ASX Announcement

17 November 2025

Significant Cu-Zn-Pb Trench Assays Expand Mineralised Footprint at Target B1, Kitumba

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Highly prospective Cu-Zn-Pb assays received from Phase 1 trenching program with gold results pending.**
- **Initial results indicate a zoned strata bound epigenetic polymetallic style of mineralisation with a copper core and a zinc-lead outward ring.**
- ***Notable results include*;**
  - **0.99% Cu, 0.93% Zn over 2m from TBTR03**
  - **0.24% Zn over 33.0m *including 5m averaging 0.52% Zn and* 0.10% Pb over 8.0m from TBTR02**
  - **0.25% Zn over 25.0m including 0.40% Zn over 11.0m, 0.12% Cu over 9.0m from TBTR01**
- **Surface mineralisation footprint expanded from 40m to ~200m in strike length and 20-35m in width, remaining open along strike and laterally.**
- **Ground magnetics and Induced Polarization (I.P.) surveys have commenced, designed to map subsurface structures, identify sulphides and refine drill targets.**

Patriot Resources Limited ("**Patriot",** "**PAT**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce positive mineralised intercepts after the successful completion of Phase 1 trenching program at Target B1 within its 80% owned Kitumba 27715 project, Zambia ("Kitumba"). The trenching program is designed to test near-surface mineralisation as part of an on-going targeted exploration program at the Target B1 prospect. These results confirm a materially larger mineralised footprint and highlight the potential for a significant polymetallic system that remains open both laterally and along strike.

Geophysical surveys have commenced at the target, providing important data to help interpret the recent results and refine priority drilling targets. These excellent exploration results reflect the Company's disciplined exploration approach, delivered by our Africa-based technical team, whose methodology is consistently applied across all project due diligence activities.

Early work suggests the potential for a new polymetallic Cu-Zn-Pb-Au system, with geophysics now underway.

Patriot continues to build an exciting portfolio of assets all focused on the battery metals complex. In Canada, the Gorman Lithium Project is positioned within one of the country's most prospective lithium fairways, as validated by the mine development work at Frontier Lithium Inc's Pak/Spark Deposits and also by our own exploration success.

Ontario has recently enacted the One Project, One Process Initiative, to help streamline the approvals process for mining projects. We intend to study these new rules and see how they can benefit the Gorman Lithium Project.

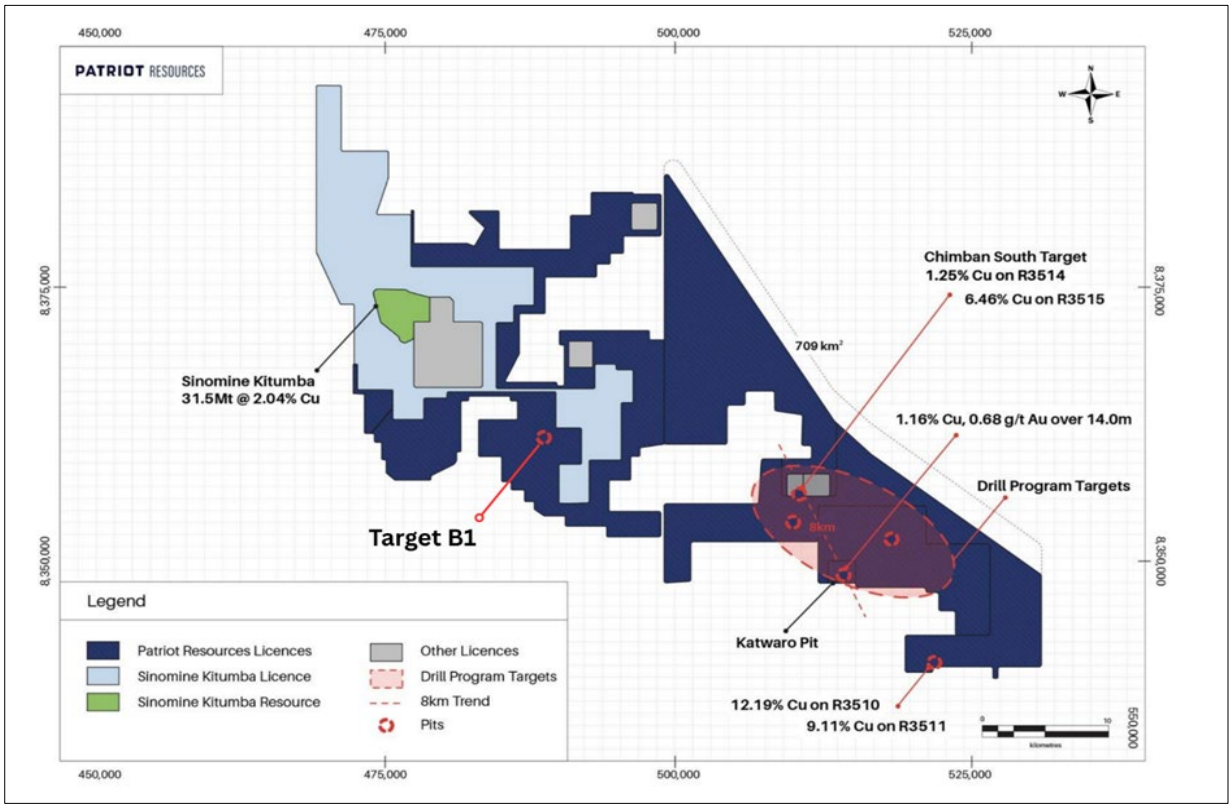

Figure 1: Patriot Licences tenure showing location of target B1.

ASSAYS

Multiple mineralised Cu-Zn-Pb intercepts were discovered from Phase 1 trenching work with gold assays pending and expected this quarter. Significant surface intercepts from Target B1 trenching work include;

- **0.99% Cu and 0.93% Zn over 2.0m from TBTR03**
- **0.25% Zn over 25.0m *including 0.40% Zn over 11.0m*, 0.12% Cu over 9.0m from TBTR01**
- **0.24% Zn over 33.0m *including 0.52% Zn over 5.0m,* 0.10% Pb over 8.0m from TBTR02**
- **0.12% Zn over 21.0m *Including 0.26% Zn over 4.0m*, 0.10% Pb over 7.0m from TBTR03**
- **0.16% Cu over 23.0m from OTR02Ext**

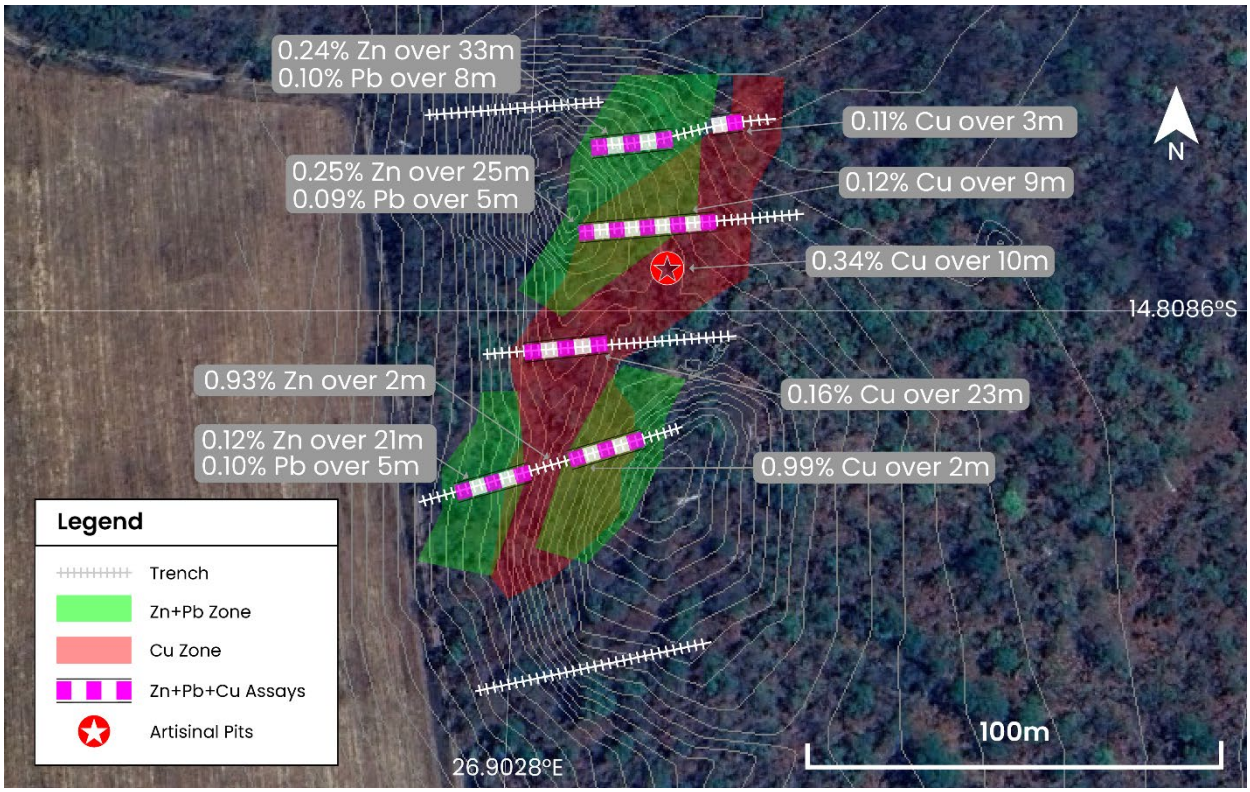

Figure 2: Target B1 trenching

A 200m strike, 20-35m wide zone has been defined on surface from the recent assays with room for extension both laterally and along strike. Two trenches TBTR01 and TBTR02 showed Zn and Pb mineralisation from start *(West side)* averaging 29m wide suggesting that mineralisation remains open laterally.

GEOLOGY

The host rocks are sandstone and mudstone with intercalations of shale and quartzite. The contacts are limonitic, carbonated, brecciated and shows visible copper minerals (malachite, chrysocolla and chalcopyrite) in some parts. The results indicate a zoned strata bound epigenetic polymetallic deposit model with a copper core and zinc and lead on the outward ring. A 30-hectare ground magnetics and I.P. survey is underway to help in mapping lithologies and structural zones. I.P. survey will be crucial in detecting subsurface disseminated sulphides. A Phase 2 trenching program will commence after completion of geophysical surveys.

Figure 3: Ground magnetics survey in progress, with I.P to follow at Target B1

NEXT STEPS

- Conclude ground magnetics and I.P. survey
- Phase 2 trenching

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: DGPS surveyed trench positions *(WGS84, Zone 35S)*

Trench ID	START			END			Length(m)
	Eastings	*Northings*	*Elev(m)*	*Eastings*	*Northings*	*Elev(m)*	
TBTR01	489568.866	8363084.966	1313.509	489642.656	8363096.264	1311.836	75
TBTR02	489572.204	8363129.013	1316.924	489637.431	8363147.899	1309.255	69
TBTR03	489517.545	8362961.342	1309.273	489597.207	8362991.595	1324.380	87
TBTR04	489537.800	8362885.575	1305.772	489609.604	8362903.294	1315.587	75
OTR2 EXT	489536.639	8363023.678	1311.009	489573.720	8363029.679	1317.122	38
Total							344

APPENDIX 2: Significant trench assays

TRENCH_ID	From(m)	To(m)	Sample ID	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Avg.Zone (Zn-Pb-Cu%)
TBTR01	0	1	L4303	0.096	0.112	0.016	
TBTR01	1	2	L4304	0.067	0.095	0.071	
TBTR01	2	3	L4305	0.072	0.135	0.122	
TBTR01	3	4	L4306	0.058	0.109	0.092	
TBTR01	4	5	L4307	0.092	0.316	0.078	
TBTR01	5	6	L4308	0.075	0.282	0.084	
TBTR01	6	7	L4309	0.112	0.583	0.077	
TBTR01	7	8	L4310	0.056	0.129	0.059	
TBTR01	8	9	L4311	0.067	0.270	0.074	
TBTR01	9	10	L4313	0.045	0.687	0.052	
TBTR01	10	11	L4314	0.046	0.408	0.093	
TBTR01	11	12	L4315	0.058	0.580	0.048	0.25% Zn over 25m, 0.08% Pb over 7.0m, 0.09% Pb over 5.0m
TBTR01	12	13	L4316	0.031	0.456	0.052	
TBTR01	13	14	L4317	0.052	0.497	0.057	
TBTR01	14	15	L4318	0.050	0.272	0.052	
TBTR01	15	16	L4319	0.059	0.168	0.100	
TBTR01	16	17	L4320	0.071	0.120	0.098	
TBTR01	17	18	L4321	0.070	0.095	0.072	
TBTR01	18	19	L4322	0.089	0.129	0.038	
TBTR01	20	21	L4326	0.084	0.131	0.145	
TBTR01	21	22	L4327	0.078	0.103	0.083	
TBTR01	22	23	L4328	0.080	0.097	0.037	
TBTR01	23	24	L4329	0.090	0.122	0.015	
TBTR01	24	25	L4330	0.136	0.113	0.017	
TBTR01	31	32	L4338	0.087	0.151	0.019	0.12%Cu over 9.0m, 0.14% Zn over 4.0m
TBTR01	32	33	L4339	0.074	0.193	0.056	

TBTR01	33	34	L4340	0.117	0.125	0.038	
TBTR01	34	35	L4341	0.050	0.109	0.008	
TBTR01	35	36	L4342	0.040	0.099	0.007	
TBTR01	36	37	L4343	0.097	0.059	0.019	
TBTR01	37	38	L4344	0.179	0.134	0.021	
TBTR01	38	39	L4345	0.256	0.207	0.037	
TBTR01	40	41	L4349	0.123	0.092	0.007	
TBTR01	41	42	L4350	0.115	0.081	0.017	
TBTR01	42	43	L4351	0.054	0.048	0.025	
TBTR01	43	44	L4352	0.077	0.029	0.030	
TBTR01	44	45	L4353	0.077	0.025	0.008	
TBTR01	45	46	L4354	0.103	0.030	0.016	
TBTR01	46	47	L4355	0.116	0.037	0.019	
TBTR02	0	1	L4383	0.062	0.276	0.125	0.24%Zn over 33.0m, 0.10%Pb over 8.0m, 0.10%Pb over 7.0m
TBTR02	1	2	L4384	0.047	0.568	0.089	
TBTR02	2	3	L4385	0.071	0.457	0.140	
TBTR02	3	4	L4386	0.050	0.741	0.119	
TBTR02	4	5	L4387	0.030	0.514	0.102	
TBTR02	5	6	L4388	0.024	0.335	0.072	
TBTR02	6	7	L4389	0.058	0.274	0.089	
TBTR02	7	8	L4390	0.081	0.291	0.062	
TBTR02	8	9	L4391	0.081	0.312	0.032	
TBTR02	9	10	L4393	0.062	0.079	0.021	
TBTR02	10	11	L4394	0.037	0.181	0.016	
TBTR02	11	12	L4395	0.052	0.123	0.023	
TBTR02	12	13	L4396	0.075	0.091	0.032	
TBTR02	13	14	L4397	0.065	0.129	0.035	
TBTR02	14	15	L4398	0.040	0.271	0.052	
TBTR02	15	16	L4399	0.054	0.137	0.101	
TBTR02	16	17	L4400	0.054	0.153	0.069	
TBTR02	17	18	L4401	0.078	0.139	0.068	
TBTR02	18	19	L4402	0.035	0.098	0.088	

TBTR02	20	21	L4406	0.086	0.221	0.090	
TBTR02	21	22	L4407	0.069	0.225	0.103	
TBTR02	22	23	L4408	0.063	0.184	0.085	
TBTR02	23	24	L4409	0.065	0.446	0.097	
TBTR02	24	25	L4410	0.054	0.159	0.095	
TBTR02	25	26	L4411	0.050	0.115	0.088	
TBTR02	26	27	L4412	0.056	0.061	0.045	
TBTR02	27	28	L4413	0.051	0.090	0.024	
TBTR02	28	29	L4414	0.050	0.111	0.043	
TBTR02	29	30	L4416	0.032	0.129	0.184	
TBTR02	30	31	L4417	0.059	0.067	0.034	
TBTR02	31	32	L4418	0.055	0.100	0.023	
TBTR02	32	33	L4419	0.042	0.454	0.031	
TBTR02	33	34	L4420	0.036	0.321	0.150	
TBTR02	34	35	L4421	0.032	0.094	0.212	
TBTR02	35	36	L4422	0.034	0.095	0.073	
OTR2 EXT	13	14	L4477	0.114	0.037	0.027	0.14% Cu over 16.0m
OTR2 EXT	14	15	L4478	0.110	0.030	0.053	
OTR2 EXT	15	16	L4479	0.098	0.027	0.053	
OTR2 EXT	16	17	L4480	0.104	0.044	0.047	
OTR2 EXT	17	18	L4481	0.047	0.033	0.036	
OTR2 EXT	18	19	L4482	0.067	0.026	0.025	
OTR2 EXT	19	20	L4483	0.064	0.023	0.038	
OTR2 EXT	20	21	L4485	0.184	0.250	0.031	
OTR2 EXT	21	22	L4486	0.105	0.086	0.052	
OTR2 EXT	22	23	L4487	0.113	0.032	0.036	
OTR2 EXT	23	24	L4488	0.078	0.031	0.022	
OTR2 EXT	24	25	L4489	0.129	0.018	0.012	
OTR2 EXT	25	26	L4490	0.223	0.014	0.006	
OTR2 EXT	26	27	L4491	0.133	0.023	0.013	
OTR2 EXT	27	28	L4492	0.087	0.020	0.008	
OTR2 EXT	28	29	L4493	0.209	0.025	0.012	

OTR2 EXT	29	30	L4494	0.145	0.033	0.019	
OTR2 EXT	30	31	L4495	0.102	0.036	0.048	
OTR2 EXT	32	33	L4499	0.081	0.015	0.017	
OTR2 EXT	33	34	L4500	0.171	0.024	0.005	
OTR2 EXT	34	35	O2401	0.175	0.041	0.032	
OTR2 EXT	35	36	O2402	0.136	0.033	0.031	
OTR2 EXT	36	37	O2403	0.130	0.026	0.018	
TBTR03	11	12	O2417	0.052	0.105	0.013	
TBTR03	12	13	O2418	0.041	0.109	0.041	
TBTR03	13	14	O2419	0.035	0.045	0.092	
TBTR03	15	16	O2423	0.052	0.128	0.040	
TBTR03	16	17	O2424	0.049	0.086	0.018	
TBTR03	17	18	O2425	0.040	0.041	0.017	
TBTR03	18	19	O2426	0.035	0.122	0.025	
TBTR03	19	20	O2427	0.035	0.133	0.150	
TBTR03	20	21	O2428	0.080	0.065	0.159	
TBTR03	21	22	O2429	0.037	0.120	0.068	0.12% Cu over 21.0m, 0.10% Pb over 6.0m, 0.10%Pb over 7.0m
TBTR03	22	23	O2430	0.026	0.155	0.082	
TBTR03	23	24	O2431	0.031	0.064	0.059	
TBTR03	24	25	O2432	0.036	0.077	0.083	
TBTR03	25	26	O2434	0.042	0.094	0.077	
TBTR03	26	27	O2435	0.046	0.266	0.078	
TBTR03	27	28	O2436	0.034	0.099	0.103	
TBTR03	28	29	O2437	0.068	0.483	0.075	
TBTR03	29	30	O2438	0.069	0.172	0.094	
TBTR03	30	31	O2439	0.071	0.085	0.079	
TBTR03	32	33	O2443	0.061	0.032	0.069	
TBTR03	33	34	O2444	0.141	0.108	0.050	
TBTR03	34	35	O2445	0.073	0.037	0.247	0.99% Cu, 0.93% Zn over 2.0m,0.24% Zn over 1.0m
TBTR03	52	53	O2466	0.754	0.688	0.042	
TBTR03	53	54	O2467	1.244	1.182	0.058	

TBTR03	75	76	O2492	0.110	0.122	0.035	0.13% Zn over 8.0m
TBTR03	76	77	O2493	0.094	0.251	0.018	
TBTR03	77	78	O2494	0.089	0.165	0.023	
TBTR03	78	79	O2495	0.070	0.079	0.096	
TBTR03	79	80	O2496	0.090	0.087	0.049	
TBTR03	80	81	O2498	0.077	0.127	0.053	
TBTR03	81	82	O2499	0.076	0.101	0.032	
TBTR03	82	83	O2500	0.082	0.104	0.025	
TBTR04	42	43	O2755	0.064	0.125	0.032	0.13% Zn over 4.0m
TBTR04	43	44	O2756	0.082	0.176	0.041	
TBTR04	44	45	O2757	0.073	0.097	0.060	
TBTR04	45	46	O2758	0.057	0.135	0.049	
TBTR04	62	63	O2778	0.047	0.044	0.100	0.12% Pb over 3.0m
TBTR04	63	64	O2780	0.025	0.058	0.138	
TBTR04	64	65	O2781	0.030	0.044	0.077	

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 Cu, Zn and Pb analysis. Au is being 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 costean, channel, etc) photography.*	**Channel Samples** • Rock channel samples were collected systematically along bottom trench wall using a geological hammer and chisel to cut rock chips. • All zones and samples were geologically logged to appropriate detail.

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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 and SGS, Zambia), uses appropriate technique for elements assayed. • All samples were prepared, crushed, pulverised at Alfred Knight lab • Approx 150 grams pulp material per sample was sent to SGS for Au analysis while Zn, Pb and Cu was analysed at Alfred knight. • 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, Pb 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 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.*	• Initially, GPS locations were recorded in WGS84 UTM Zone 35 South using a handheld Garmin GPS66s model • All geologically relevant features, i.e. pit workings, trenches, sampling points were surveyed by a handheld GPS first before a DGPS survey. • A CHCX13 GNSS DGPS was used in WGS84, Zone 35S with expected location accuracy of +/- 0.1m
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 has been applied and all metal grades are reported as single element (Cu, Pb, Zn) • An average grade and width respectively of the entire assays will has been calculated for reporting purposes. • Metal equivalent values are not included in the 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').*	• 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 • Only Au 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, trenching and possibly drilling.