channel sampling was done using the geological hammer and chisel, chipping across lithologies at 1 meter intervals. - For grab sampling, zones were demarcated prior, approximately 2m wide and random chip sampling was restricted within the same zone (W0-W1, E0-E1 etc). - All samples were geologically logged on-site, bagged into sample plastic bags and tied - Approximately 1.5kg - 2.0kg of material was chipped per sample and sent to Alfred Knight lab in Kitwe, Zambia for copper analysis. - Sampling techniques for field duplicate samples is discussed at Quality of assay data.
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).	No drilling included in the announcement
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.	No drilling included in the announcement
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.	Channel & Grab Samples - Rock channel samples were collected across lithological units using a geological hammer and chisel to cut rock chips. - Bias was minimized though it cannot be totally avoided due to the nature of the sampling method. - Geological data is recorded in the field using analog methods.

	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Data recorded includes GPS location, Prospect location, exposure type, lithology, alteration and potential mineralisation. - Photographs were taken on areas of interest. - Alteration and mineralisation are preliminary determined by field observations.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- High quality sampling procedures and appropriate sample preparation techniques were followed. - Several standards (commercial certified reference material) were inserted at intervals of 2 in 20 in rotation. Immediately following a blank, a standard was inserted. - Field duplicates were inserted at rate of 1 in 20. - Sample size (approximately 2kg in mass) considered appropriate to the grain size of material being sampled.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <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>	- In addition to the laboratory's own quality control ("QC") procedure(s), the company regularly inserts its own QC samples, with 15% of samples in reported results corresponding to an inserted combination of certified reference materials (standards), certified blank material, field duplicate. - Certified laboratories utilised (Alfred Knight, Zambia), appropriate technique for elements assayed. - All samples have been prepared, crushed, pulverised and assayed at the lab - The entire sample < 2.0 Kg is dried in an electric oven set at 105°C + 5 °C for 4 or more hours (drying time dependent on moisture content), then crushed to 90% passing 2.36mm, split 0.25-1Kg and pulverized to 85% passing 75µm - Mixed acid (HNO3/HClO4/HCl/HF) digest was used, 0.4g sample bulk to 100mls with AAS finish. - For field duplicates, samples were cone and quartered in the field to create the duplicate - QA/QC monitored on the entire batch, re-analysis proposed where errors exceeded set limits

		• QAQC conducted by both company and laboratory suggests the quality of the assay data and laboratory test are satisfactory for the style of mineral exploration program
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• All geological data including the coordinates, lithological observations, strike, dip and mineralisation etc. was recorded on prepared logging templates in the field by the geologist, then inserted into Excel spreadsheet template (2021). • All data was ultimately stored into Microsoft Access database and shared with relevant members. • Reported intersections are calculated by the geologists • Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored into the company database.
Location of data points	• <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• GPS locations were recorded in WGS84 UTM Zone 35 South using a Garmin GPS66s model • All geologically relevant features, i.e. pit workings, trenches, sampling points were surveyed by the handheld GPS • No DGPS survey was undertaken for this current work
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• The nature of this exploration phase is target generated and still early stage. • Data spacing and distribution is not yet sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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>	• Channel sampling was done across lithological units at 1 meter intervals thereby reducing bias • The orientation of trenches and channel sampling is oblique to mapped orientations of mineralised targets inside the trench. • For grab sampling bias cannot be totally eliminated though it was minimised.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All samples were tagged and bagged in sample plastics before driving them to the campsite for storage. • Sample batches were created at the campsite, bagged and tied in polyweave bags before transportation to the lab using a company vehicle.

<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	- No audits of the sampling procedures or protocols has taken place as yet. - A review of all samples including mineralised intercepts was undertaken by the Chief Geologist.
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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.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	- The large-scale Licence 27715-HQ-LEL covering Target B1 in Mumbwa is held by Newlight Nominees Zambia Limited (Zambia), with Patriot Resources Limited exercising an option to own 80% interest in the large-scale Licence. - The Licence is active and valid till 30/05/2027 and covers 25,511.29 Ha.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- A regional geological map, 1:100,000 covering the Licence from the Geological Survey department, Zambia, 1998. - During the 1990's Billiton conducted soil geochemical surveys over the Licence - A regional airborne magnetics survey was done over the area in 2004 by BHP Billiton and Blackthorn Resources. - Sinomine Kitumba conducted geochemical soil sampling and drilling recently within the area
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- Sequences of carbonates and calc-arenites interlayered with shales and siltstones of the Katanga Supergroup can be mapped over the Licence. - The geological setting is structurally controlled with major NW-SE, N-S and NE-SW trending faults
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the</i>	<i>No drilling included in the announcement</i>

	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.	
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.	• No lower or upper limit to Cu grades has been applied and all metal grades are reported as single element (Cu) • An average grade (Cu) respectively of the entire assays was calculated for reporting purposes. • No metal equivalent reported in this report
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').	• The geometry of any mineralised bodies is unknown at this stage. • Due to the very early nature and style of the exploration undertaken it cannot be known if intercepts reported represent true widths of mineralised structures, lodes or zones.
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.	• See body of announcement and appendix for plans showing project location, mapping interpretation, and tables of sampling results.
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 results of mineralised material have been reported, including low grade assays as well as positive (cut-off) grades (>0.10% Cu) • This report discusses the findings of recent reconnaissance sampling and field mapping observations.
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.	• Relevant data has been reported, refer to references in the text.
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.	• Patriot Resources Limited is planning further exploration work programs, including trenching and geophysical surveys.