ASX Announcement

30 October 2025

Patriot Expands Copper-Gold Footprint with Successful Completion of Phase 1 Trenching at Kitumba

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Phase 1 trenching program completed at Target B1 within the Kitumba Project, with 344m excavated from a planned total program of 600m.**
- **Surface copper footprint expanded from 40m to ~200m in strike length and 20-30m in width, remaining open along strike.**
- **Strongly limonitic, carbonated, and silicified zones mapped, with widths potentially tripling the previously interpreted mineralised zone.**
- **Visible copper minerals including *malachite, chrysocolla,* and *chalcopyrite* observed across multiple trenches.**
- **A total of 337 field samples (excluding QAQC samples) now at lab with copper, gold and zinc assays expected this quarter.**
- **Ground magnetics and Induced Polarization (I.P.) surveys are scheduled to follow, designed to map subsurface structures, detect disseminated copper sulphides and refine future drilling targets.**

Patriot Resources Limited ("**Patriot",** "**PAT**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the successful completion of a 344m trenching program at its Target B1 within Kitumba 27715 project, Zambia ("Kitumba"). The Phase 1 program utilised a local TLB Mahindra SX90 machine and was aimed at investigating shallow mineralised zones. Assays from this program are expected this quarter as samples are now at the lab.

This work followed up the historical trench sampling exercise conducted last month, where OTR02 averaged 0.19% Cu over 7m *(0m-7m)* while rock grab samples from the two historical pits averaged 0.34% Cu over a 10m wide carbonaceous quartzite zone, see announcement dated 24 September 2025**.**

The Company is making final preparations to start ground magnetics and I.P. survey over the target to map structures and detect subsurface sulphidic zones.

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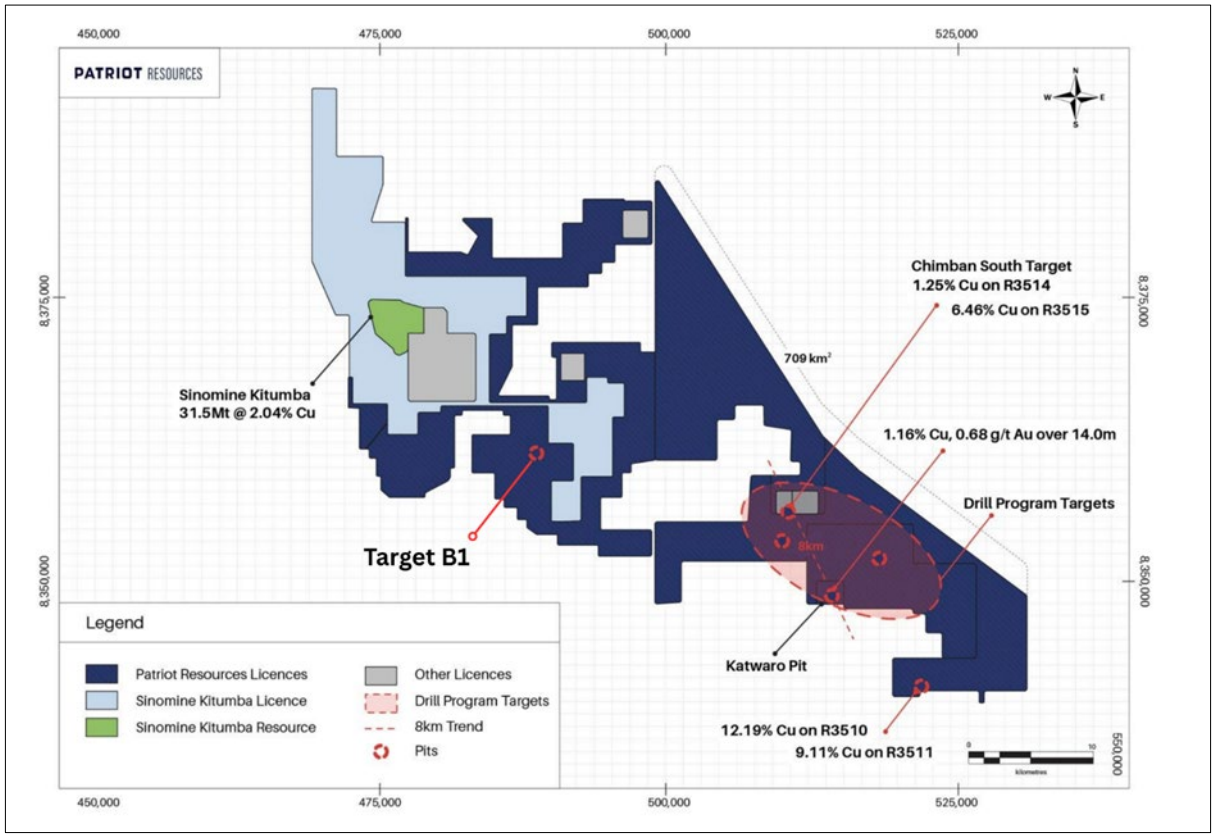

Figure 1: Patriot Licences tenure showing location of target B1.

WORK DONE

A total of 344m was trenched as part of the planned 600m program, successfully exposing multiple mineralised zones warranting follow-up work. The balance of the remaining program meters will be used to investigate parallels and strike extensions once geophysical surveys are completed. Trenches were spaced approximately 60-80m apart and averaged 69m in length, 1.6m depth, 0.80m width and running roughly West to East. The host rocks are sandstone and mudstone with intercalations of shale and quartzite. The contacts are brecciated, limonitic, and shows visible copper minerals *(malachite, chrysocolla and chalcopyrite)* in some parts.

Figure 2: Mahindra SX90 TLB trenching on TBTR03.

Figure 3: Completed TBTR04 trench exposing limonitic alteration on walls and floor.

Sampling was done using a geological hammer and chisel to systematically collect a continuous chip channel sample along the bottom trench wall at 1m intervals. A total of 337 rock-chip samples were collected from five trenches excluding QAQC samples. Samples have been dispatched to a certified lab for copper, gold and zinc analysis and results are expected this quarter. A potential 200m strike, 20-30m wide zone has been defined on surface from trench mapping observations. This would significantly expand the surface copper bearing zone footprint both laterally and along strike.

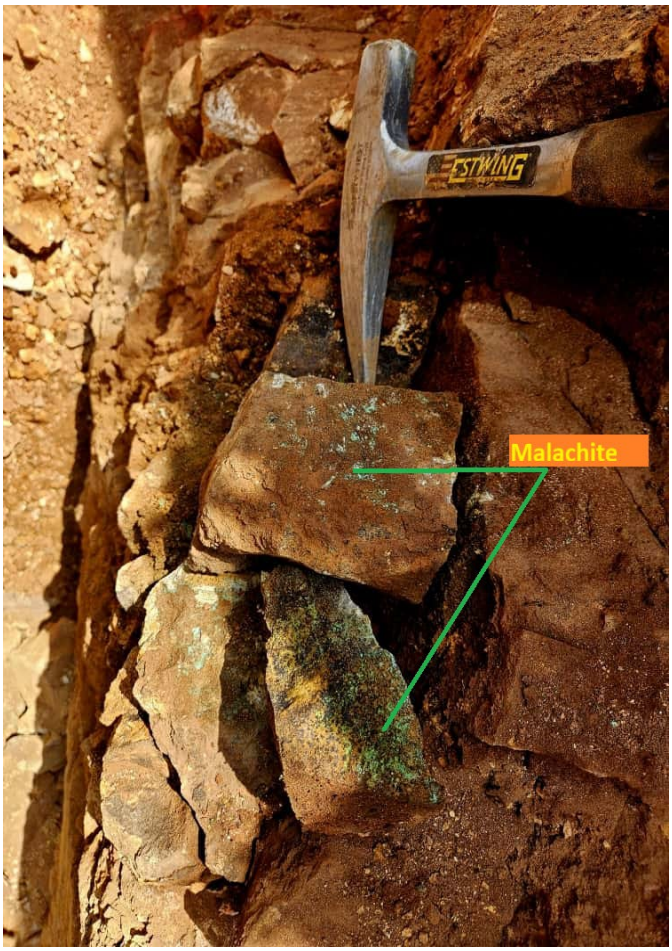

Figure 4: Malachite on sample L4353, zone Limonitic and silicified

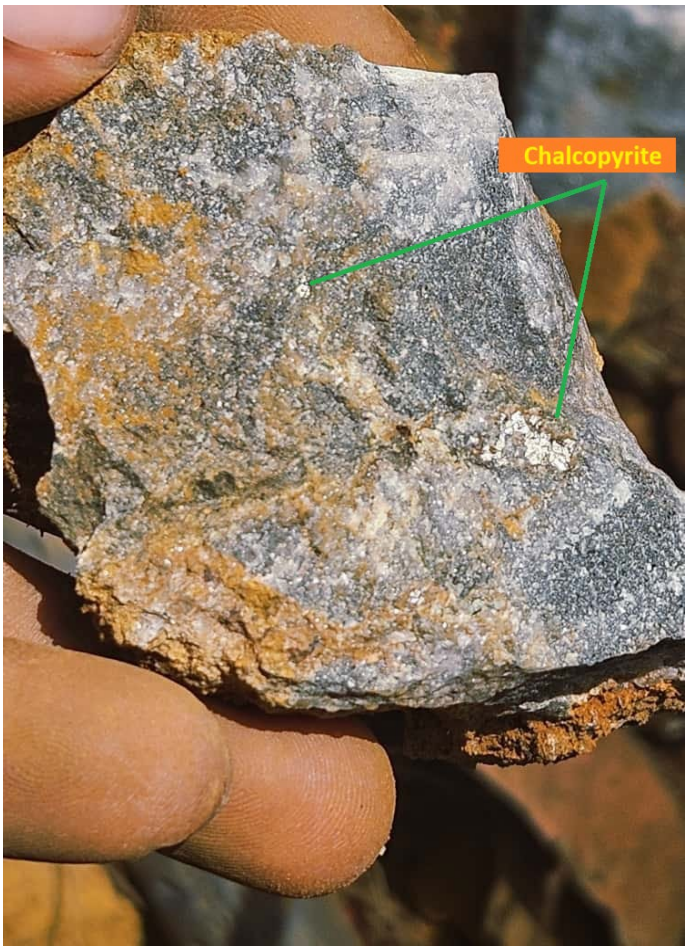

Figure 5: Disseminated Chalcopyrite on quartzite sample L4340

Cautionary Statement

In relation to the disclosure of visual information and rock chip description, Patriot cautions that the images displayed and samples described are for general illustrative purposes only. Patriot cautions that the samples should not be considered as a proxy for laboratory analysis, and that laboratory analysis is required to determine the grades of the rock chip samples. Visual information also potentially provides no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Note: Only a few samples are displayed. Samples are displayed as examples of the outcropping mineralisation observed in the trenches. Full detail of samples will be disclosed in future announcements.

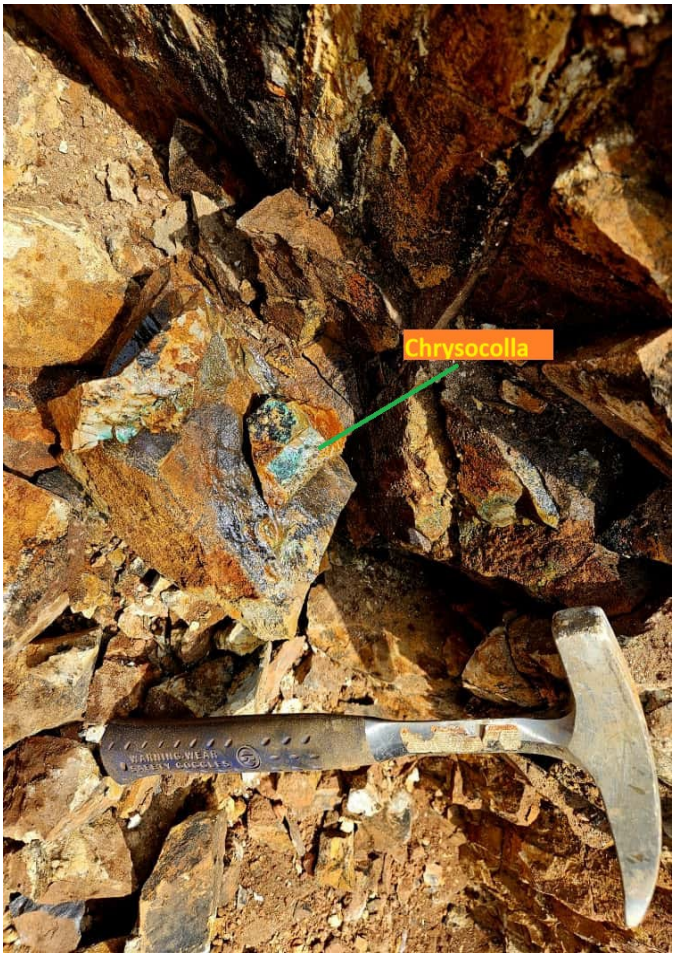

Figure 6: Chrysocolla from mudstone sample O2468

Figure 7: Strong limonitic alteration from oxidised copper sulphides from sample L4480

A 30-hectare ground magnetics and I.P. survey block will follow over the target. Magnetic surveys are principally used in mapping lithologies and structural zones of deformations which trap and offer pathways for mineral rich fluids. I.P. survey will be crucial in detecting subsurface disseminated copper sulphides.

Table 1:Summary of copper samples mentioned in the announcement

Prospect	Trench ID	Eastings	Northings	Zone(m)	Sample ID	Description
Target B1	TBTR01	489617	8363097	44 - 45	L4353	Approximately 10-12% Malachite on silicified mudstone
Target B1	TBTR01	489598	8363092	33 - 34	L4340	Approximately 0-1% Chalcopyrite disseminated on quartzite showing secondary quartz veining
Target B1	TBTR03	489567	8362977	54 - 55	O2468	Approximately 5-8% Chrysocolla on a mudstone with strong limonitic alteration, staining mainly within fracture planes
Target B1	OTR2 EXT	489552	8363024	16 - 17	L4480	Approximately 85-90% limonitic alteration associated with sulphide minerals within a sheared and silicified shale breccia

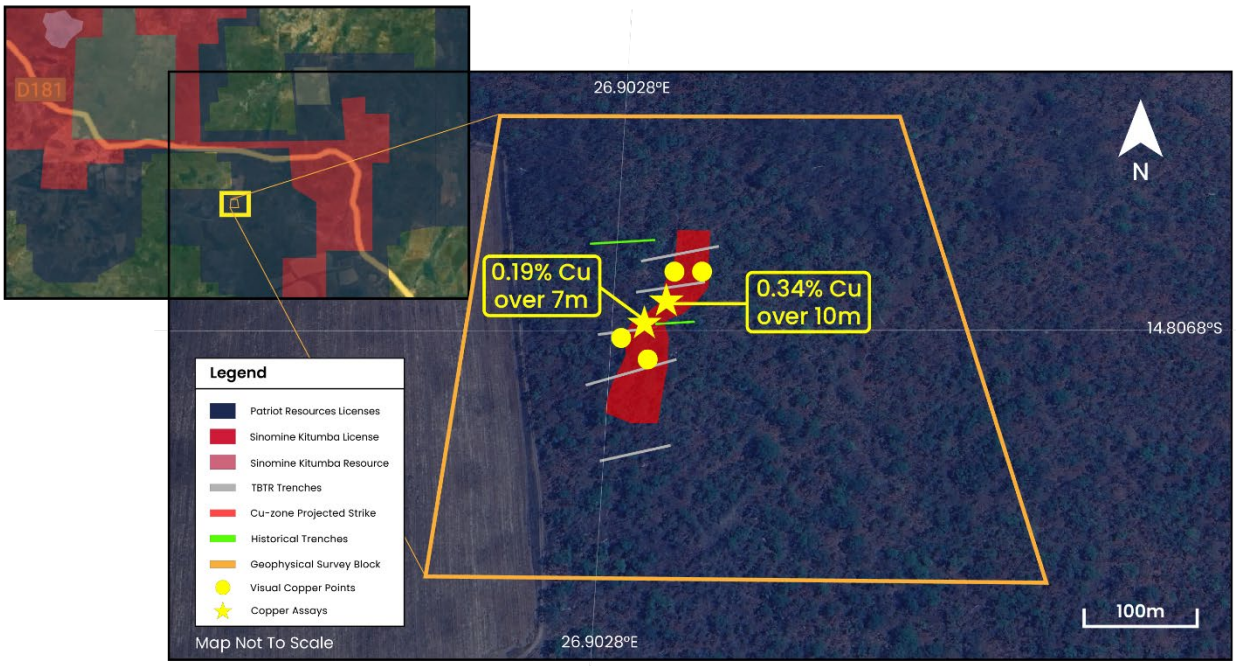

Figure 8: Map showing previous channel sample assays, completed trenches and visual copper reference sample points

NEXT STEPS

- Assays analysis
- Conduct ground magnetics and I.P. survey

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 Gotora, a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gotora 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 Gotora 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: Handheld GPS Positions of trenches *(WGS84, Zone 35S)*

Trench ID	Start		End		Length (M)
	Eastings	Northings	Eastings	Northings	
TBTR01	489567	8363084	489643	8363097	75
TBTR02	489563	8363127	489641	8363149	69
TBTR03	489517	8362961	489597	8362992	87
TBTR04	489538	8362886	489609	8362904	75
OTR2 EXT	489535	8363025	489573	8363029	38
Total					344

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 the trenches, systematic channel sampling was done using a geological hammer and chisel, chipping along the trench wall at 1-meter intervals. • Approximately 1.5kg - 2.0kg of material was chipped per sample and sent to Alfred Knight lab in Kitwe, Zambia for copper and Zinc analysis. Gold will be analysed at SGS Kalulushi Lab, Zambia. • Sampling techniques for field duplicates is discussed under 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*	**Channel Samples** • Rock channel samples were collected systematically along bottom trench wall using a geological hammer and chisel to cut rock chips.

	costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All zones and samples were geologically logged to appropriate detail. • The Project is currently classified as early-stage exploration and no Mineral Resource estimation is appliable. • Geological data is recorded in the field using analog methods. 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.
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.*	• Trench samples were submitted in their entirety for analysis • 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.
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, 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.*	• 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), uses appropriate technique for elements assayed. • All samples will be prepared, crushed, pulverised and • assayed at the lab • The entire sample < 2.0 Kg is dried in an electric oven set at • 105ºC + 5 ºC for 4 or more hours (drying time dependent on • moisture content), then crushed to 90% passing 2.00mm, split • 0.25-1Kg and pulverized to 95% passing 150µm • For Cu and Zn Mixed acid (HNO3/HClO4/HCl/HF) digest to be

		used, 0.5g sample bulk to 250mls with ICP finish. • For Au extraction will be by fire assay with either AAS (following aqua-regia dissolution) or gravimetric finish based on concentration • 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
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.*	• All geological data including the trench 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 analysis will be reported in original element form • All data was ultimately stored into Microsoft Access database and shared with relevant members.
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.*	• 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, tape measure and compass. • No DGPS survey has been undertaken yet but is scheduled this quarter.
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.*	• The nature of this exploration phase is target generated and early stage. • This was a systematic rock chip sampling program based on set trench positions within a target. • Data spacing is anticipated to support mineral resource estimation for the indicated and inferred categories, with data spacing and distribution for higher confidence resource estimation categories to be defined with further drilling, modelling and geostatistical analysis work.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	• Channel sampling was done systematically along trench wall at 1 meter intervals thereby reducing bias • The orientation of trenches and channel sampling is oblique to mapped orientations of mineralised zones inside the trench.

geological structure	*of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The true thickness of intercepts will be accounted for following drilling, structural analysis and 3D modelling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by Patriot geologists and field assistants and held in a secure yard prior to shipment for laboratory analysis. • Samples are enclosed in polyweave sacks for delivery to the lab and weighed individually prior to shipment and upon arrival at the lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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

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 drilling included in the announcement*

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 assay grades will be applied and all metal grades are reported as single element (Cu, Au, Zn) • An average grade and width respectively of the entire assays will be calculated for reporting purposes. • Metal equivalent values could be reported once assays are out.
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').*	• Reported intersections are measured sample lengths. Reported trench and channel intersections are of unknown true width, drilling and modelling of results is required to confirm the projected dip(s) of mineralised zones. • Due to the very early nature and style of the exploration undertaken it cannot be known if intercepts 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.*	• This report discusses the findings of recent trenching and sampling work • Assays are pending
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• Relevant data has been reported, refer to references in the text.

exploration data	*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.*	
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 geophysical surveys and possibly drilling.