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ASX Announcement
29 October 2026

MAIDEN PACHAMAYO ASSAYS RETURN SILVER, LEAD, ZINC, COPPER AND HIGHLY ANOMALOUS MOLYBDENUM NORTH OF TASSA RESOURCE

New mineralisation discovery on the Tassa Licence area: Surface sampling ~2km northeast of the Tassa resource returns up to 27.7g/t Ag, 0.06% Cu and 0.30% Pb, 0.25% Zn and 343ppm Mo in mapped hydrothermal breccia.

Highlights

- **Assays confirm Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper and Highly anomalous Molybdenum:** Maiden results from 38 surface samples at the Elvira sector of Pachamayo include 27.7g/t Ag, 0.30% Pb and 0.26% As in sample 5067.
- **Mineralised hydrothermal breccia mapped:** Geological mapping identified a 20m × 120m opaline silica breccia with alteration and geochemistry consistent with an epithermal system. Breccia zone exhibits pervasive, intense silicification confirming localised metal endowment and possibly representing the upper levels of a broader and deeper mineralised system.
- **Additional mineralisation indicators**: Surrounding lithic tuffs show silver and base metal anomalism, including 1,130ppm Zn and 343ppm Mo in sample 5071 and 1,695ppm Pb in sample 5072, **broadly consistent with mineral assemblages typical of intermediate sulphidation epithermal systems (IS), similar to Tassa main corridor**.
- **Northern exploration potential:** The Elvira sector lies approximately 2km northeast of Tassa's 31.4 Moz AgEq Inferred Mineral Resource[1]. Its potential warrants further exploration.

Patriot Resources Limited (ASX: PAT) ("**Patriot**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce assays from the maiden surface sampling program at Tassa on the Elvira sector of the Pachamayo target, within its 100% owned Tassa Silver-Gold Project in southern Peru.

The field program covered approximately 65 hectares and comprised 38 surface samples which were submitted to ALS in Peru. The results confirm localised silver and base metal anomalism, 2kms to the north and beyond the current Tassa Mineral Resource Estimate.

Dominic Duggan, CEO & Managing Director, said:

"We are very excited by these first results from Pachamayo. First-pass mapping and sampling has uncovered a new silver–base metal mineralised centre about 2km northeast of the Tassa resource, centred on a 120m-long opaline silica breccia. Our geological team views the geochemistry as highly significant. It contains a classic epithermal pathfinder suite of arsenic, antimony, alongside bismuth and molybdenum, which may point to a hotter, intrusion-related source.

Opaline silica forms at the very top of these systems. We believe Pachamayo is well preserved and that the strongest part of the system may still lie beneath what we see at

[1] ASX Announcement: 31.4Moz AgEq Maiden Mineral Resource at Tassa Project – 16 February 2026

surface. This is exactly the pattern at Tassa, where grades increase with depth and remain open. It is possible that the Tassa resource is just one part of a much larger, epithermal system, and that Pachamayo is the surface expression of that system beyond the current resource.

While this new discovery is very exciting, it does not change our priorities. Our focus remains 100% on operational readiness for the Tassa main resource drilling program. Preparations are well underway, including site visits with drilling contractors, while we await the issue of our drill permit. Pachamayo adds a strong pipeline of follow-up work and highlights the enormous potential of the wider Tassa concessions beyond the current resource."

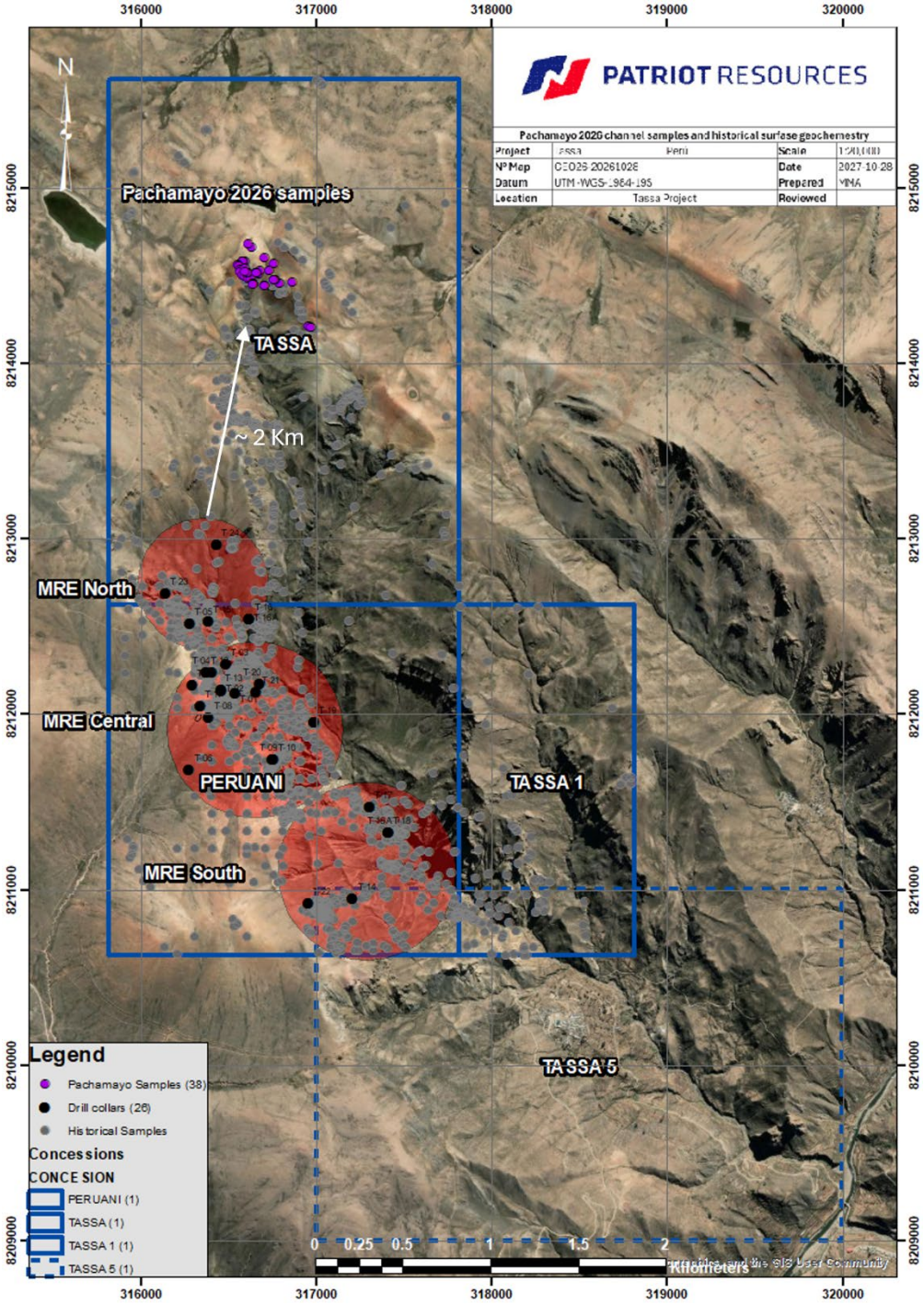

Figure 1: Location of the Pachamayo / Elvira sector within Patriot's Tassa project area.

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Pachamayo Sampling Results

Mapping identified an opaline silica breccia measuring approximately 20m in width and 120m in length. The breccia is characterised by intense silicification and silver, lead and associated pathfinder anomalism. In the surrounding lithic tuffs, argillic alteration and opaline silica infiltration extend across an area measuring up to 60m × 200m.

A total of 38 surface rock samples and 4 QA/QC samples were collected during the campaign and submitted to ALS in Peru. The analytical results compiled in Table 1 substantiate significant precious metal, base metal, and pathfinder endowment across both the breccia feeder conduit and the flanking volcaniclastic stratigraphy.

Sample ID	Host Lithology	Ag (g/t)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Bi / Mo (ppm)
5067	Opaline Breccia	**27.7**	**3,000**	—	2,550	—	—
5077	Opaline Breccia	—	—	—	—	156	—
5080	Opaline Breccia	**17.6**	—	—	—	111	Bi @ 36
5069	Lithic Tuff	**7.5**	—	—	—	—	Mo @ 91
5071	Lithic Tuff	**6.0**	—	**1,130**	—	—	Mo @ 343
5072	Lithic Tuff	**5.1**	**1,695**	—	—	—	Mo @ 246

Table 1: Key anomalous surface rock sample assays from the Elvira Sector, Pachamayo Target.

Geological Interpretation

The silver-lead-zinc and arsenic-antimony-bismuth association at Elvira is broadly consistent with mineral assemblages typical of an intermediate sulphidation epithermal system, similar to that observed in the main Tassa corridor. Opaline silicification, brecciation and alteration in the surrounding rocks suggest the movement of hydrothermal fluids along fractures and receptive rock units.

Observed boxwork cavities and iron oxides are consistent with oxidation of earlier sulphide minerals

The Company is investigating whether Elvira represents a peripheral extension of the hydrothermal system identified in the Central Sector or a separate hydrothermal centre within the broader Tassa project area. Further mapping and sampling will help distinguish between these interpretations and guide future drilling.

These results are incredibly encouraging for a maiden surface sampling program our focus remains on receipt of the Drill Permits and preparation for our maiden drill program that will focus on the main Tassa Resource area – the Pachamayo results will be integrated into our geological model and form the basis for further work to unlock the potential for additional mineralisation beyond the current Mineral resource.

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Next Steps

- **Tassa Main drill programme readiness:** Continue preparations for the Tassa Main drill programme while awaiting the issue of our drill permit.
- Surface sampling program on the Tassa 5 Licence that adjoins the Tassa Mineral Resource Estimate to the south.
- **Detailed corridor mapping:** Structural, geological and alteration mapping, including work across the intervening 2km corridor, to assess potential continuity and identify priority structures.
- **Systematic sampling:** Further channel sampling across exposed breccia and altered lithic tuffs to better define the distribution of anomalism.
- **Mineralogical studies:** Targeted mineralogical analysis to refine the geological interpretation and assist with ranking prospects for future drilling.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of Patriot Resources Limited.

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About Patriot Resources

Patriot Resources Limited (ASX: PAT) is an ASX listed resources company advancing a global portfolio anchored by its 100% owned Tassa Silver-Gold Project in Peru. The Company is a High-Grade Silver & Critical Minerals Growth Story.

Its flagship asset is the Tassa Silver-Gold Project in southern Peru. Tassa has a maiden JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource of 31.4Moz AgEq at 52.68g/t AgEq from 18.53Mt[1], with about 81% of its metal coming from silver. An upgraded Exploration Target of 774–559Moz AgEq at 57–48g/t AgEq from 422–359Mt[2] indicates the exploration potential of the Tassa Project.

Cautionary Statement for Exploration Target

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource over the Exploration Target area and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Mineral Resource at Tassa is extracted from the ASX announcement dated 16 February 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person Statement

The technical information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results and Targets is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Eugene Gotora (Chief Geologist, Patriot Resources Limited), who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Gotora has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Mr Gotora consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

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

Silver Metal Equivalent Calculations

Metal equivalents have been calculated at a copper price of US$12,198.00/t, gold price of US$3,969.00/oz, silver price of US$60.00/oz, zinc price of US$3,131.00/t and lead price of US$2,302.00/t. Silver equivalent was calculated based on the formula AgEq(g/t) = Ag(g/t) + (Cu(%) x 66.18) + (Zn(%) x 14.98) + (Au(g/t) x 65.96) + (Pb(%) x 11.01). The individual grades included in the Mineral Resource Estimate are Ag 42.73g/t, Au 0.06g/t, Cu 468ppm, Zn 1,121ppm and Pb 1,212ppm. The individual grade ranges included in the Exploration Target are Ag 42–49g/t, Au 0.04–0.05g/t, Cu 363–427ppm, Zn 638–750ppm and Pb 982–1,156ppm. Metallurgical recovery was assumed at 81% for both silver and gold, 85% for copper, and 75% for both lead and zinc. It is the Company's opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Metallurgical assumptions and factors were based on metallurgical performance data from similar and relevant project data.

[2] ASX Announcement: Massive Silver Exploration Target Upgrade at Tassa – 8 May 2026

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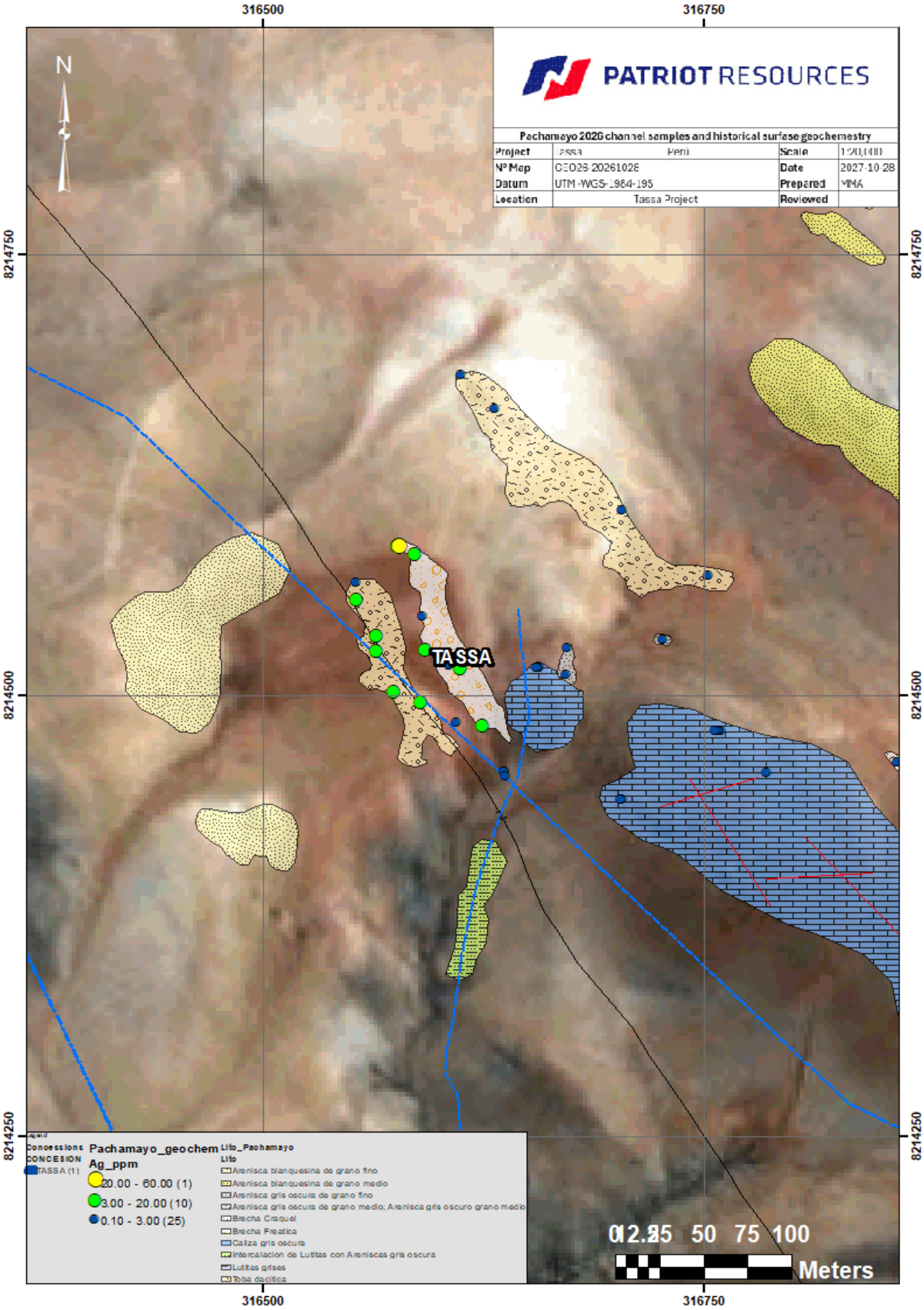

Map 1. Silver (Ag) Geochemical Distribution Map with lithology units

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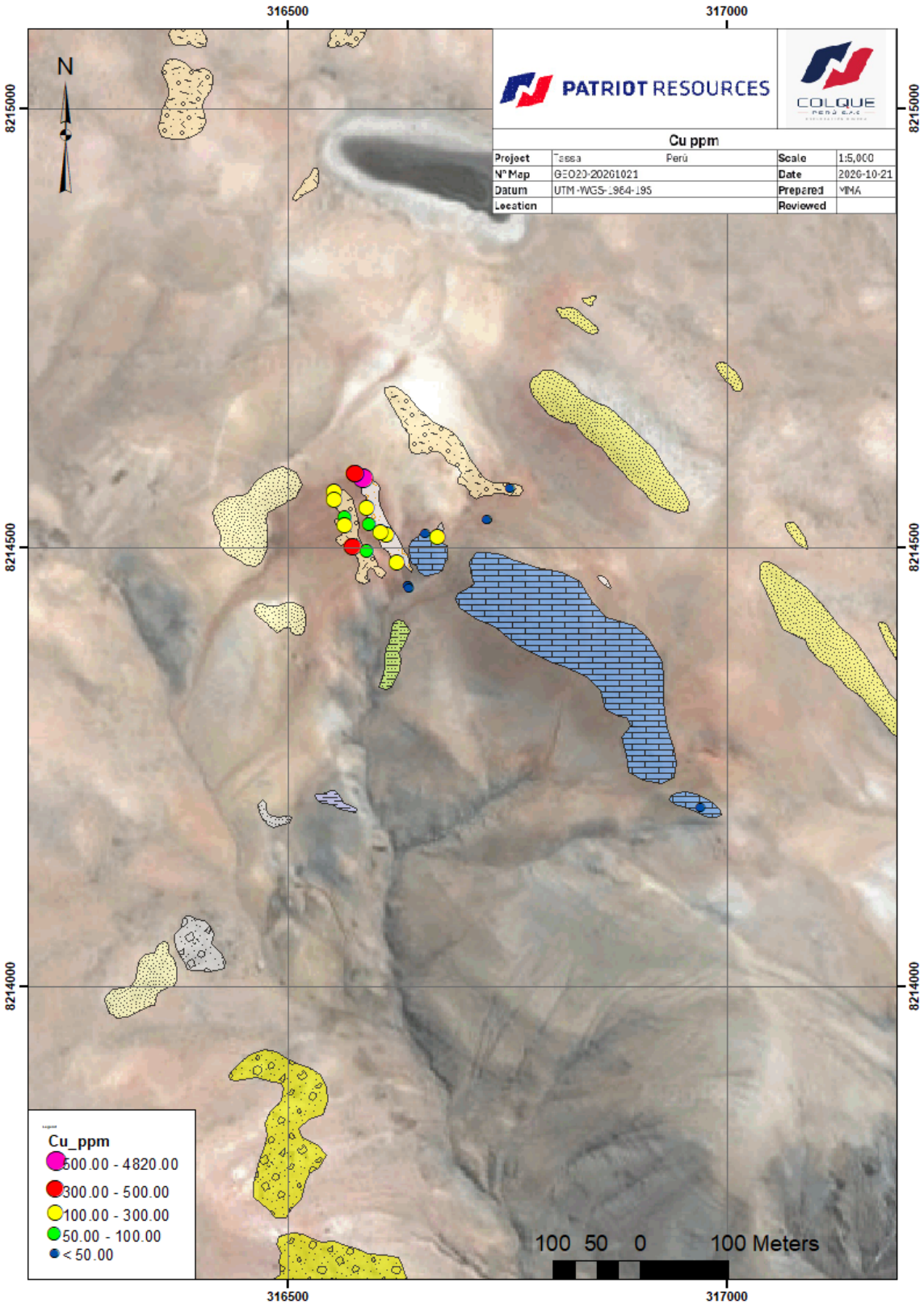

Map 2. Copper (Cu) Geochemical Distribution Map

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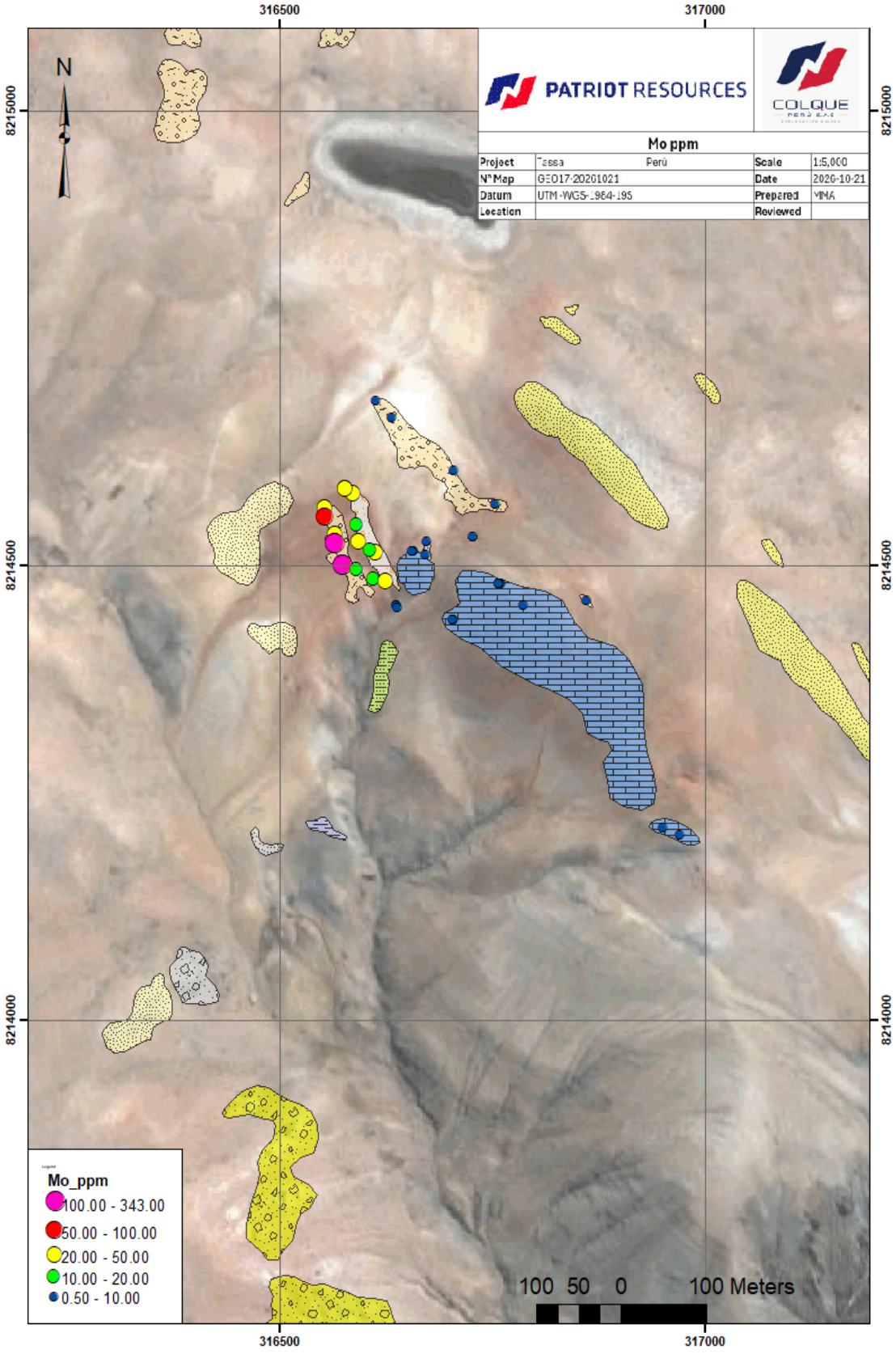

Map 3. Molybdenum (Mo) Geochemical Distribution Map

Appendix 1: Surface Sample Assays

Channel sample assays from the Elvira sector at Pachamayo.

SAMPLE	X	Y	Z	Length (m)	Ag _ppm	As _ppm	Bi _ppm	Cu _ppm	Pb _ppm	Sb _ppm	Zn _ppm	Mo _ppm
5052	316950	8214212	4688	1.5	<0.5	6	<2	7	10	<5	39	1
5053	316969	8214204	4682	1.5	<0.5	<5	<2	11	11	5	45	<1
5054	316785	8214456	4711	1.5	<0.5	75	<2	<1	5	<5	60	<1
5055	316859	8214462	4716	1.6	<0.5	19	<2	<1	2	<5	13	<1
5057	316726	8214532	4690	1.7	<0.5	277	<2	11	98	8	138	4
5058	316671	8214512	4683	1.5	<0.5	1380	4	164	40	6	2450	1
5059	316672	8214527	4690	2	<0.5	45	<2	9	35	5	77	4
5060	316752	8214568	4704	1.2	<0.5	191	<2	14	24	7	119	4
5061	316703	8214605	4706	1.5	<0.5	54	2	<1	47	15	58	6
5062	316631	8214663	4711	2	<0.5	8	<2	4	12	<5	45	1
5063	316612	8214682	4696	1.8	<0.5	8	<2	2	14	8	40	1
5064	316586	8214580	4690	1.4	14.6	516	3	608	215	12	1450	45
5065	316576	8214585	4688	1.2	9	1605	3	499	1195	26	509	39
5067	316577	8214585	4688	1.5	27.7	2550	5	440	3000	27	396	29
5068	316552	8214564	4684	1.5	2.2	387	7	213	113	14	722	24
5069	316553	8214554	4686	1.6	7.5	419	15	142	240	48	785	91
5070	316564	8214534	4683	1.6	8.9	637	9	56	247	20	260	41
5071	316564	8214525	4681	1.8	6	408	14	144	416	88	1130	343
5072	316574	8214502	4680	1.5	5.1	358	8	334	1695	37	573	246
5073	316589	8214496	4681	1.8	3.8	592	<2	54	97	32	50	17
5074	316609	8214485	4677	1.5	<0.5	984	<2	4	26	21	9	18
5075	316624	8214483	4669	1	7.8	1195	6	126	161	15	562	33
5077	316612	8214515	4683	1.2	5.2	805	11	164	84	156	264	30
5078	316605	8214517	4685	1.5	2.8	382	4	145	42	122	226	18
5079	316590	8214545	4631	1.8	<0.5	550	8	104	98	18	145	13
5080	316592	8214526	4639	1.5	17.6	615	36	74	73	111	327	28
5081	316656	8214516	4700	0.5	<0.5	34	<2	4	4	<5	50	<1
5082	316655	8214516	4700	0.2	0.6	148	<2	17	7	<5	195	1
5083	316655	8214516	4700	0.5	<0.5	12	<2	2	<2	<5	19	<1
5084	316703	8214441	4680	0.5	<0.5	10	<2	<1	4	<5	16	1
5085	316703	8214441	4680	0.5	<0.5	8	<2	<1	3	<5	14	<1
5087	316759	8214480	4720	0.8	<0.5	28	<2	<1	<2	<5	25	<1
5088	316758	8214480	4720	1.2	<0.5	149	<2	2	2	<5	72	1
5089	316757	8214480	4720	0.8	<0.5	45	<2	<1	<2	<5	32	<1
5090	316756	8214480	4720	0.8	<0.5	54	<2	<1	<2	<5	36	<1
5091	316636	8214457	4650	1.2	<0.5	24	<2	17	32	<5	177	1
5092	316636	8214457	4649	0.4	<0.5	29	<2	16	36	<5	163	1
5093	316637	8214454	4648	0.4	<0.5	16	<2	11	26	5	163	1

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Appendix 2: 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.*	• Continuous channel samples collected using hammer and chisel ~2m maximum length. • Approx. 2.6 kgs on average per sample collected and sent to ALS Peru for analysis. • Sample size deemed sufficient and representative • Continuous sampling also used to ensure representativity across the channel • 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).*	• Not applicable to 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.*	• Not applicable to 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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Channel Logging** • Alteration and mineralisation are preliminary determined by field observations. • All channels and samples were geologically logged to appropriate detail. • The Project is currently classified as early-stage exploration and no Mineral Resource estimation is applicable. • Geological data is recorded in the field using analog methods. Data recorded includes GPS location, Prospect location, exposure type, lithology, alteration

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		and potential mineralisation. • Photographs only taken on areas of interest.
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.*	• Channel samples were submitted in their entirety for analysis • High-quality sampling procedures and appropriate sample preparation techniques were followed. • Sample size (approximately 2.6 kg in mass) considered appropriate to the grain size of material being sampled. • All samples were prepared on site by the geologist an appropriate standard • Each 10th sample was alternated between a blank, Dup and a CRM, giving the project dataset an overall QA/QC frequency of 10%.
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.*	• Certified laboratories utilised (ALS Peru) uses appropriate technique for elements assayed. • Samples analysed for a set of 8 elements by 4-acid digestion (ICP-AES) Where assay results for Ag, Cu, Pb, or Zn exceeded their detection limits samples were re-analysed by OG62 and AgGRA21 and reported in PPM. • Internationally recognised standards and blanks used for QA/QC. 10% of all samples were quality control measure samples. • Results within acceptable accuracy and precision range.
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 analysis was reported in original element form • Data stored on computer, external hard drive and shared(cloud) drive. • All sample numbers and corresponding data is present in the database. • No twinned holes present for this program • No assay data adjustments were present
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.*	• Channel sample located using handheld GPS. • Grid system used PSAD 56; Zone 19 coordinate system, WGS84
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.*	• No geological and grade correlation or continuity can be established at this stage • The nature of this exploration phase is target generated and early stage. • This was a systematic rock sampling program based on set channel positions within a target.

		• Data spacing is early stage and not 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 geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Geological mapping was undertaken at local scale to refine structural fabric • Limited to none sampling bias expected from sampling method. • Channel sampling was done systematically along channel thereby reducing bias • The orientation channel sampling is along mapped orientations of lithological zones • 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 geologists and held in a secure location 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. • Historical drill core and samples initially stored at BCMC core shed in Juliaca under security and surveillance systems, now transferred to Patriots secure core shed in Arequipa
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 Exploration Manager and Chief Geologist.

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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 Tassa project is situated in the community of Tassa, Ubinas district, within the Sánchez de Cerro province. The province is situated in the Moquegua region in southern Peru. • The project has three, continuous mining titles measuring approximately 1,200 hectares in total and valid. • The three mineral rights making up the Tassa Project have been granted definitive title as metallic mining concessions and as such these grant their titleholder exclusive rights to explore for and mine any metallic substances located within their boundaries. • Inversiones Estudios y Desarrollo S.A.C.(INEDE) is the titleholder of the three titled mining concessions for Tassa Project. • Colque PERU S.A.C is the holder of the fourth, recently registered mining concession, approximately 600 hectares and in process of being titled. • Title to the four titled mining concessions making up the Tassa Project have been registered with the Public Records Office.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration undertaken by Bear Creek Mining Company 2006-2012. • Inversiones Estudios y Desarrollo S.A.C.(INEDE) conducted field mapping and rock chip sampling from 2010. • Two mineral resource models and estimations completed by Teck and Buena Vista historically
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the Tassa project consists of a rhyolitic subvolcanic dome (Cerro Peruani Chico and Cerro Peruani Grande), rhyolite dikes that intrude into breccias in contact with Sedimentary rocks of the Yura group. • Hydrothermal alterations and mineralization are related to a volcanic diatreme located in the Tassa ravine at the contact between the dome and the sedimentary rocks of the Yura group. • The Tassa project is a deposit of an epithermal system of intermediate to low sulfidation of Ag-Au • The NW-SE and N-S faults are the structures that controlled the volcanism and the emplacement of the domes and the formation of the Tassa diatreme. • Three mineralised zones identified by drilling, North, Central and South. North and Central zones largely silver bearing with the Southern zone more gold focused.

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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.*
		• Drill hole collar information together with significant drill intercepts provided in MRE announcement, Feb 2026.

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 initially as single element (Ag, Au, Cu, Zn, Pb) • Inferred Mineral Resource is reported with full description of parameters and methods in Feb 2026 announcement. • No sample compositing done. • No metal equivalent calculations done for this program.
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 assays are measured channel lengths. • Channel intersections are of unknown true width, drilling and modelling of results is required to confirm the projected dip(s) of mineralised zones. • An Exploration Target was reported, tied geologically and delineated in proximity to the Inferred MRE bodies. • Exploration Target defined as 19 conceptual areas with a total tonnage range of 359-422 Mt with a grade range of 48-57 (g/t) AgEq.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections included in the report and previous MRE announcement.
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 historical and current work done on Tassa project • Aggregate reporting is appropriate since the mineralisation is disseminated through the host unit and is considered balanced by the Competent Person. • Inferred Mineral Resource was reported as well as an Exploration Target update with low and high grade ranges and tonnage ranges.
Other substantive	• *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 –*	• Ground magnetics and IP survey conducted in 2011 by VDG del Perú SAC, covered a total of 35.8 kilometers of induced polarization (IP) lines and 70.35 kilometers of magnetic (MAG) line. The survey helped define 2 main IP

exploration data	*size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	chargeability anomalies. • Metallurgical testworks (Cyanidation) conducted at ALS Chemex, Laboratories in Lima, Peru. • These initial metallurgical assessments utilized ALS methods Ag-AA14 and Au-AA14, which consist of a 12-hour cyanide leach on 1 kg charges with an AAS finish. • Initial Metallurgical data points to high silver recoveries from surface, though limited and further tests recommended • Approximately ~3500 rock chip samples with values up to 2,410 g/t Ag and 4 g/t Au • Approximately ~ 250 Trench and channel samples collected prior to drilling by INEDE with widths between 1-2m and showing silver grades up to 166 g/t. • Approximately ~ 344 soil geochem samples collected. • Surface rock, soil, channel, and trench sampling data were also used in the delineation of the Exploration Target
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 mapping/sampling program and drilling.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant Section 2, also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The data used from the provided database were compared to previous listed data and the relogged exercise. • Checks were done for missing sample data, detection limits, outliers, compared to previous data and spatially plotted and compared.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Site visit was undertaken in January 2026 by Eugene Gotora (Patriot Resources) as well as Ademir Varga (Geminas Associate) to verify data including drill hole positions, core samples, geology and structures in the field.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The drill hole data confirmed the delineated geological features and understanding of the general geological features and structure. • The extension of mineralized zones may be achieved in the central area through increased drilling density, which can subsequently guide further expansions in other zones.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The strike length of mineralisation is 800 m and 300 m wide and down to a depth of 550 m.

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Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Ordinary kriging was applied with statistical analysis, top cutting of outliers, spatial variography. Spatial continuity is 100 m along strike, 60 m across and vertically 15. • Comparison was done for the current declared mineral resources and previous results and tonnes is within 30 percent and grade 27%. The previous mineral resource extrapolated further away from data and used more global averages. • No deleterious elements were considered and not readily available for this exercise. • Block size implemented a 5m x 5m x 5m cell size and conforms with the mineralisation widths and relationships, Search was 100 m along strike, 12m across and 24 m vertical. • Correlation between variables not considered. • Lithological and structural boundaries (fault planes) were used. • Composite sample values have been top-cut using statistical analysis (histograms, probability plots etc.). • Model validation included – visual checks of model block values with original drill hole samples, swath plots and average model values per mineralised zones and drill hole values
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated and reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• For the MRE a cut-off grade of 15 g/t Ag was used for mineralised zones, and for Mineral Resource reporting, a cut-off grade of 25 g/t AgEq was established using expected costs and revenue. Fully described in the MRE report report

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Inferred Mineral Resource is reported as in-situ resource and unconstrained by an optimized pit shell. An open pit operation was assumed.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Limited metallurgical data is currently available for the Tassa Project. • Metallurgical assumptions and factors were based on metallurgical performance data from similar and relevant project data.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental factors were considered.

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Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• No bulk density test data is available for the Tassa Project. Density assumptions have been based on reported average densities from known deposits of similar mineralization style and mineralogical setting.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The mineral resource is classified as Inferred and all the considered parameters listed in the report. • Geological, data reliability, QA/QC and sampling and geostatistical aspects have been considered. • The result does reflect the CP view.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal checks and validations were done. No external audit was done.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence in the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Geostatistical results, including search volume, number of samples, distance to estimated samples, kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression was used to derive at the Mineral Resource Classification. • The mineral resource statement relates to local estimates and based on economic cut-off grade. • No production data available.