ASX Announcement
24 July 2026

Zambia Copper Discovery Extends to 5.5km Target Corridor

Highlights

- Recently completed ground magnetics and induced polarisation (IP) surveys have extended the prospective geophysical footprint southeast of the Tonic discovery.
- Blocks 1 and 2 define a **new cluster of high-priority copper targets within the broader Mumbwa–Kitumba mineralised corridor**, extending the exploration footprint 5.5km southeast from the Tonic Discovery.
- Both targets indicate hydrothermal alteration associated with intrusive granite-syenite units and host sediments from the field mapping conducted.
- This alteration style indicates an **IOCG-affinity signature**, supporting the interpretation that Blocks 1 and 2 are possibly part of a fertile intrusive-related copper system.
- Block 1 is interpreted as a Syenite-hosted target with hydrothermal alteration indicators with potential for focused, **structurally controlled Cu–Ag sulphide shoots**.
- Block 2 is interpreted as a Syenite–sandstone/shale target with iron-rich alteration, quartz–carbonate veining and evidence of hydrothermal fluid flow, with potential for a continuous **IOCG-style** Cu–Ag–Co mineralised corridor.

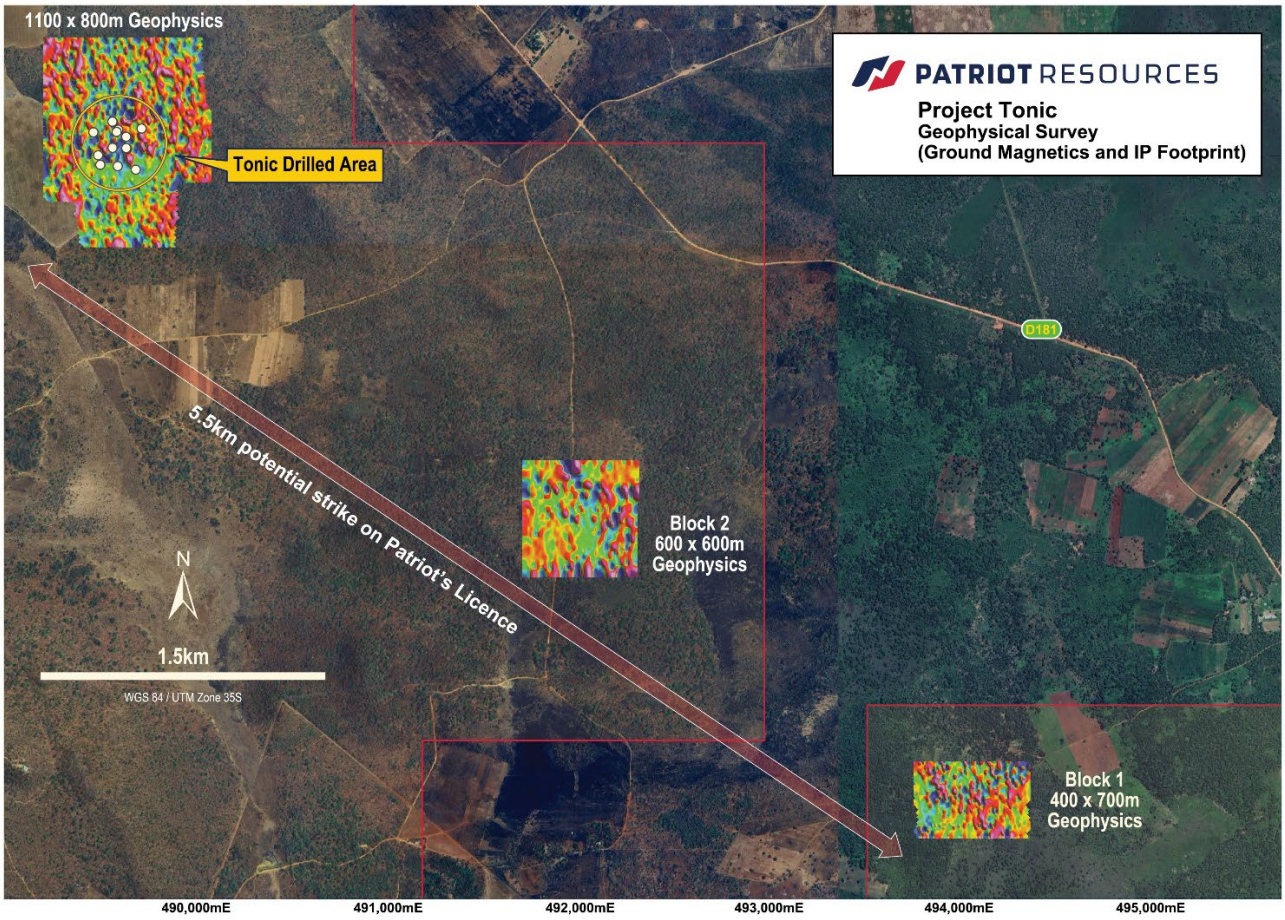

Figure 1: Geophysical survey footprint extension showing proximity to the recent Tonic Discovery.

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Patriot Resources Limited ("**Patriot**", "**PAT**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce an expansion of the exploration footprint at its Tonic prospect *(formerly Target B1)* within the Company's 100%-owned mineral exploration licence 27715-HQ-LEL in Mumbwa, Zambia, ("Kitumba 27715" or the "Project").

Recent geophysical work has extended the prospective geophysical footprint to approximately 5.5km *(excluding non-Patriot licence)* and identified two additional compelling follow-up drill targets southeast of the Tonic discovery. The results support interpretation of a broader, multi-centre copper system within the Mumbwa–Kitumba mineralised corridor.

- **Expanded footprint:** The prospective geophysical corridor now extends approximately 5.5km southeast from Tonic prospect, approximately 163 Ha total coverage.
- **New drill targets:** Blocks 1 and 2 represent additional high-priority follow-up targets defined by coincident geophysical, mapping, alteration and structural features.
- **District-scale setting:** The targets lie within Licence 27715-HQ-LEL, along the broader *NW-SE* Mumbwa–Kitumba mineralised corridor controlled by the Mumbwa Fault Zone (MFZ)
- The key targeted exploration outcome is the potential recognition of a multi-centre copper system extending southeast from Tonic *(subject to drill testing and further work)*.

Block 1

- Syenite-hosted target with hydrothermal alteration indicators
- High IP chargeability anomalies coincident with strong NE-SW to E-W magnetic lineaments
- High chargeability with low magnetic anomalies indicates potential sulphide-bearing shear zones;
- Potential for focused, structurally controlled **Cu–Ag sulphide shoots** within altered syenite.

Block 2

- Syenite–sandstone/shale target with iron-rich alteration, quartz–carbonate veining and evidence of hydrothermal fluid flow.
- Multiple coherent NW–SE , IP anomalies coincide with high magnetic zones and interpreted structural corridors.
- Anomalies extend across several survey lines, with locally interpreted zones **20–60m wide, down to a depth of 160m,** supporting potential for a broader mineralised footprint.
- Potential for **IOCG-style** Cu–Ag–Co mineralised corridor with cross-cutting NE–SW and NW–SE structures, creating favourable intersections for fluid focusing, brecciation and mineralised shoots.

Interpretation

- The targets are located within **5km southeast of Tonic**, on the **same NW-SE Mumbwa Fault Zone (MFZ) that hosts Sinomine's Kitumba deposit (~109.2 Mt @ 0.96% Cu[1]) ~18km NW and Target H (Cu-Co) ~7km NW** — placing Patriot's expanding footprint directly along a demonstrably fertile, IOCG-endowed regional structure.
- Both targets host intrusive granite–syenite in contact with sandstone/shale showing signs of structurally focused hydrothermal alteration, consistent with a mineralised system.
- Ground magnetics have defined strong magnetic lineaments, interpreted contacts and iron alteration zones, while IP has identified coincident high chargeability and resistivity anomalies considered prospective for sulphide mineralisation. Refer Figures 3-7.
- Several anomalies form coherent trends, locally interpreted to be approximately 20–60m wide and down to 160m, extending across multiple survey lines, supporting potential continuity beyond surveyed areas.
- The NE–SW faults intersect the dominant NW–SE regional structure, creating prospective intersections for fluid focusing, brecciation and the development of higher-grade mineralised shoots.
- Located 18km from Sinomine's US$600m Kitumba copper project which includes a processing facility and copper smelter being commissioned in 2026, offering a rare potential infrastructure pathway in close proximity to an early-stage discovery.

The key targeted exploration outcome is the potential recognition of a multi-centre copper system extending southeast from Tonic *(subject to drill testing and further work)*.

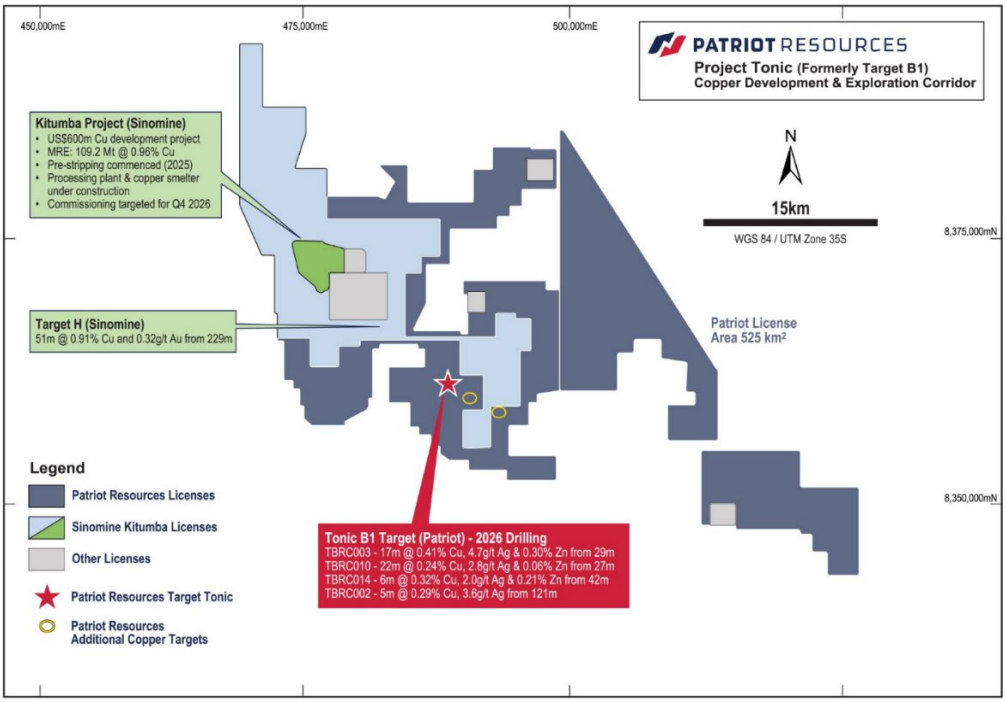

Figure 2: Project Tonic Regional Map showing Patriot's Zambia Licenses ,Copper Development and Exploration Corridor

[1] IAU ASX Announcement: Mumbwa Project – Kitumba Mineral Resource Update – 17 August 2015

> *"Extending our geophysics program from the Tonic discovery footprint has identified 2 new targets within the Mumbwa-Kitumba corridor. With two new drill targets now defined, we are building a growing pipeline of copper opportunities alongside our recent Tonic discovery, within one of Zambia's most prospective and rapidly growing copper corridors".*
>
> **Dominic Duggan, Managing Director & CEO**

Tonic Background

Maiden RC drilling at Tonic confirmed a from-surface Cu-Ag-Zn-Co discovery, including **17m @ 0.41% Cu, 4.7 g/t Ag & 0.30% Zn from 29m and, 1m @ 2.56% Cu, 62.3 g/t Ag & 0.76% Zn from 55m in TBRC03**, with further high-grade copper at depth (e.g. 1m @ 1.44% Cu at 145m in TBRC10; 1m @ 1.69% Cu in TBRC14)[2]. The Tonic system remains open at depth and along strike, with the majority of the defined IP footprint still undrilled — underscoring the scale potential now being extended by Block 1 and Block 2.

Several broad cobalt credits have been intercepted from this drilling campaign including **19m @ 0.010% Co from 48m from TBRC04 and 13m @ 0.014% Co from 143m from TBRC02**[2], further strengthening the polymetallic nature of the Tonic prospect. The combination of shallow mineralisation, localised higher-grade zones and deeper copper intersections indicates that the Tonic system remains open and provides a strong basis for targeted follow-up drilling.

Local Geological Setting

Tonic is hosted within a dominant NW–SE-trending structural corridor, hosted mainly in sandstone/shale and associated granite-syenite intrusive. NE-SW cross-cutting structures observed from the recently conducted geophysical survey on Block 1 and Block 2, may have created further zones of enhanced permeability, hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation from this structural interaction.

The positioning of Tonic, Block 1 and Block 2 along the broader Mumbwa–Kitumba corridor strengthens the interpretation that Licence 27715 may host multiple related mineralised points developed along the same regional structural architecture as Target H and Sinomine's Kitumba copper deposit. The targets therefore provide both near-discovery growth potential and regional-scale exploration upside.

- Block 1 and Block 2 lie on the **NW-SE trending Mumbwa Fault Zone (MFZ)** Corridor — the dominant regional structure that controls **Sinomine's Kitumba copper deposit (~109.2 Mt @ 0.96% Cu at a 0.35% Cu cut-off[1]), located ~18km to the northwest, and Sinomine's Target H Cu-Co prospect ~7km to the northwest of Tonic.** Kitumba is the first recognised IOCG-style copper deposit in Zambia, formed by the intrusion of the Hook Granitoid Suite *(porphyritic granite and quartz-syenite)* into the host Katanga Supergroup metasediments.
- Whereas the Tonic Discovery is a **structurally controlled, sediment-hosted polymetallic Cu-Ag-Zn-Co system** supported by moderate to high magnetic signature, Block 1 and Block 2 are mainly **syenite-hosted, IOCG-affinity targets** sitting on magnetic highs — the intrusive-related end of the same mineralised corridor. The two styles are complementary and both remain fully open for drill testing.

[2] ASX Announcement: Maiden Drilling Confirms High-Grade Copper Discovery Zambia – 8 July 2026

Key Take-Aways:

- Tonic is emerging as part of a broader 5.5km copper-polymetallic-IOCG exploration corridor, with two additional priority geophysical targets identified approximately 2.5km and 5km southeast of the discovery.
- The expanded target pipeline can be advanced efficiently using Patriot's established Zambian operating base, with exploration activity staged alongside Phase 2 drilling at Tonic.

Zambia: A world class copper jurisdiction

- Zambia is one of the top mining jurisdictions in Africa, ranked 3rd on the Investment Attractiveness Index – Africa (Fraser Institute 2025)
- Zambia is the 7th largest copper producer and targeting 3Mt per year by 2031
- Copper production represents 15% of Zambian GDP in 2025

Authorisation & Contact

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

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Competent Person's Statement: The technical information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results 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 Statements: Statements in this announcement that are forward-looking involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially. This announcement has been prepared in accordance with ASX Listing Rules and the JORC Code (2012).

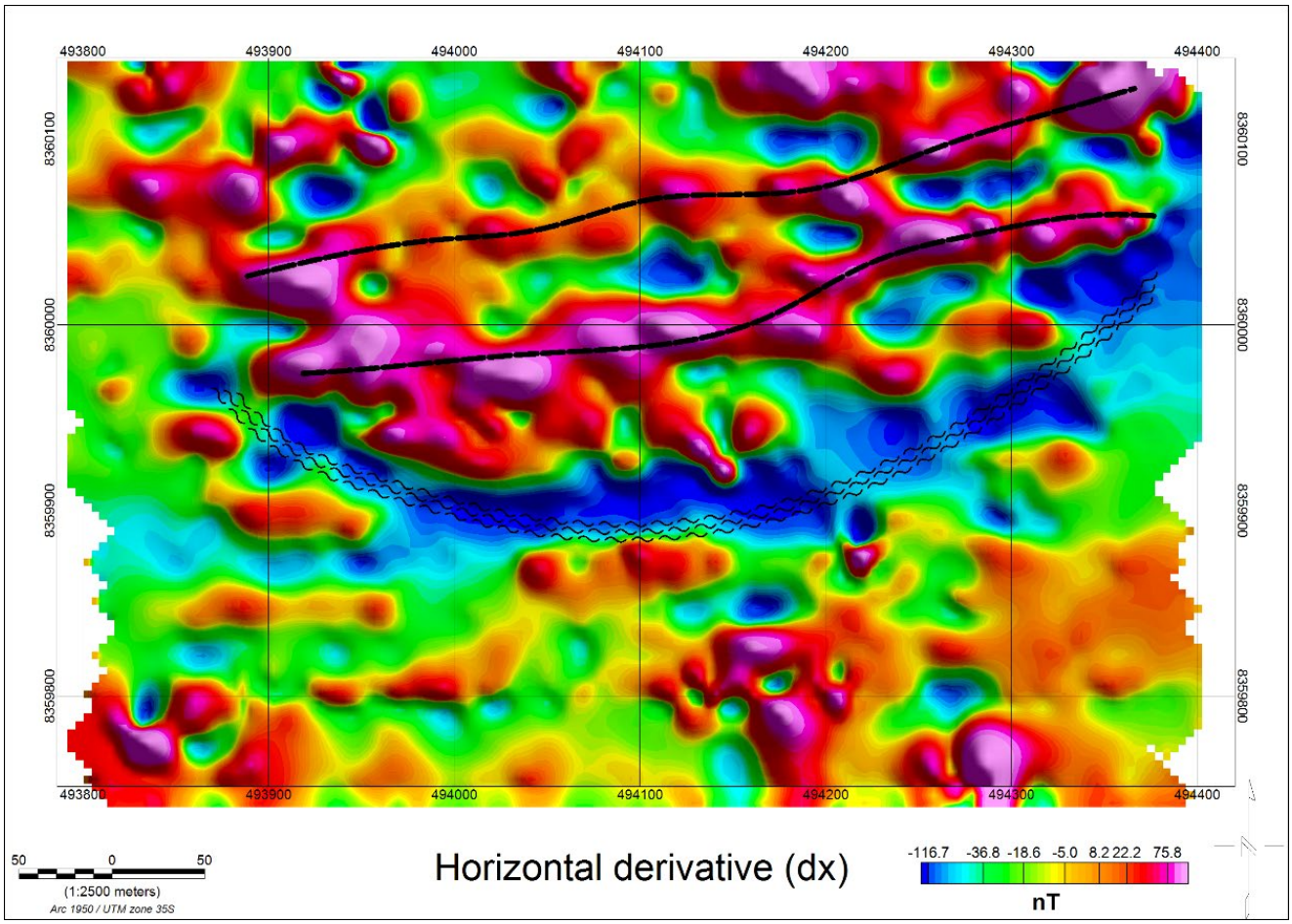

Figure 3: First horizontal derivative (dx) Block 1,showing NE-SW magnetic lineaments (black dotted lines) indicative of shear zones and faults necessary for mineralisation pathways

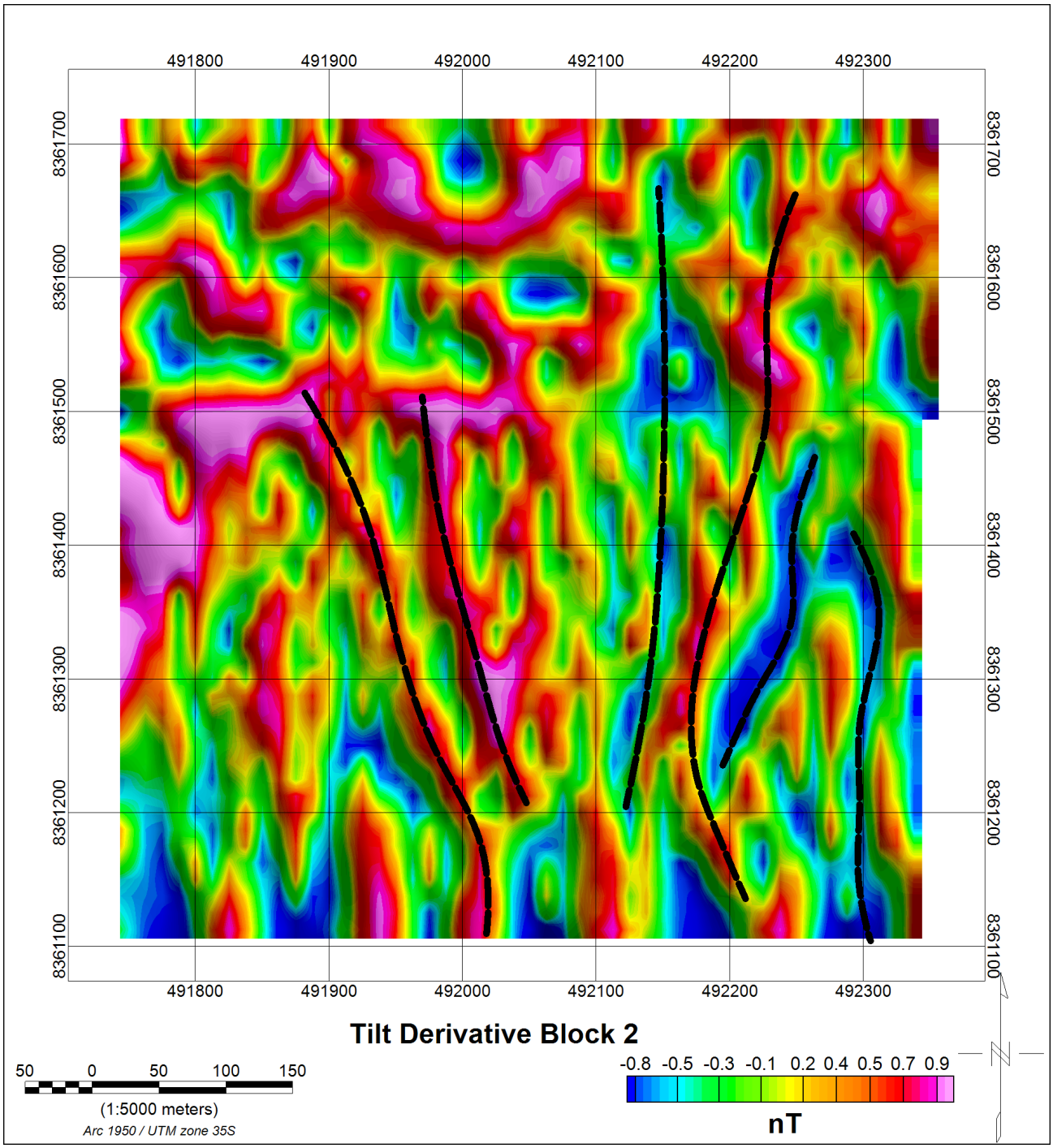

Figure 4: Tilt Derivative(dx) Block 2 showing roughly NW-SE to N-S lineaments (black dotted lines) indicative of shear zones and faults necessary for mineralisation pathways

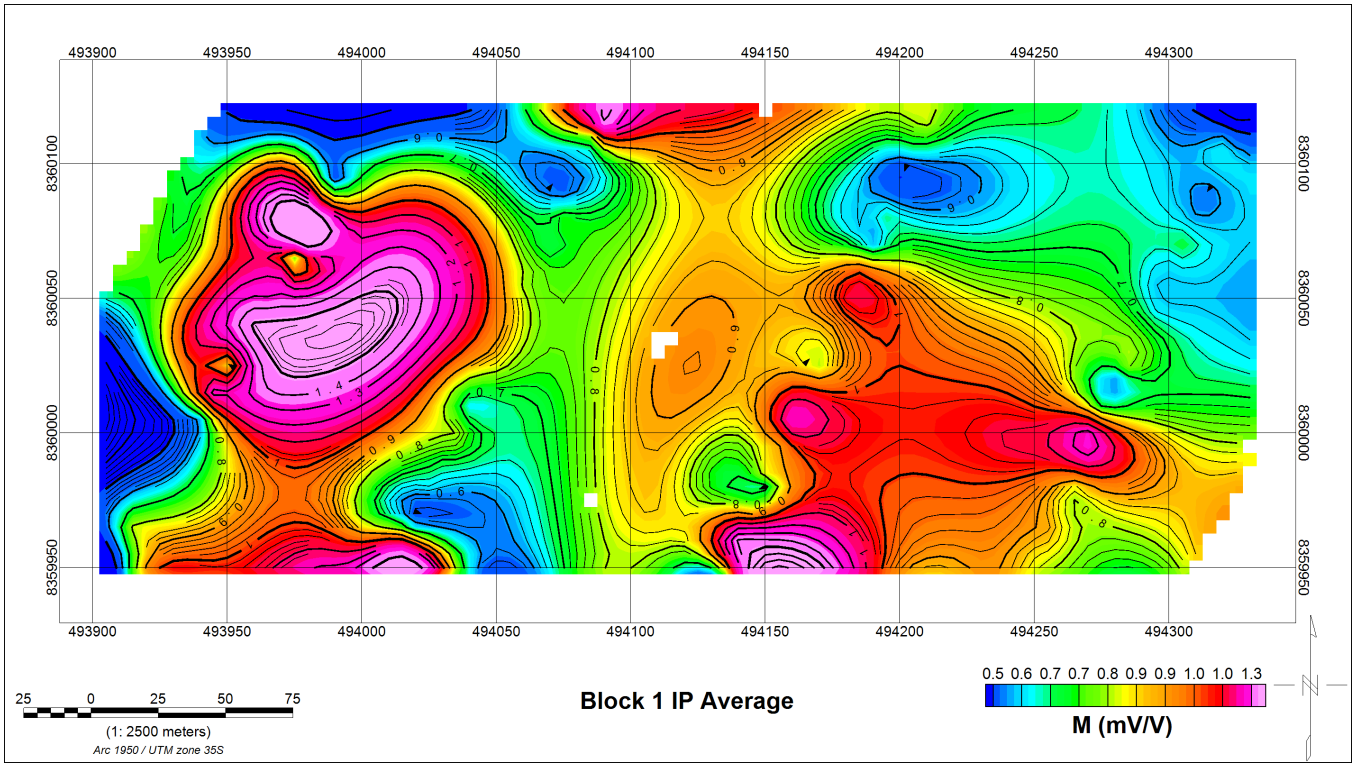

Figure 5: Block 1, IP Chargeability Average Map showing high chargeable anomalies (purple) indicative of sulphide mineralisation across the surveyed block

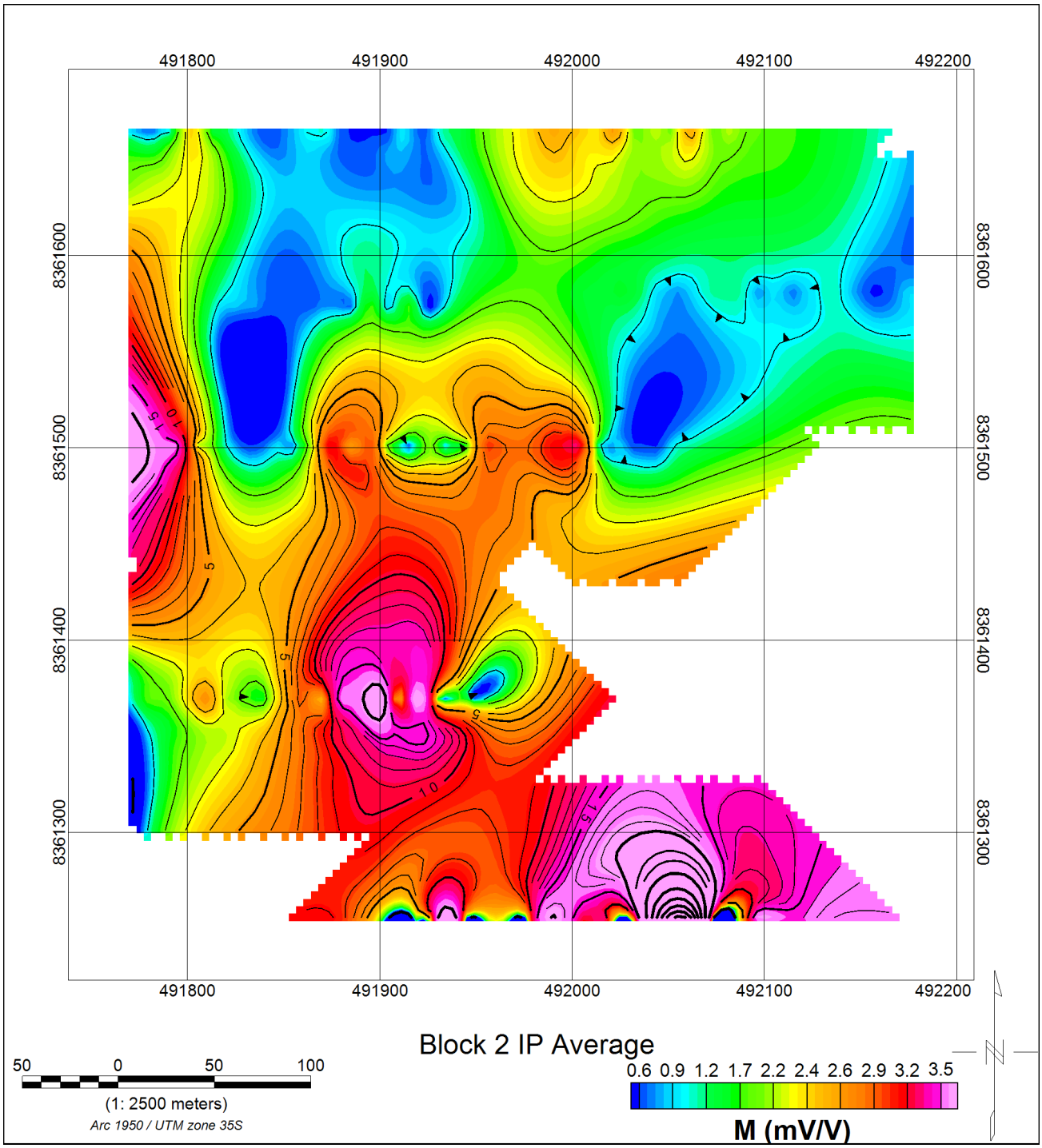

Figure 6: Block 2, IP Chargeability Average Map showing high chargeable anomalies (purple) indicative of sulphide mineralisation across the surveyed block

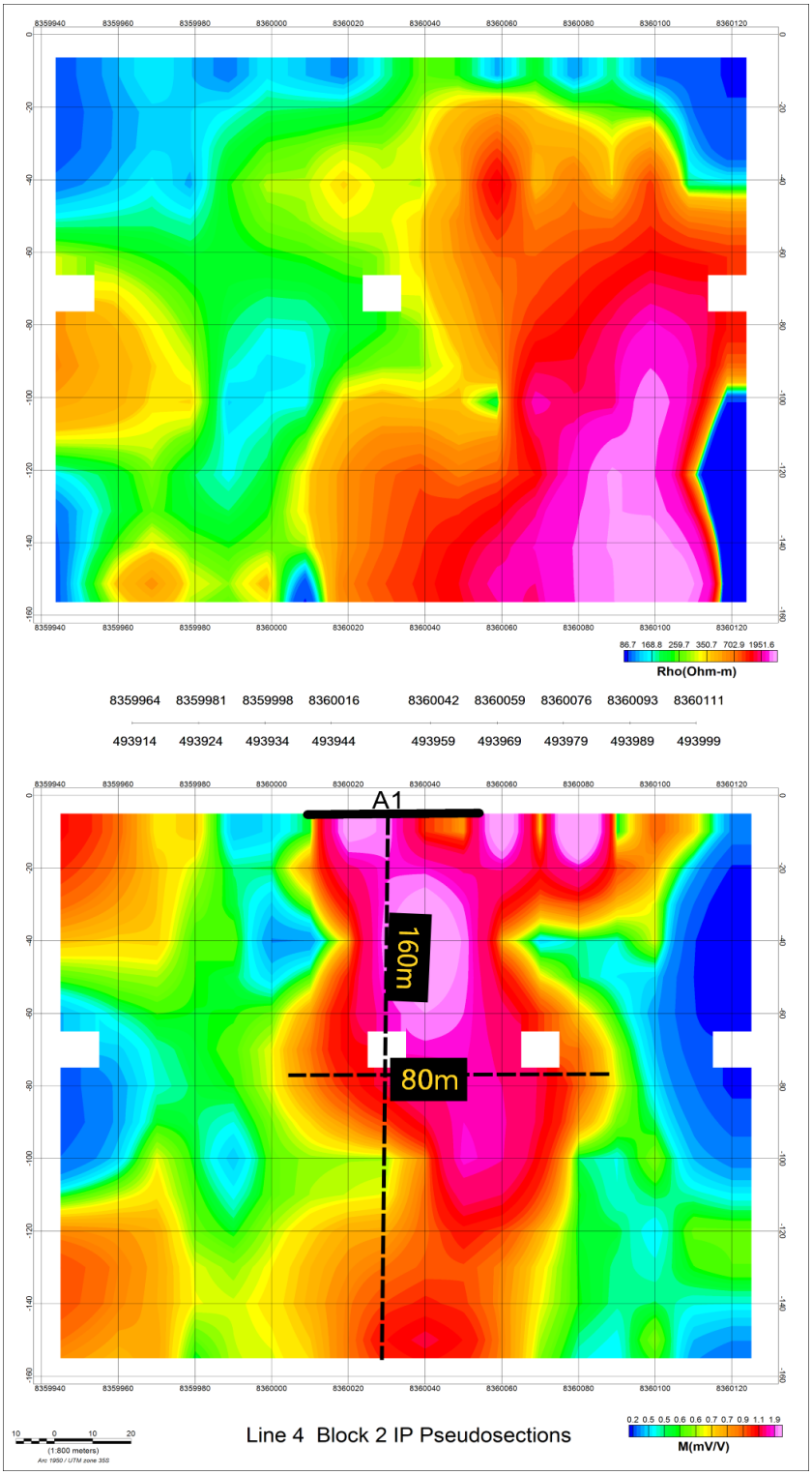

Figure 7: Pseudosection 4, Block 2, showing high chargeability anomaly (A1) approx. 60m-80m wide , down to 160m depth indicative of sulphide mineralisation

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.*	● Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain continuous 1m sample producing approximately 20-35 kgs per meter. ● Approximately 1.5 kg - 2.0 kg of material was bagged in plastic bags after riffle splitting the bulk sample and sent to Alfred Knight lab in Kitwe, Zambia for Cu, Ag, Zn, Pb and Co analysis. ● The riffle splitter was cleaned out with compressed air after every meter. ● The cyclone was cleaned out with compressed air at the end of each hole and periodically during the drilling. ● Sampling techniques for field duplicates are discussed under Quality of assay data ● Ground magnetics and IP survey was conducted by a contractor ● TM Geophysics consultant, based in Zimbabwe. ● The survey was over two blocks, Block 1 and Block 2 measuring approximately 73 Ha in total within our licence 27715-HQ-LEL ● This third phase of geophysics was additional to the 90 Ha of geophysical surveys conducted at Tonic. ● Geophysical equipment was checked prior to commencing survey making sure all required parameters are properly configured. ● A G5 magnetometer and Geomative GD10 machine was used for the surveys with readings taken every 25m spacing during magnetic survey and at 10m intervals during IP survey
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).*	● Reverse Circulation drilling technique used on the program for a total of 2,035m using a truck mounted RF400 Reger Finley drill rig from Leos Drilling with a 4.5" bit diameter.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	● Each 1m bulk sample was weighed to monitor sample recovery ● Samples were riffled to produce 2 representative *samples (for the lab and back-up)* per each meter which were also weighed

	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.*	individually. ● No relationship established between sample recovery and grade
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.*	● Rock chip samples were collected continuously per meter during drilling and stored in plastic chip trays for logging and as a visual record. ● Rock Chips geologically logged to appropriate detail. ● The Project is currently classified as early-stage exploration and no Mineral Resource estimation is appliable. ● Field mapping conducted to verify and support geophysical surveys on Block 1 and 2 ● Geological data is recorded in the field using analog methods. Data recorded includes collar GPS location, Prospect location, rock type, exposure type, lithology, alteration and potential mineralisation. ● Photographs were taken on zones of interest. ● Alteration and mineralisation are preliminary determined by field observations. ● All zones/samples were logged to appropriate detail
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.*	● Samples were submitted in their entirety for analysis ● High quality sampling procedures and appropriate sample preparation techniques were followed. ● Samples were checked for moisture. If wet or damp, allowed to dry for a few days and then split using a riffle splitter. ● Several standards (commercial certified reference material) were inserted at intervals of 2 in 20 in rotation. Immediately following a blank, a standard was inserted. ● Field duplicates were inserted at rate of 1 in 20 to give a total 15% QC representation. ● Sample size (approximately 2kg in mass) considered appropriate to the grain size of material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument*	● In addition to the laboratory's own quality control ("QC") procedure(s), the company regularly inserts its own QC samples, with 15% of samples in reported results corresponding to an inserted combination of certified reference materials (standards),

	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 blank material, field duplicate. ● Certified laboratory utilised (Alfred Knight, Zambia), uses appropriate technique for elements assayed. ● All samples were prepared, crushed, pulverised at Alfred Knight lab ● The entire sample < 2.0 Kg is dried in an electric oven set at ● 105ºC + 5 ºC for 4 or more hours (drying time dependent on ● moisture content), then crushed to 90% passing 2.00mm, split ● 0.25-1Kg and pulverized to 95% passing 150µm ● For Cu, Ag, Co, Pb and Zn Mixed acid (HNO3/HClO4/HCl/HF) digest was used, 0.5g sample bulk to 250mls with ICP finish. ● QA/QC monitored on the entire batch with results satisfactory ● Sample preparation procedures at Alfred Knight and results accuracy and precision considered adequate for purpose. ● Geophysical data was processed and interpreted using proprietary grid industry-standard geophysical techniques. ● Signal Strength on the magnetometer was checked continuously during survey to make sure its witihin acceptable range before collecting data. ● Data validity was constantly checked during and after survey making sure readings were within a specific range ie 27000 nT to 32000 nT standard for Southern Africa datums. ● Wenner array electrode configuration was used for IP survey ● A G5 magnetometer and Geomative GD10 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.*	● All assays/intersections were verified by the Senior geologist and the Chief Geologist before sharing with Senior management. ● All geological data including the coordinates, lithological observations, strike, dip and mineralisation etc. was recorded on prepared logging templates in the field by the geologist, then inserted into Excel spreadsheet template (2021). ● No twin holes used for this program ● All analysis was reported in original element form

		● All data was ultimately stored into Company shared drive. ● No adjustments were made to any current data. ● Geophysical data was processed by TM Geophysics consultant and verified against regional and local geological database. ● Data was supplied by contractor as raw files and processed data. ● All data was ultimately stored into Company shared drive. ● Generated data was cross checked against known regional geological data ● Good correlation observed from regional structures and local data interpretation.
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.*	● Drill collar positions were set prior to and confirmed after drilling with a Garmin 66s handheld GPS in WGS84 UTM, Zone 35 South. ● Downhole survey was done using a Boart Longyear TRUSHOT connected to a manual winch wireline ● Handheld GPS has an estimated accuracy of +/- 3m ● Magnetic and IP survey was conducted over exploration licence 27715-HQ-LEL, in Mumbwa Zambia. Data is referenced to Arc1950 Zone 35S coordinate system. ● For geological observations, GPS locations were recorded in WGS84 UTM Zone 35 South using a handheld Garmin GPS66s model ● All geologically relevant features, i.e. pit workings, trenches, sampling points were surveyed by a handheld GPS.
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.*	● Three traverses trending roughly N-S to NW-SE established with drill holes approximately 80-120m apart along each traverse. ● Drilling considered “scout style”. ● No geological and grade correlation or continuity established at the moment to support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation. ● No sample compositing applied, and all samples analysed individually per each meter. ● Data coverage was continuous over the surveyed area, providing high-resolution magnetic and IP data to refine structural models.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering*	● Drill holes oriented oblique or perpendicular to mapped/known field structures and zones

relation to geological structure	*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.*	● Bulk of drill holes set North-East to East (Azimuth 66 ° to 92°). ● Mineralisation is interpreted to strike NW-SE to N-S, dip steeply to the west ● Drill hole azimuth set and drilled between (-54° to -62°) for all holes ● Multiple filtering techniques were applied to minimize bias. ● The true thickness of intercepts will be accounted for following detailed drilling, structural analysis and 3D modelling. ● Geophysical survey orientation was designed to detect structures controlling mineralisation on an E-W orientation on Block 2 and NE-SW on Block 1. ● Orientation on Block 1 and Block 2 oblique to mapped structural trend.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	● Samples were collected by Patriot geologists and field assistants and held in a secure container/yard prior to shipment for laboratory analysis. ● Samples are enclosed in polyweave sacks for delivery to the lab and weighed individually prior to shipment and upon arrival at the lab. ● Geophysical 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.*	● No audits of the sampling procedures or protocols has taken place as yet. ● A review of all samples including mineralised intercepts was undertaken by the Chief Geologist. ● 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 Tonic Target in Mumbwa is 100% owned by Patriot Resources Limited . ● 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 at Target H
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.*
		● *Information provided in the previous announcement dated 8 July 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*	● Metal grades were reported as single element (Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn and Co) ● A cut-off grade of 0.05% *(Zn, Cu, Pb),* 1.4 g/t Ag and 100ppm for Co

	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.*	has been used to calculate mineralised zones. ● Below limit intervals enveloped by above cutoff intervals were aggregated as a continuous mineralised zones ● All samples below detection limit were treated to the specific detection limit eg, All Ag samples < 1.4 g/t where treated as 1.4 g/t to get an average grade ● An average grade and width respectively of the entire assays has been calculated for reporting purposes. ● No upper limit set for all grades. ● No metal equivalent calculated
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	● Reported intersections are measured sample lengths. Reported drill intersections are down hole length. ● Drilling is considered oblique to perpendicular strike of mineralisation.
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, maps and tables.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	● This report discusses the findings of recent geophysical survey ● Aggregate reporting is appropriate since mineralisation is disseminated through the host unit and is considered balanced by the Competent Person.
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.*	● No bulk samples, metallurgical test work, density, water, geotechnical, or other including deleterious elements have been assessed in the current program.
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 Phase 2 RC drilling and Diamond drilling.