ASX Announcement

26 November 2025

High-Resolution Geophysics Doubles Strike Length at Cu-Zn-Pb Kitumba Target B1

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **High-resolution ground magnetics and I.P. survey completed at Target B1 over a 30-hectare block.**
- **Geophysical surveys have doubled the strike of main target area (Zone 1) from ~200m to ~400m and identified two additional parallel structures.**
- **Strong near-surface sulphide indicators identified, with high chargeability anomalies (30-40m wide to ~100m depth) open along strike and at depth.**
- **Phase 2 trenching to commence imminently to refine high-priority drill targets.**

Patriot Resources Limited ("**Patriot",** "**PAT**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the successful completion of high-resolution ground magnetics and I.P. surveys at Target B1 within its 80% owned Kitumba 27715 Project, Zambia ("**Kitumba**" or the "**Project**"). Geophysical surveys were initiated after the discovery of a polymetallic Cu-Zn-Pb mineralised system during Phase 1 trenching, see announcement dated 17 November 2025. Gold assays from Phase 1 trenching are still pending and are expected this quarter, providing additional upside to this already prospective target. The latest geophysical work was designed to refine and extend the mineralised footprint ahead of further trenching and drill targeting. The results confirm a significantly larger and more complex polymetallic system, strengthening the overall scale potential at Kitumba.

Executive Chairman, Hugh Warner, commented: "*This is an excellent step forward at Kitumba. The geophysics has materially expanded the mineralised footprint and confirmed we are dealing with a much larger polymetallic system open in all directions, giving us strong confidence heading into Phase 2 trenching and subsequent drill planning. With gold assays still pending from Phase 1, we believe there is meaningful upside still to come at Target B1.*"

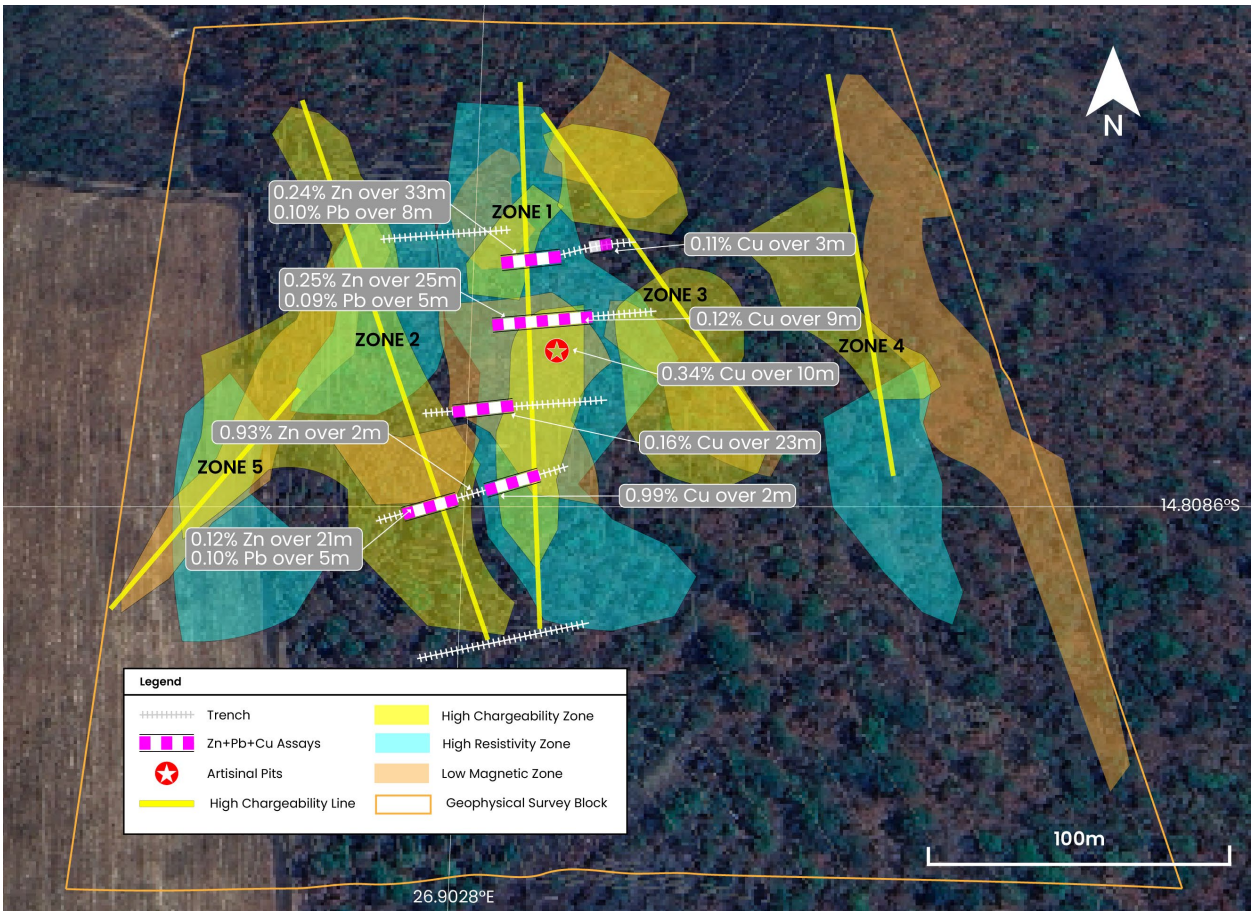

Figure 1: Interpretation map showing trench assays and geophysical anomalies

WORK COMPLETED

Ground magnetics and I.P. surveys were successfully conducted on a 30-hectare block covering Target B1. A total of 11.4-line Km at 25m spacing was surveyed using a G5 Geotron magnetometer, oriented East to West. For IP, a total of 2.1-line Km *(6 lines)* was surveyed at 10m spacing for both chargeability and resistivity. High-resolution magnetics and I.P. data was processed immediately after using advanced geoscientific software.

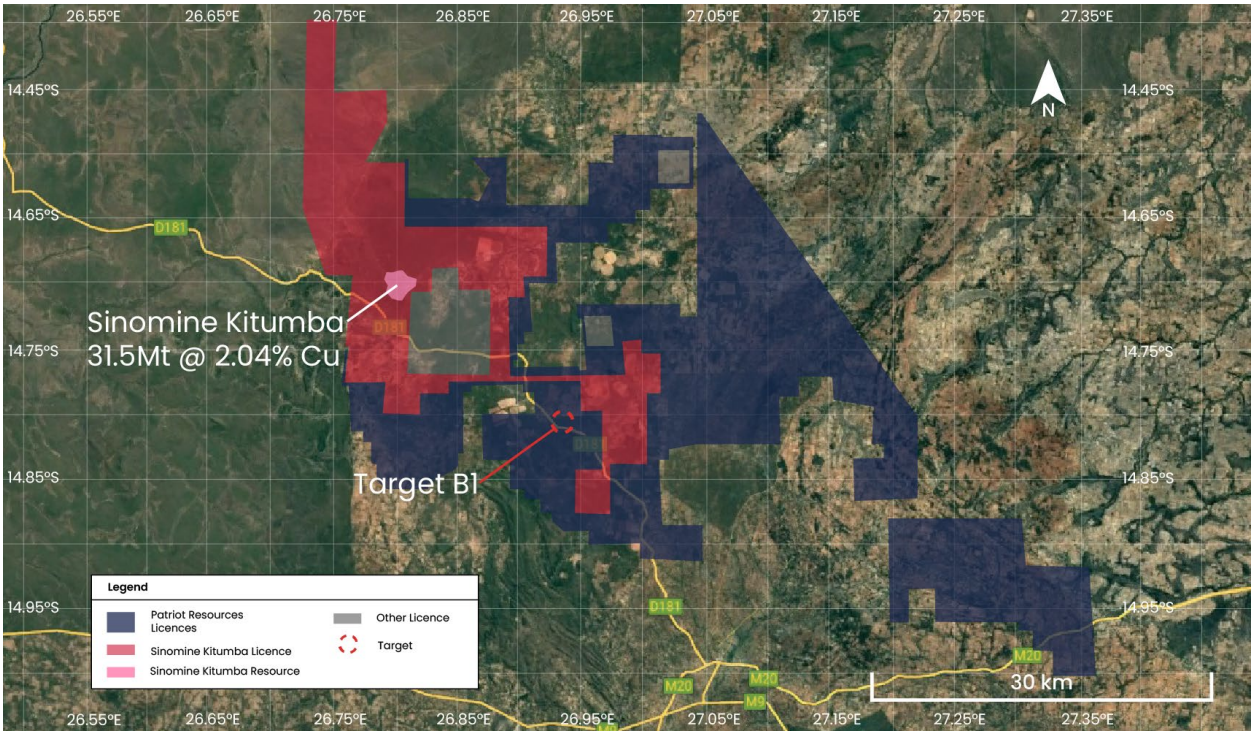

Figure 2: Map showing location of Target B1 and Patriot licence package

RESULTS & INTERPRETATION

The surveys mapped several low-magnetic, high-chargeability anomalies associated with sulphide mineralisation, coinciding with moderate-high resistivity zones. This combination of geophysical anomalies aligns with the Phase 1 trenches *(Zone 1),* where a Cu-Zn-Pb polymetallic system was identified.

Three main high chargeability zones *(2.4-3.5mV/V*) were mapped during survey approximately 300-400m strike, 30-40m wide and down to a depth of 100m, orientated NW-SE and N-S. High chargeability zones are normally associated with disseminated sulphides. This is not a surprise as we have seen visible sulphides *(chalcopyrite)* from the Phase 1 trench work, see announcement dated 30 October 2025.

Low magnetic structures are usually associated with shear zones and alteration which is a good indicator for mineralisation. Moderate to High resistivity is often caused by silicification and quartz veins, which are structurally controlled and can host mineralisation, a system which we also observed from the previous trench work. Strongly limonitic, carbonated, and silicified zones were mapped across several trenches with associated copper mineralisation.

High chargeability anomalies were identified to the North, East and West boundaries of the surveyed block, signalling extension and possibly secondary parallel mineralised structures. Several high resistivity and high chargeability anomalies went down to a depth of 100m which is what the survey method could effectively manage. There remains a high possibility that these zones could extend below 100m. These interesting anomalies will need to be followed up by extension of the geophysical survey block and further trenching to refine drilling targets.

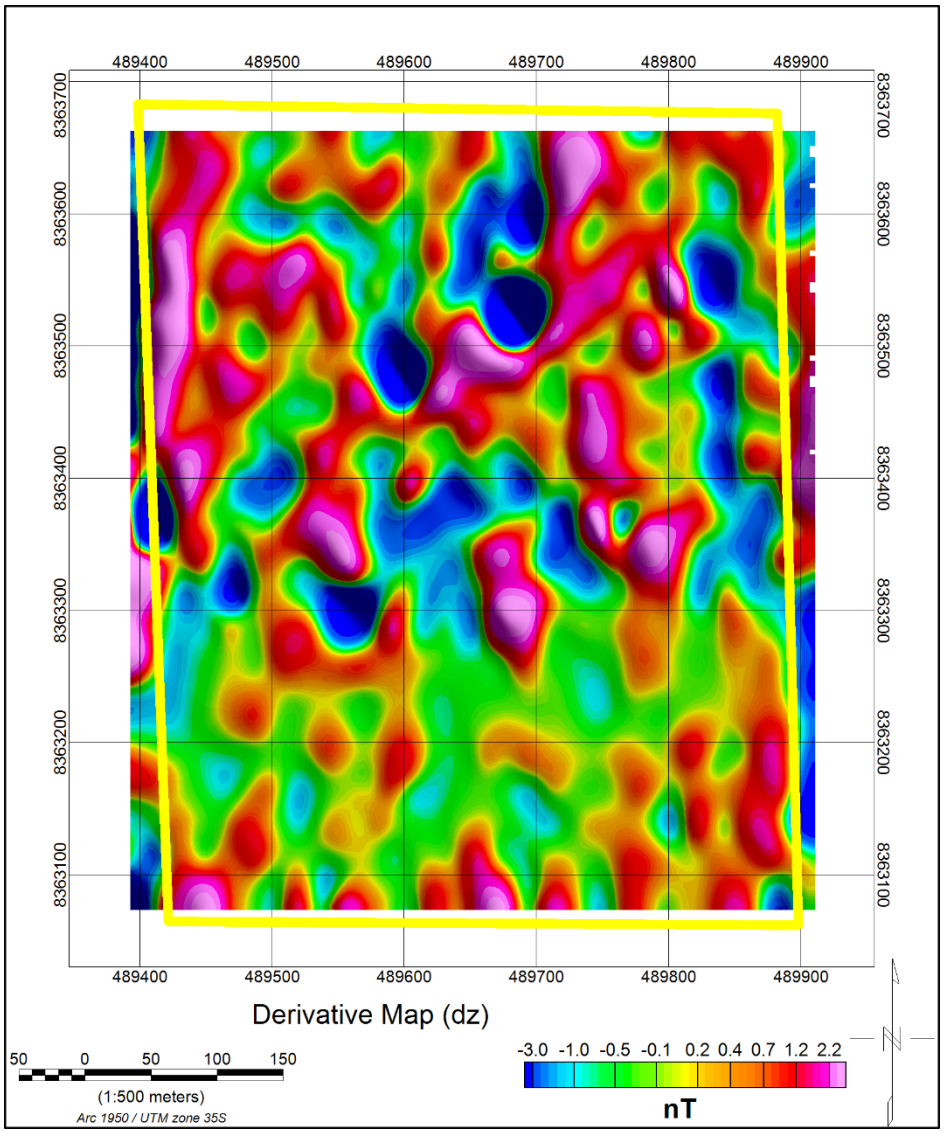

Figure 3: Derivative map showing low magnetic *(blue)* shear zones

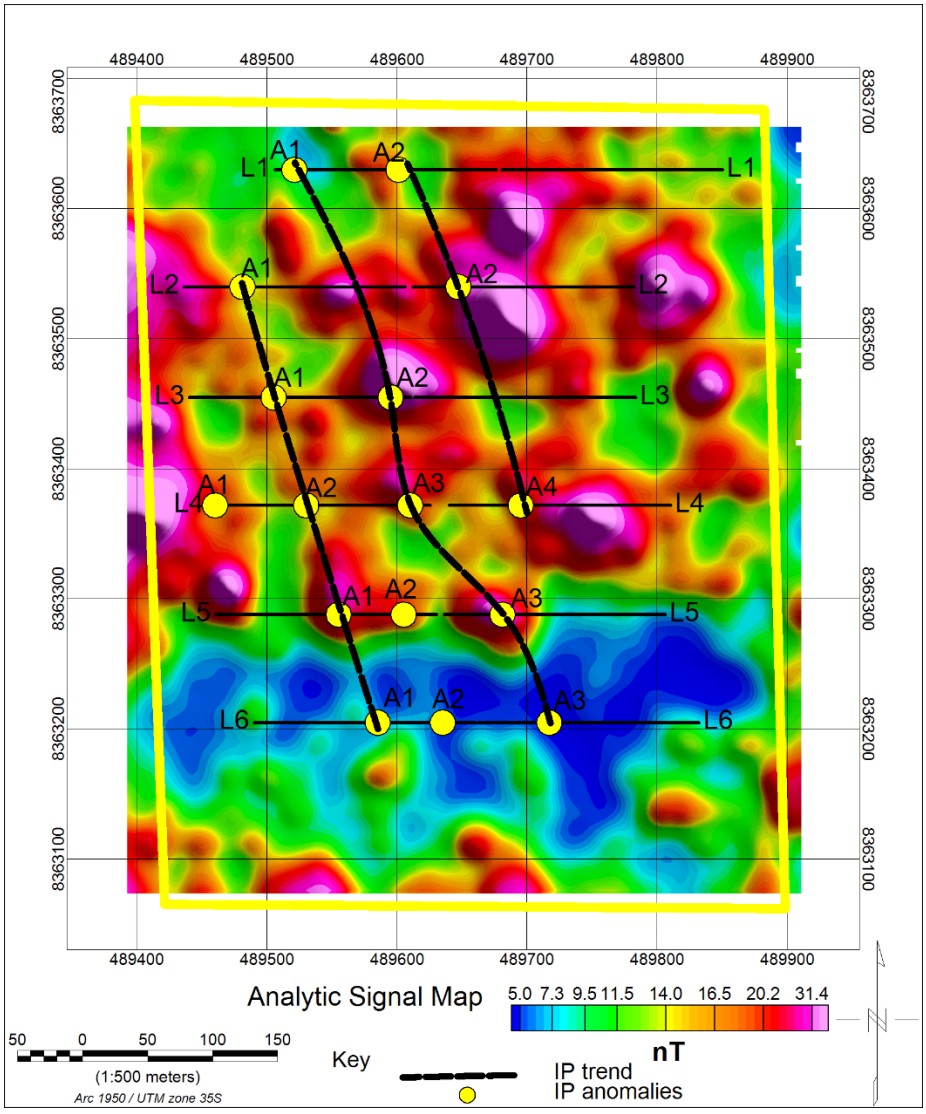

Figure 4: Analytic signal map showing I.P. survey lines*(L1-L6),* trend and anomaly position *(A1-A4)*

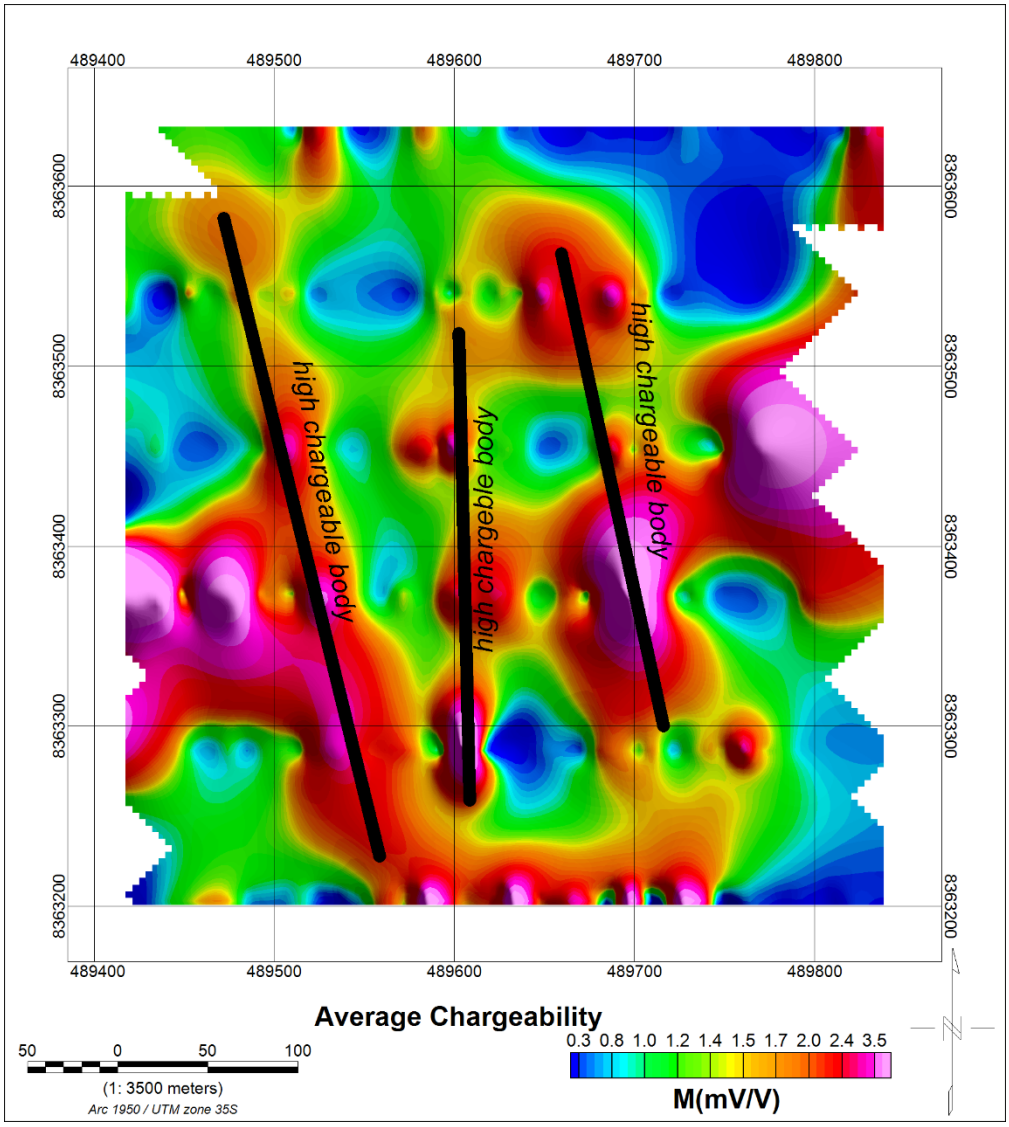

Figure 5: Map showing main high chargeability zones (2.4-3.5 mV/V)

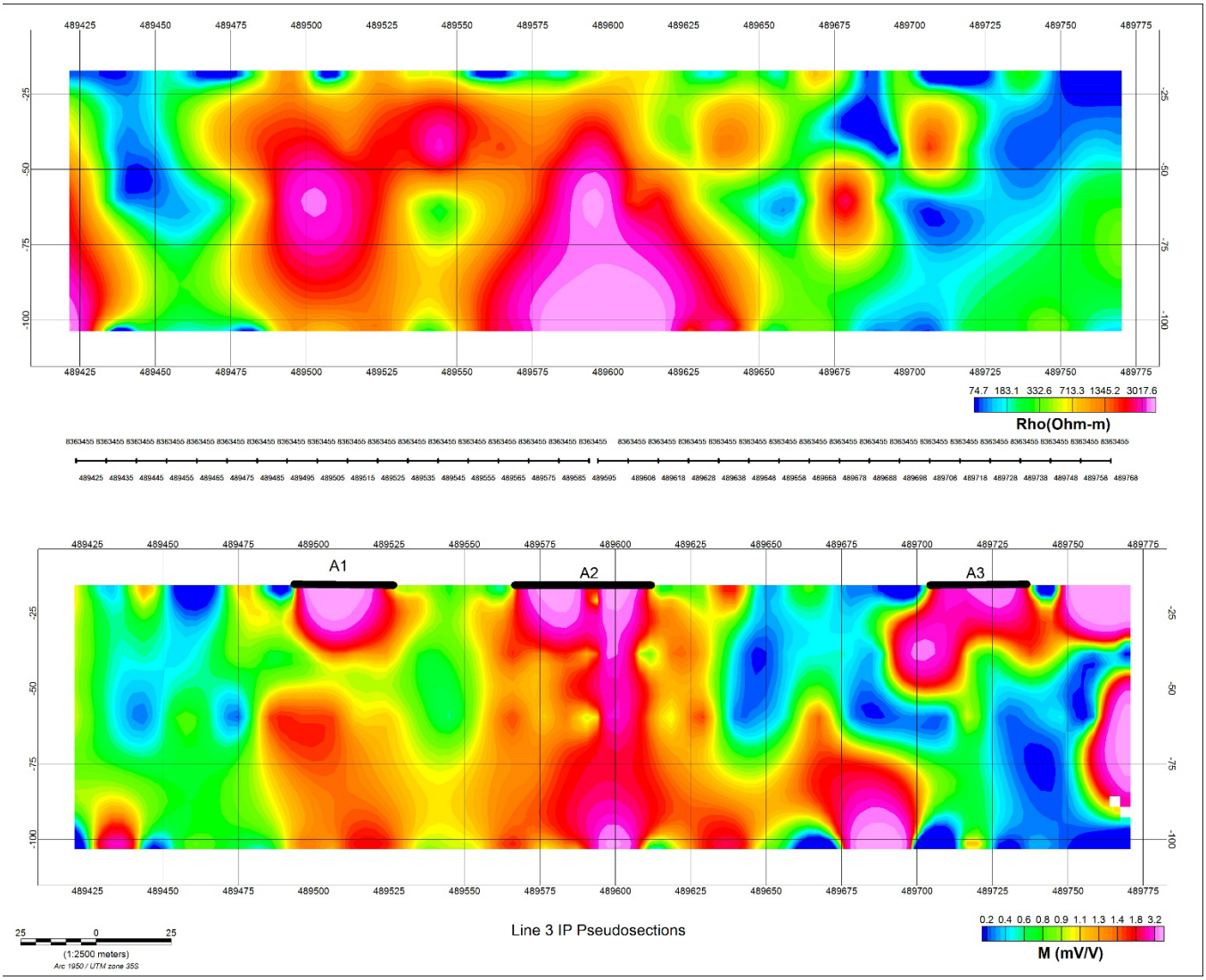

Figure 6: Line 3 -I.P. pseudo section showing high chargeability coinciding with high resistivity *(A2)* zone down to 100m depth

NEXT STEPS

- Phase 2 trenching to ground-truth key anomalies
- Extension of ground magnetics and I.P. survey grid to test strike and depth potential

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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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.*	• Ground magnetics and IP survey was conducted by a contractor TM Geophysics consultant, based in Zimbabwe. Survey was over a 30-hectare block covering Target B1. • A total of 11.4-line Km at 25m spacing was surveyed using a G5 Geotron magnetometer, oriented East to West. • For IP, a total of 2.1-line Km (6 lines) was surveyed at 10m spacing for both chargeability and resistivity using an ARES instrument. • High resolution magnetics and IP data was processed immediately after using advanced geoscientific software • Advanced filtering techniques (First Vertical Derivative, Analytical signal, RTP, chargeability and resistivity) were applied.
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*	• Not applicable, the study relies on geophysical interpretations and previously announced trench mapping and sampling data

	costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• Not applicable. Data was obtained through ground geophysical surveys and reprocessed for structural interpretation.
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.*	• Data was processed and interpreted using proprietary grid industry-standard geophysical techniques. • Wenner array electrode configuration was used for IP survey • Previous announced trench assays and mapping data was cross-referenced to validate interpretations. • A G5 magnetometer and ARES machine was used for the surveys with readings taken every 25m spacing during magnetic survey and at 10m intervals during IP survey. • Advanced filters were applied to enhance features and correct for background noise.
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.*	• Geophysical data was processed by TM Geophysics consultant and verified against historical and current geological database. • Regional airborne magnetics was also used to verify current geophysics 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.*	• Magnetic and IP survey was conducted over exploration licence 27715-HQ-LEL, in Mumbwa Zambia. Data is referenced to Arc1950 Zone 35S coordinate system.

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.*	• Data coverage was continuous over the surveyed area, providing high-resolution magnetic and IP data to refine structural models. • No geological and grade correlation or continuity can be established at the moment.
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.*	• Survey orientation was designed to detect structures controlling mineralisation on an E-W orientation. Main structures believed to be trending N-S and NW-SE. • Multiple filtering techniques were applied to minimise bias. • 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.*	• Data was handled and processed by TM Geophysics consultant under secure conditions.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The geophysical review was conducted by a qualified geophysical consultant

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.*	• Not applicable, no exploration results 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').*	• Not applicable, no drilling included in the report.
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, geophysical maps and mapping interpretation
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.*	• Not applicable, no assays included in the report.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Relevant data has been reported, refer to references in the text.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Patriot Resources Limited is planning further exploration work programs, including trenching, geophysical surveys and possibly future drilling.