13 October 2025

DRILLING RESULTS DEMONSTRATE GOLD POTENTIAL AT GUPPY

Results from recent RC drilling confirm gold mineralisation, further enhancing the potential in this highly prospective region

Highlights

- **Follow-up Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Guppy prospect (Cardinia Gold Project) has returned the following significant intercepts:**
  - **13m @ 2.12g/t Au from 105m in GU25RC002**
  - **5m @ 1.80g/t Au from 74m in GU25RC001**
  - **4m @ 1.45g/t Au from 83m in GU25RC001**
  - **1m @ 3.64g/t Au from 104m in GU25RC007**
  - **3m @ 1.03g/t Au from 26m in GU25RC005**
- **Over 1km of untested strike potential identified at Guppy**
- Guppy is hosted within a structurally favourable position, located **5 km south of the 475 koz Cardinia East Resource, part of the broader 1 Moz Cardinia Gold Project**
- **Follow-up drilling is planned for early 2026**
- Guppy forms part of the **Golden Mile Resources (ASX: G88) JV**, with Patronus approaching the **Stage 2 earn-in milestone (80% interest)**.

Patronus Resources (ASX: PTN or "the Company") is pleased to report results from a follow-up Reverse Circulation drilling program at the Guppy prospect, part of its Cardinia Gold Project located east of Leonora in Western Australia (Figure 1). The latest results confirm the presence of a mineralised gold structure well outside the existing Cardinia East resources, reinforcing Guppy's potential to emerge as a significant new discovery.

Patronus Resources' Managing Director, John Ingram, commented*: "The follow-up RC drilling at Guppy has confirmed significant gold mineralisation consistent with the strong air-core results reported earlier in the year. These results highlight Guppy's potential to develop into a meaningful deposit within the broader Cardinia district. Given its proximity to Cardinia East only 5km to the north, Guppy could quickly emerge as an important growth centre within our WA portfolio. We're looking forward to building on this recent success with further drilling in Q1 2026."*

ASX Code: PTN
Shares on issue: 1,479 million
Market Capitalisation: $141 million
Cash and Liquid Investments: $79 million (30 June 2025)

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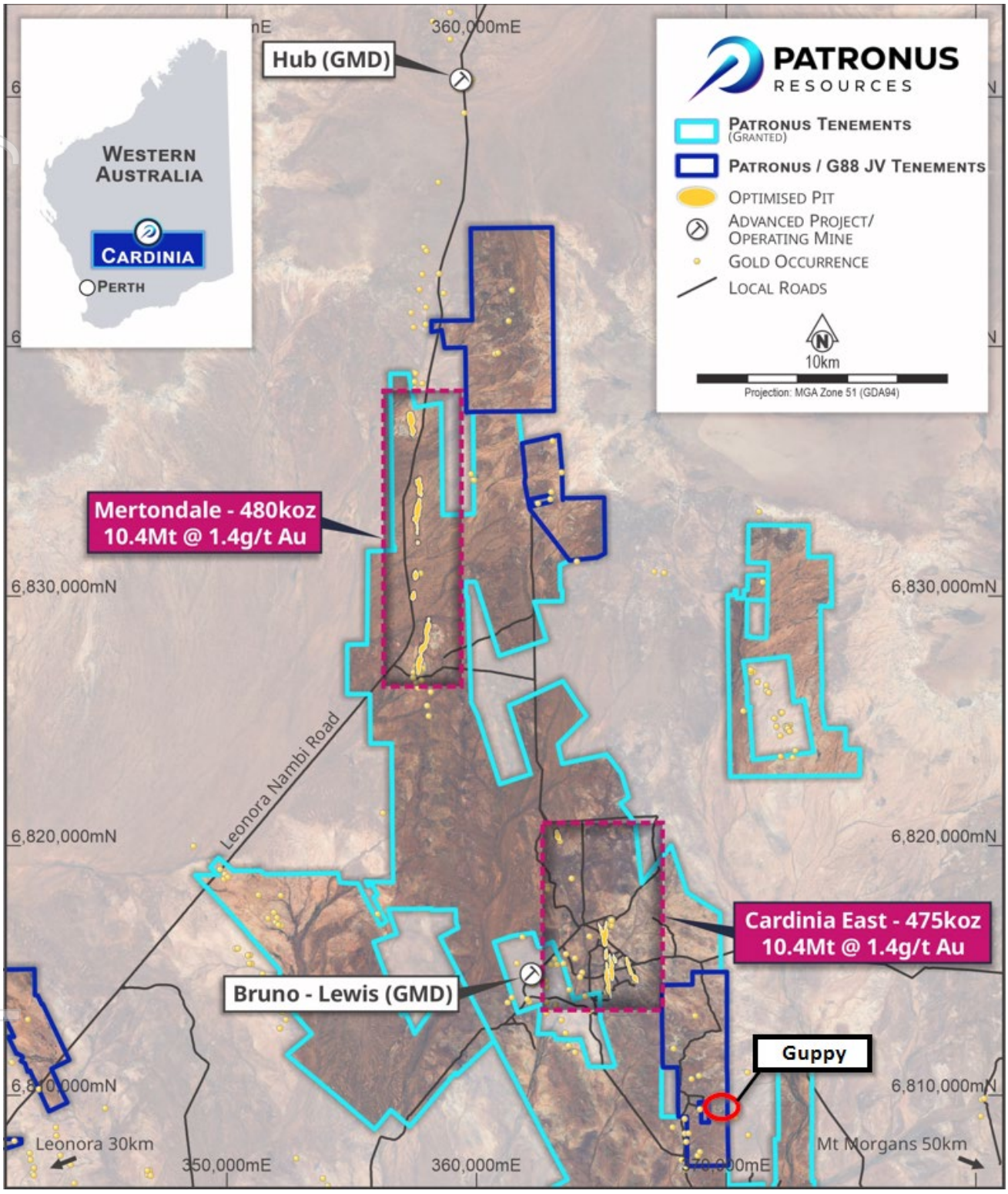

Figure 1 – Patronus' Cardinia Gold Project showing the location of Guppy, 5km south of the Cardinia East resource area.

Guppy Drill Programme

Guppy is located 5km south of the 475koz Cardinia East Resource and lies within a corridor of fertile gold-bearing structures associated with the Benalla Anticline – a regional control on mineralisation across the Leonora district.

This recent RC campaign was designed to follow up strong air core (AC) results reported in August 2025, which included 12m @ 12.41 g/t Au from 20m (CA25AC100) *(PTN ASX Announcement 4th August 2025*). The combination of shallow high-grade AC intercepts and broader mineralised RC intervals confirms that Guppy represents an early-stage discovery with clear scale potential.

Eight RC holes for a total of 1,052m were drilled in a scissor pattern to test two AC anomaly lines located ~800m apart. All holes were drilled at -60° dip, testing ~100m of strike length per line (Tables 1 – 2; Figure 2 - 4).

Significant intercepts include:

- **13m @ 2.12g/t Au from 105m in GU25RC002**
- **5m @ 1.80g/t Au from 74m in GU25RC001**
- **4m @ 1.45g/t Au from 83m in GU25RC001**
- **1m @ 3.64g/t Au from 104m in GU25RC007**
- **3m @ 1.03g/t Au from 26m in GU25RC005**

The southern Guppy zone returned the most consistent high-grade results, while the northern zone remains open due to limited drill coverage and now thought, potentially sub-optimal drill orientation.

The mineralisation is interpreted to occur within a north-northeast striking shear zone dipping ~50 degrees to the north-west, hosted within a dolerite unit and cross cutting stratigraphy (Figure 2). The shear zone is surrounded by a halo of intense sericite-fuchsite-hematite alteration.

With over 1km of untested strike potential, Guppy remains wide open along trend and down dip.

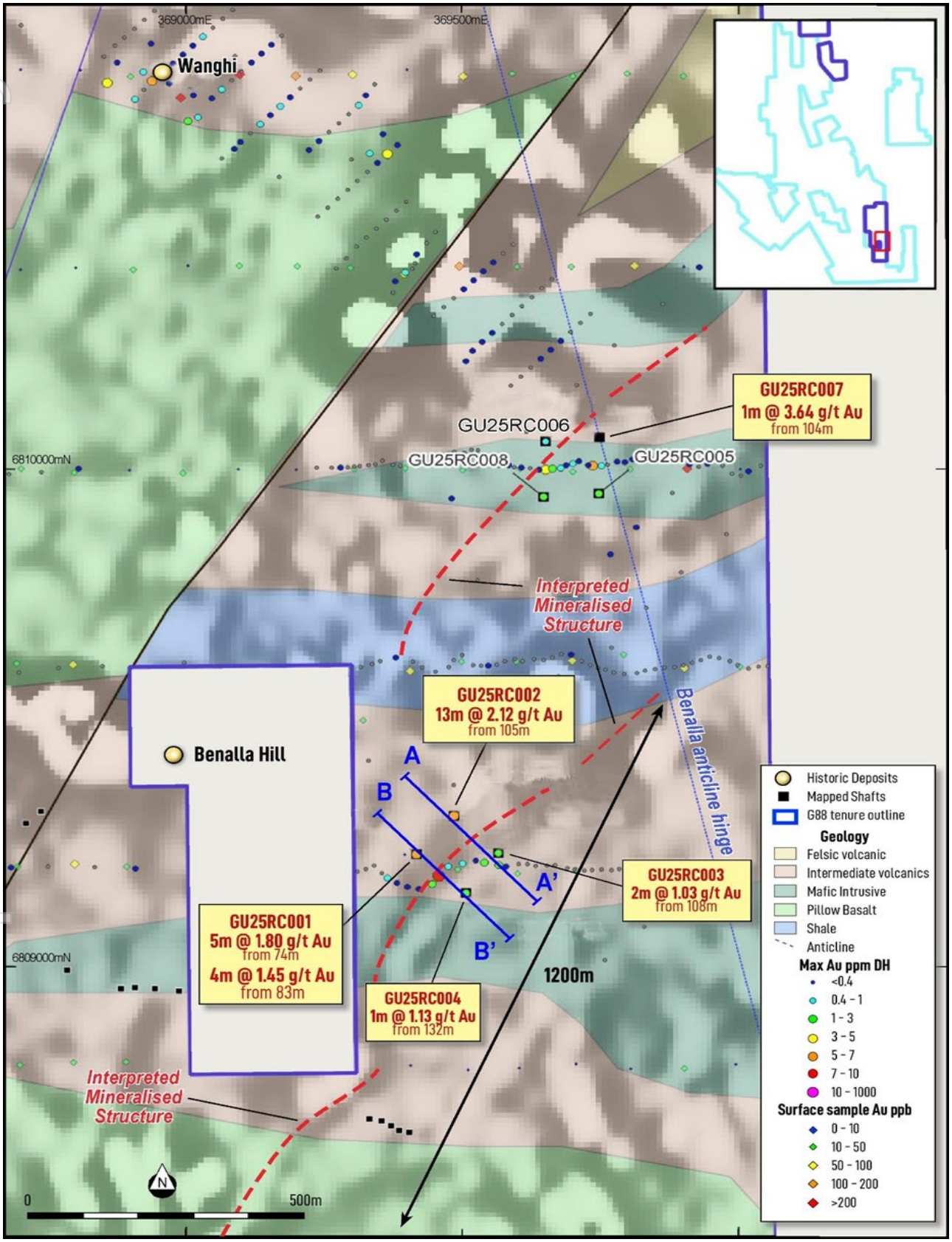

Figure 2 – Guppy RC holes on the G88 JV tenure showing Max Au and interpreted north-east striking mineralised shears. Lithologies dip to the north-northwest reflecting the position near the nose of the Benalla anticline.

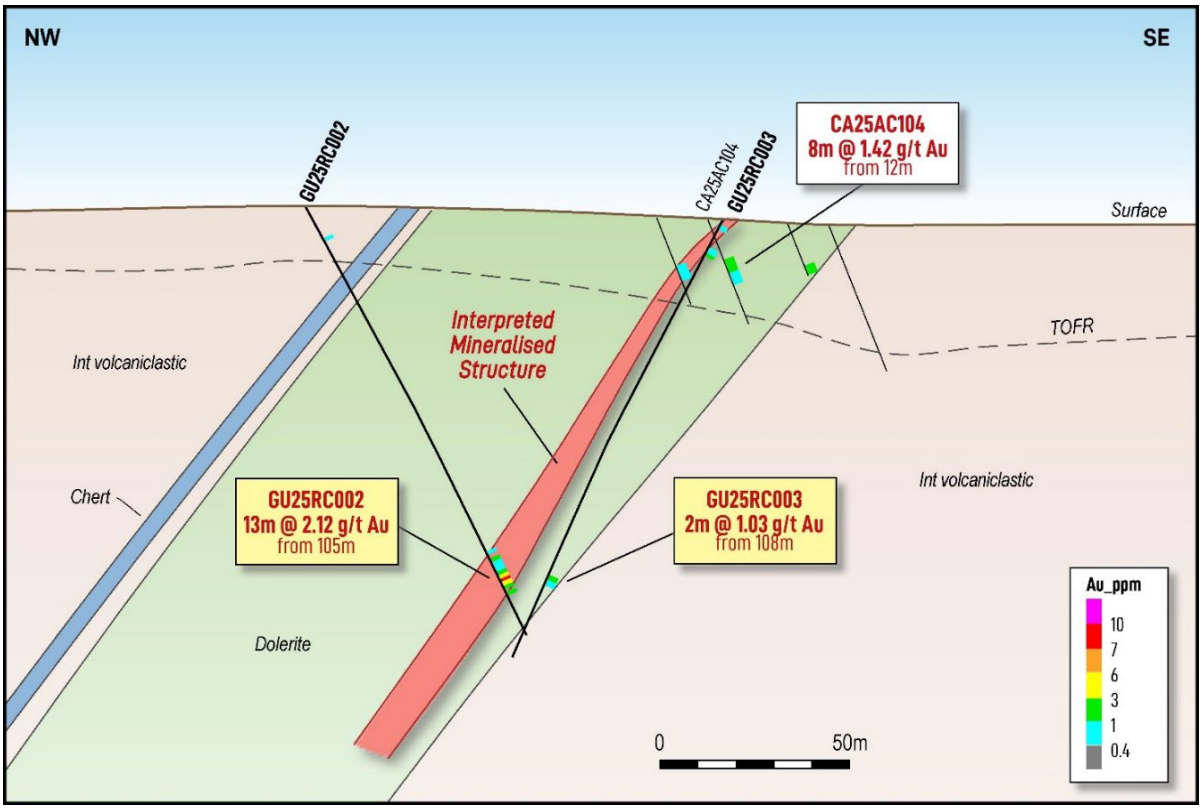

Figure 3 – Cross-section A-A' looking north-east at Guppy, showing significant intercepts and 8m @ 1.42g/t in CA25AC104 from ASX Announcement 4th August 2025. Mineralisation is interpreted to dip ~50 degrees to the north-west striking north-east.

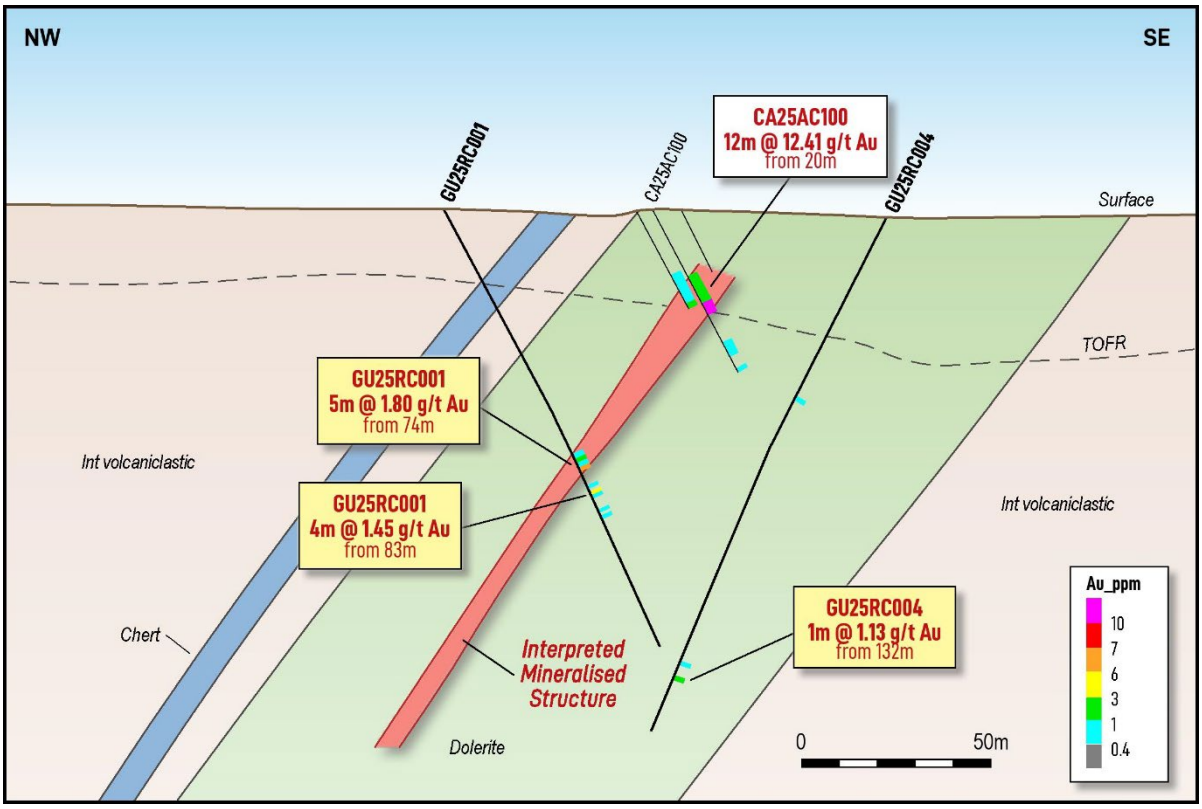

Figure 4 – Cross-section B-B' looking north-east at Guppy, showing significant intercepts and 12m @ 2.41g/t in CA25AC100 from ASX Announcement 4th August 2025. Mineralisation is interpreted to dip ~50 degrees to the north-west striking north-east.

Ongoing Work Program

The Company considers the strong results from the recent RC drill program at Guppy to have outlined an exciting new early-stage gold opportunity. Building on this success, additional drilling is planned for Q1 2026 to assess strike continuity and test both up- and down-dip. This work will be completed under the Golden Mile Resources Joint Venture and will see Patronus continue to advance towards the next earn-in milestone to secure an 80% interest in the JV.

Table 1 – Significant intercepts => 0.4 g/t Au and > 1gm for the Guppy RC holes. Significant intercepts include a maximum of 2m internal dilution.

Project	Prospect	Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Gram Metres
Cardinia	Guppy	**GU25RC001**	**74**	**79**	**5**	**1.80**	**9**
Cardinia	Guppy	**GU25RC001**	**83**	**87**	**4**	**1.45**	**5.8**
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC001	90	93	3	0.44	1.32
Cardinia	Guppy	**GU25RC002**	**105**	**118**	**13**	**2.12**	**27.56**
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC003	108	110	2	1.03	2.06
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC004	132	133	1	1.13	1.13
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC005	26	29	3	1.03	3.09
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC006				NSI	
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC007	104	105	1	3.64	3.64
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC008	15	16	1	1.05	1.05

Table 2 – RC Drill Hole Collar Details at Guppy. Coordinates are surveyed using DGPS and in MGA94 Zone 51S.

Project	Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Max. Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC001	369416.6	6809226	447	130	-60	130
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC002	369484.2	6809303	449	130	-60	130
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC003	369565.2	6809228	445	130	-60	310
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC004	369506.3	6809148	443	148	-60	310
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC005	369747.1	6809951	428	130	-60	0
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC006	369650.7	6810056	430	130	-60	180
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC007	369748.2	6810064	429	130	-60	180
Cardinia	Guppy	GU25RC008	369647	6809944	429	124	-60	0

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

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ABOUT PATRONUS RESOURCES LTD

Patronus Resources (ASX: PTN) is a leading West Australian and Northern Territory gold, base metals and uranium development and exploration company, with a combined gold Mineral Resource exceeding than 1.2Moz gold. Patronus's key focus in WA is its 100% owned Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) located in the highly prospective North-Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The CGP has a 1 Moz gold Mineral Resource defined in both oxide and deeper primary mineralisation at Cardinia East and Mertondale. The Northern Territory Project boasts more than 1,500 square kilometres of prime tenure in the Pine Creek Orogen, which hosts significant gold and world class uranium deposits. Patronus has a current gold MRE of 0.3Moz at its Fountain Head Project and 177kt zinc, 37kt lead,16Moz silver and 0.2Moz gold at its Iron Blow and Mt Bonnie base metals projects.

With a proven track record of monetisation of assets and a strong balance sheet, PTN is poised to deliver strong growth to PTN shareholders throughout this period of transformational growth.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information contained in this report relating to exploration results relates to information compiled or reviewed by Leah Moore. Ms Moore is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and is a full-time employee of the company. Ms Moore has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Ms Moore consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

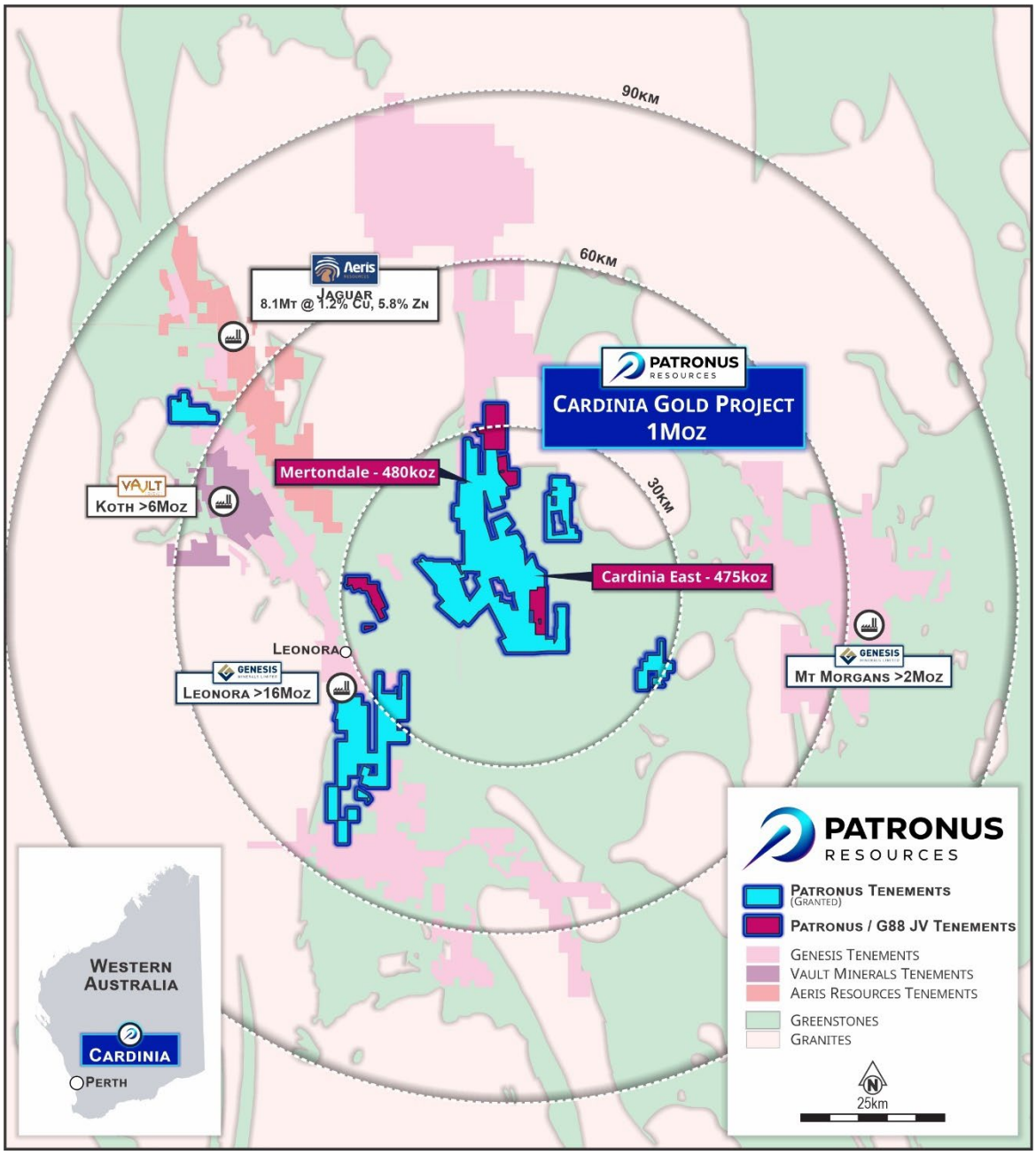

Figure A1 – Regional overview showing PTN tenure in relation to neighbouring production centres at Leonora.

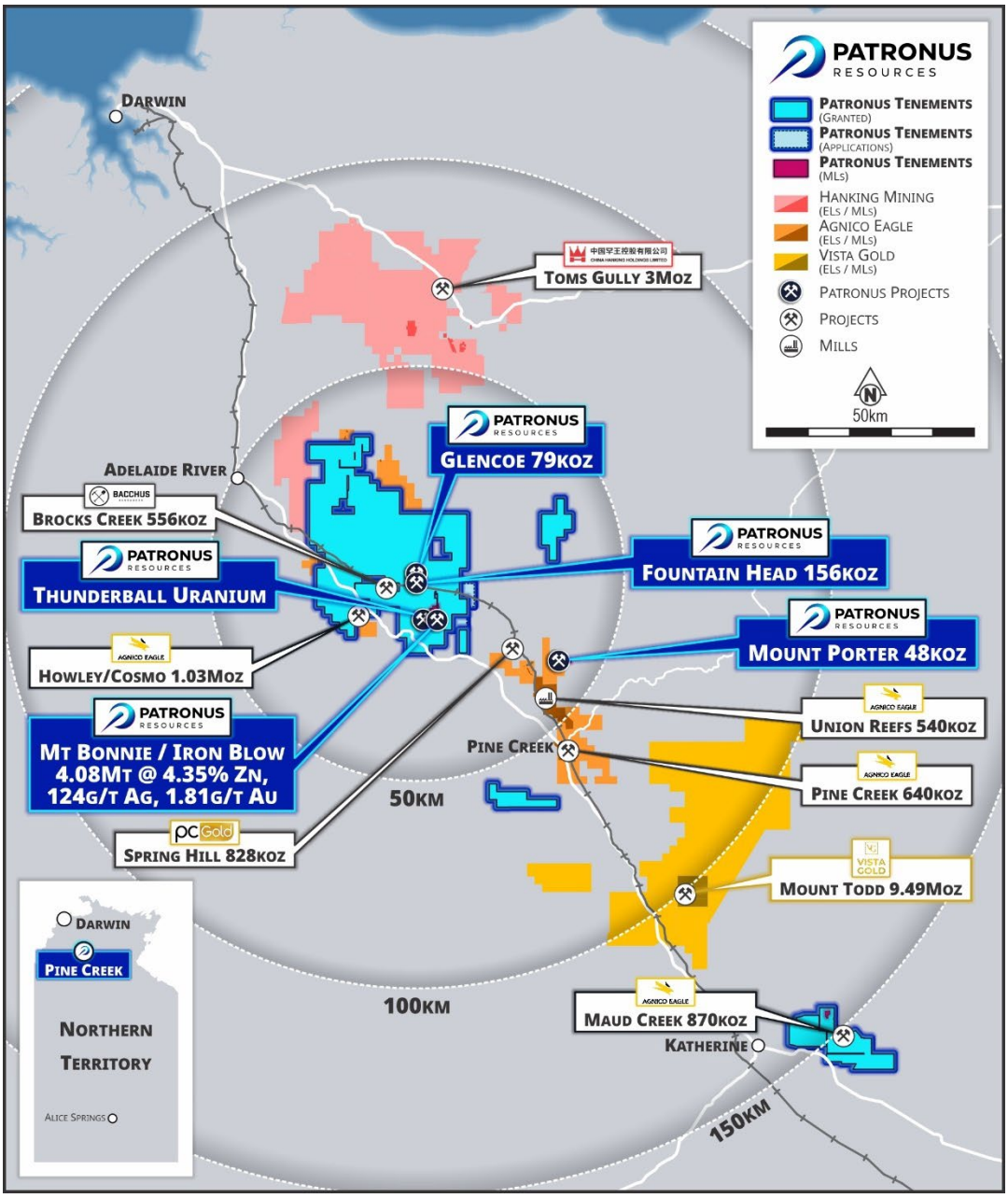

Figure A2 – Regional overview showing PTN tenure in relation to neighbouring projects in the NT.

Mineral Resources - Gold

Project Area	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces ('000)
Mertondale												
Mertons Reward	-	-	-	1.5	1.9	90	0.2	1.9	13	1.7	1.9	103
Mertondale 3-4/Nth	-	-	-	1.8	1.6	96	0.8	1.6	42	2.7	1.6	138
Tonto	-	-	-	1.9	1.1	68	1.1	1.2	45	3.0	1.2	113
Mertondale 5	-	-	-	0.8	2.0	49	0.2	1.8	11	1.0	1.9	60
Eclipse	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	24	0.8	1.0	24
Quicksilver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.1	42	1.2	1.1	42
Mertondale Total	-	-	-	**6.0**	**1.6**	**303**	**4.3**	**1.3**	**177**	**10.4**	**1.4**	**480**
Cardinia East												
Helens	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	64	1.3	1.4	57	2.7	1.4	121
Helens East	-	-	-	0.4	1.7	24	1.0	1.5	46	1.4	1.6	70
Fiona	-	-	-	0.2	1.3	10	0.1	1.1	3	0.3	1.3	13
Rangoon	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	56	1.5	1.3	65	2.8	1.3	121
Hobby	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.3	23	0.6	1.3	23
Cardinia Hill	-	-	-	0.5	2.2	38	1.6	1.1	59	2.2	1.4	97
Cardinia U/G	-	-	-	0.0	2.4	1	0.4	2.4	27	0.4	2.4	28
Cardinia East Total	-	-	-	**3.9**	**1.5**	**193**	**6.4**	**1.4**	**280**	**10.4**	**1.4**	**475**
TOTAL WA				**9.8**	**1.6**	**496**	**10.8**	**1.3**	**457**	**20.8**	**1.4**	**955**
Fountain Head												
Fountain Head	-	-	-	0.9	1.4	41	1.1	1.6	56	2.0	1.5	96
Tally Ho	-	-	-	0.9	2.0	59	-	-	-	0.9	2.0	59
Glencoe	0.4	1.32	18	1.2	1.1	43	0.5	1.2	18	2.1	1.2	79
Subtotal Fountain Head	**0.4**	**1.32**	**18**	**3.0**	**1.5**	**143**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**74**	**5.0**	**1.4**	**234**
Mt Porter												
Mt Porter	-	-	-	0.5	2.30	40	0.5	1.90	8	0.70	2.20	48
TOTAL NT	**0.4**	**1.3**	**18**	**3.5**	**1.2**	**183**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**82**	**5.7**	**1.5**	**282**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**0.4**	**1.3**	**18**	**13.3**	**1.6**	**679**	**12.9**	**1.3**	**539**	**26.5**	**1.4**	**1,237**

The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Mertons Reward, Mert 3-4/Nth and Mert 5 have been extracted from PTN ASX Announcement on 12th Feb 2025 titled 'Mertondale MRE Update'. Resources for Quicksilver, Eclipse, Tonto and Cardinia East have been extracted from the Company's ASX announcement on 3 July 2023 titled "Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource Passes 1.5Moz" and are available at www.asx.com. Mineral Resources reported in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells[1]. Underground Resources are reported using a 2.0 g/t cut-ff grade outside AUD2,600 optimisation shells. The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Fountain Head and Tally Ho have been extracted from the ASX announcement of PNX Metals Limited (PNX) on 16 June 2020 titled "Mineral Resource Update at Fountain Head" and are reported utilising a cut-off grade of 0.7 g/t Au and can be found at www.asx.com reported under the ASX code 'PNX'. The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Glencoe have been extracted from the PNX ASX announcement on 30h August 2022 titled "Glencoe Gold MRE Update" and are reported utilising a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au and can be found at www.asx.com reported under the ASX code 'PNX'. The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Mt Porter have been extracted from the PNX ASX announcement titled "PNX acquires the Mt Porter Gold Deposit, NT" on 28h September 2022 and are reported using a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au and can be found at www.asx.com under the ASX code 'PNX'. The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Fountain Head, Tally Ho, Glencoe and Mt Porter was also reported in the Scheme Booklet dated 17 July 2024 issued by PNX for the scheme of arrangement between PNX and the shareholders of PNX for the acquisition of PNX by the Company. The Scheme Booklet was released to ASX on 18 July 2024 and can be found at www.asx.com under the ASX codes 'PTN' and 'PNX'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 that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements referenced in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from any of the original announcements.

Mineral Resources – Base Metals

Iron Blow Mineral Resource

JORC Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade						
		Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	ZnEq (%)	AuEq (g/t)
Indicated	2.08	5.49	0.91	0.30	143	2.19	13.39	10.08
Inferred	0.45	1.11	0.18	0.07	27	1.71	4.38	3.30
TOTAL	**2.53**	**4.71**	**0.78**	**0.26**	**122**	**2.10**	**11.79**	**8.87**
Contained Metal		**119kt**	**18kt**	**7kt**	**9.9Moz**	**171koz**	**298kt**	**722koz**

Iron Blow Mineral Resources by JORC Classification as at 03 May 2017 estimated utilising a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t AuEq. See ASX:PNX release 'Hayes Creek Mineral Resources Exceed 1.1Moz Gold Equivalent' 3 May 2017 for details.

Mt Bonnie Mineral Resource

JORC Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade						
		Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	ZnEq (%)	AuEq (g/t)
Indicated	1.38	3.96	1.15	0.23	128	1.41	9.87	8.11
Inferred	0.17	2.11	0.87	0.16	118	0.80	6.73	5.53
TOTAL	**1.55**	**3.76**	**1.12**	**0.22**	**127**	**1.34**	**9.53**	**7.82**
Contained Metal		**58kt**	**17kt**	**3kt**	**6.3Moz**	**69koz**	**147kt**	**389koz**

Mt Bonnie Mineral Resources by JORC Classification as at 08 February 2017 estimated utilising a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au for Oxide/Transitional Domain, 1% Zn for Fresh Domain and 50g/t Ag for Ag Zone Domain. See ASX:PNX release 'Upgrade to Mt Bonnie Zinc-Gold-Silver Resource, Hayes Creek' 9 February 2017 for details.

Hayes Creek Mineral Resource (Iron Blow + Mt Bonnie)

JORC Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade						
		Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	ZnEq (%)	AuEq (g/t)
Indicated	3.46	4.88	1.01	0.27	137.00	1.88	11.99	9.29
Inferred	0.62	1.39	0.37	0.10	52.00	1.46	5.03	3.91
TOTAL	**4.08**	**4.35**	**0.91**	**0.25**	**124.00**	**1.81**	**10.93**	**8.47**
Contained Metal		**177kt**	**37kt**	**10kt**	**16Moz**	**238koz**	**445kt**	**1,110koz**

Notes: Due to effects of rounding, totals may not represent the sum of all components. Metallurgical recoveries and metal prices have been applied in calculating zinc equivalent (ZnEq) and gold equivalent (AuEq) grades.
At Iron Blow a mineralisation envelope was interpreted for each of the two main lodes, the East Lode (Zn-Au-Ag-Pb) and West Lode (Zn-Au), and four subsidiary lodes with a 1 g/t AuEq cut-off used to interpret and report these lodes. At Mt Bonnie Zn domains are reported above a cut-of grade of 1% Zn, gold domains are reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au and silver domains are reported above a cut-off grade of 50 g/t Ag. To assess the potential value of the total suite of minerals of economic interest, formulae were developed to calculate metal equivalency for Au and Zn. Metal prices were derived from average consensus forecasts from external sources for the period 2017 through 2021 and are consistent with those used in PNX's recently updated Mt Bonnie Mineral Resource Estimate. Metallurgical recovery information was sourced from test work completed at the Iron Blow deposit, including historical test work. Mt Bonnie and Iron Blow have similar mineralogical characteristics and are a similar style of deposit. In PNX's opinion all the metals used in the equivalence calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. PNX has chosen to report both the ZnEq and AuEq grades as although individually zinc is the dominant metal by value, the precious metals are the dominant group by value and will be recovered and sold separately to Zn.

The formulae below were applied to the estimated constituents to derive the metal equivalent values:
*Gold Equivalent (field = "AuEq") (g/t) = (Au grade (g/t) * (Au price per ounce/31.10348) * Au recovery) + (Ag grade (g/t) * (Ag price per ounce/31.10348) * Ag recovery) + (Cu grade (%) * (Cu price per tonne/100) * Cu recovery) + (Pb grade (%) * (Pb price per tonne/100) * Pb recovery) + (Zn grade (%) * (Zn price per tonne/100) * Zn recovery) / (Au price per ounce/31.10348 * Au recovery)*

*Zinc Equivalent (field = "ZnEq") (%) = (Au grade (g/t) * (Au price per ounce/31.10348) * Au recovery) + (Ag grade (g/t) * (Ag price per ounce/31.10348) * Ag recovery) + (Cu grade (%) * (Cu price per tonne/100) * Cu recovery) + (Pb grade (%) * (Pb price per tonne/100) * Pb recovery) + (Zn grade (%) * (Zn price per tonne/100) * Zn recovery) / (Zn price per tonne/100 * Zn recovery)*

	Unit	Price	Recovery Mt Bonnie	Recovery Iron Blow
Zn	US$/t	$2,450	80%	80%
Pb	US$/t	$2,100	60%	60%
Cu	US$/t	$6,200	60%	60%
Ag	US$/troy oz	$20.50	70%	80%
Au	US$/troy oz	$1,350	55%	60%

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 that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements referenced in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from any of the original announcements.

PATRONUS RESOURCES

Appendix A
JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT
Royals and Cardinia Gold Project – Sections 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Date

(criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 30g 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.*	• RC drilling obtained 1m split samples from a face sampilng hammer bit using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone of the RC drill rig, to collect approximately 2-3kg of RC chips in pre-numbered calico bags. • No specialised measurement tools or instruments were used during sampling.

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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was undertaken with a surface drill rig using Strike drilling contractors. • RC drilling was carried out by a truck-mounted DRA model 600 Drill Rig (Rod Handler & Rotary Cone Splitter) with support air truck and dust suppression equipment. • Drilling utilised downhole face-sampling hammer bits of 5 ¼ inch (140mm) diameter. • The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. • RC was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment.
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.*	• The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. • The cyclone emits minimal dust such that sample bias by losing fines and concentrating coarse material is deemed to be negligible. • The possibility of sample bias through selective recoveries is considered negligible and there is no relationship between grade and sample recoveries/quality or moisture content. • Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, that would impede a mineral resource estimate, exists between collected RC primary and sub-samples.
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.*	• RC chip logging was carried out adjacent to the drill rig, at the same time the samples are being extracted from the hole. Recorded logging data includes lithology, weathering texture, grainsize, colour, alteration, mineralisation, sulphide content, veining, and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. Logging intervals are based on lithological contacts. The entire length of every hole is logged. • Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Semi-quantitative logging includes estimated percentages of identified minerals, sulphides and veining. • All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers, validated in the field, and then transferred to the DataShed database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support future mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies. • RC chips were photographed, with imagery stored in Imago software, and then physically stored on site.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether*	• After field collection, the entire calico sample bag was sent to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where the sample was prepared by first drying, then pulverised (no crush step unless the sample was >3kg).

	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.*	• Pulp samples were then sent to ALS analytical lab for Photon (Au-PA01) for gold and multielement geochemical analysis. • Gold assays were conducted using 500 g jars of coarse 5mm crush. • Multi-element geochemistry was undertaken using four-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61). • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of blanks at a rate of Field blanks are inserted at a rate of 1 in 50, standards 1 in 25 and duplicates 1 in 50 samples. ALS also incorporated internal blanks, standards, and laboratory duplicates as part of its analytical QAQC processes. All results were reviewed upon upload to the database, with any QC failures flagged and investigated with the laboratory. • The sampling techniques are considered appropriate for RC drilling for gold mineralisation. • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grainsize of the sample being sampled.
Quaility 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.*	• Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited ALS. Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold. • Patronus Resources regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Patronus Resources accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • Patronus Resources requests laboratory crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush size percentages. • ALS include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. • These analytical methods are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Verification of sampling	*The verification of significant intersections*	• Significant intercepts were collated by Patronus Resources' Database Manager and verified by

and assaying	*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*	PTN's Chief Geologist. Downhole intercepts are generated via a stored procedure in the DataShed database using an elected minimum cutoff grade and maximum internal waste, with no manual manipulation of the data. • No drillholes were twinned. • All assay data were received in electronic format from ALS via email to an assay inbox, saved onto the Company data server, imported and merged into Patronus Resources' DataShed database by an internal database manager, with database exports created on a routine basis. The DataShed database is stored on a secure SQL server with limited permissions. • There were no adjustments to the assay data.
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*	• Recent Patronus Resources drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system.
Data spacing and distribtuion	*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.*	• Holes were drilled in a scissor fashion on 100m sections, on two of the AC lines, spaced 800m apart. Sections are striking NW-SE and
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*	• At Guppy, the orientation of mineralisation was unknown and AC lines ran west-east along previous auger lines in order to substantiate the results at depth. It is now thought that the orientation is NE-SW.

	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• Patronus Resources employees or contractors are utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred. • On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. Intertek sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	• No audits or reviews completed
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 Leonora Gold Project is managed, explored and maintained by Patronus Resources, which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. • The Guppy prospect are located on tenure owned by Patronus's Joint Venture partners Golden Mile Resources. Patronus Resources have earnt-in $1.8 Million to the Joint Venture partnership since January 2022, with the next milestone of $2 Million obtaining an 80% interest. • Guppy is located in the Nyalpa Pirniku Native Title determination, however the areas has been surveyed prior to undertaking any ground disturbing activities. There are no cultural heritage sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the prospect areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	• Exploration in the broader Mertondale and Cardinia areas, located within the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields Province, has historically focused on gold, with limited assessment of Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide (VMS) mineralization. Early exploration, dating back to the early 20th century, identified high-grade gold mineralization (up to 108 g/t Au) at mining centers such as Merton's Reward, Cardinia Hill and Websters Find.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Leonora Gold Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean

		felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. • Locally within the Mertondale-Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments which strike NNW, dipping steep-to moderately to the west. • Mineralisation is hosted predominantly in mafic rock units, adjacent to the felsic volcanic/sedimentary contacts. The ore zones are associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Minor supergene enrichment occurs locally within mineralised shears throughout the regolith profile. • The Royals Project area mineralisation is adjacent to a granite-greenstone contact, and is associated with localised shears or faults nearby to the contact and orthogonal to it. The style of mineralisation at the Royals is potentially of an Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) due to it's proximity to the granite contact and evidence of multiple generations of local granite pluton intrusion.
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.*	• Relevant drillhole information can be found in Appendix 1, Table 1 and 2 in the body of 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.*	• When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. • For these RC results, significant intercepts are recorded for maximum 2m internal waste and a minimum grade of 0.4 g/t. • No upper cut-off grades were applied. • There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
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').*	• Preliminary interpretetation shows that the mineralisation at Guppy is sub-horizontal and likely supergene, but related to chert banding within the greenstone sequence, as well as influential NE-SE trending D2 structures. • Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths.
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.*	• Refer to the body of the release for appropriate maps and diagrams.
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*	• All significant drilling intercepts are provided in Appendix 1, Table 2 in the body of the announcement.

	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• See body of report
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.*	• Refer to the body of the release.