

ASX Announcement

5 August 2026

Initial Geological Mapping Supports Copperbelt Prospectivity at New Zambia Licence

Highlights

- Patriot completed its first site visit and reconnaissance mapping on Licence 33543-HQ-LEL following its acquisition on 29 July 2026¹.
- The licence is located approximately 17 km along strike from the Fishtie/Kashime copper deposit, owned by First Quantum Minerals and Mimosa Resources.
- Initial field mapping identified lithological and structural characteristics comparable to those at the Fishtie/Kashime copper deposit.
- Geological mapping identified a siliceous, siltstone containing magnetite–ankerite–apatite lenses, interpreted to be similar to the prospective lithological unit that hosts Fishtie/Kashime
- A limestone/dolomite cap was observed at a historical small-scale lime mine within the licence, consistent with regional stratigraphic model.

“Patriot’s Technical team, led by Chief Geologist Eugene Gotora, have been on the ground at Mkushi, within days of announcing the acquisition of Licence 33543-HQ-LEL. We have mapped what we interpret to be the surface expression of the Fishtie-style mineralisation within our licence. That is a fast start on ground we acquired for a modest upfront cost, and it sets up a clear pathway to target definition and Phase 1 drilling.” Dominic Duggan – Patriot’s Managing Director

Patriot Resources Limited (“Patriot”, “PAT” or the “Company”) has completed an initial site visit and first-pass reconnaissance geological mapping on its Licence 33543-HQ-LEL. The licence covers approximately 16.15 km², lies approximately 12 km north of Mkushi, and is interpreted to cover the south-western extension of the Lusale Basin mineralised corridor, approximately 17 km along strike from the Fishtie/Kashime copper deposit.

The objective of the programme was to investigate whether the host stratigraphy and structural architecture recognised at the Fishtie/Kashime copper deposit could be identified within the licence area. Reconnaissance mapping was completed between 31 July and 3 August 2026.

Mapping identified what is interpreted to be the surface expression of a stratigraphic style and lithological unit comparable to that hosting Fishtie-style copper mineralisation: a siliceous, siltstone with magnetite-ankerite-apatite banding, in contact with basement schist.

The information relating to the Fishtie/Kashime deposit is provided for geological context only and should not be interpreted as indicating the presence of similar mineralisation on the Company’s licence. There is no certainty that further exploration work will realise similar success as Fishtie/Kashime deposit.

¹ ASX Announcement: Acquisition of Highly Prospective Zambia Copperbelt Licence – 29 July 2026



Field Observations

- **Basement geology:** Field mapping identified quartz-muscovite-biotite schists and gneisses forming steeply dipping basement units that trend broadly Northeast to Southwest.
- **Grand Conglomérat Formation:** Centrally, siltstones containing magnetite–ankerite–apatite lenses were observed within the Grand Conglomérat Formation showing evidence of hydrothermal fluid flow. This formation is the main copper bearing unit at Fishtie/Kashime deposit.
- **Laterite development:** Laterite caps mapped adjacent to the siltstone indicate residual iron enrichment and intense chemical weathering under tropical to subtropical conditions.
- **Overlying carbonate sequence:** The Grand Conglomérat Formation is overlain by the Kakontwe Limestone Formation. Massive limestone and dolomite units were mapped at a historical lime mine within the licence area.
- **Structural setting:** the Northeast trend serves as the main regional strike truncated by minor North-northwest & North trending conjugates potentially associated with second and third order deformation events. These structural intersections are interpreted to represent favourable pathways for hydrothermal fluid flow.



Figure 1: Eugene Gotora (Chief Geologist) and Simon (Geologist) field mapping



Geophysical Anomaly

Regional magnetic survey data indicates a low-magnetic shear zone/ structural jog coincident with mapped siltstones of the Grand Conglomérat Formation and the Kakontwe limestone. The zone lies in contact with basement rocks, creating a favourable structural setting for further investigation. Structural jogs commonly act as zones of enhanced fracturing and fluid flow, making them favourable sites for mineralisation and deposition. The identified structure is approximately **3 km long and 0.7 km wide**, providing a defined target window for follow-up exploration work.

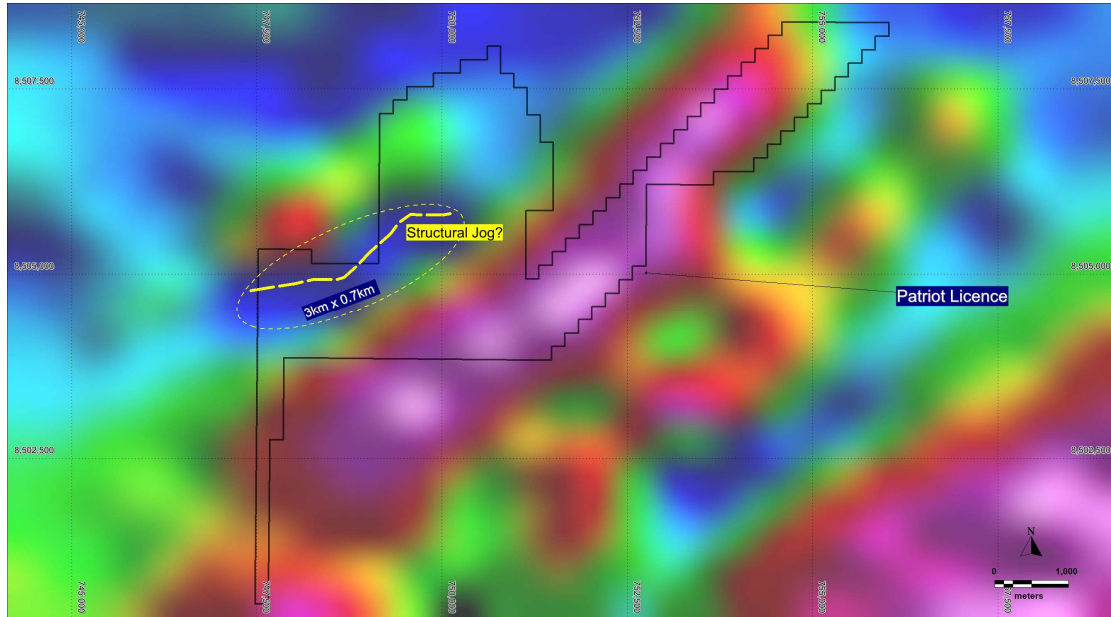


Figure 2: Interpreted structural jog on Patriot licence 33543-HQ-LEL, ~ 3km in length (*regional magnetics data obtained from Zambia Geological Survey Department*)

Mineralisation Style

Copper mineralisation is hosted within the Grand Conglomérat diamictite and siltstone, and the overlying Kakontwe Limestone, above basement schist and quartzite. High-angle normal faults appear to have influenced stratigraphic thickness, iron-rich replacement, and the distribution of copper mineralisation



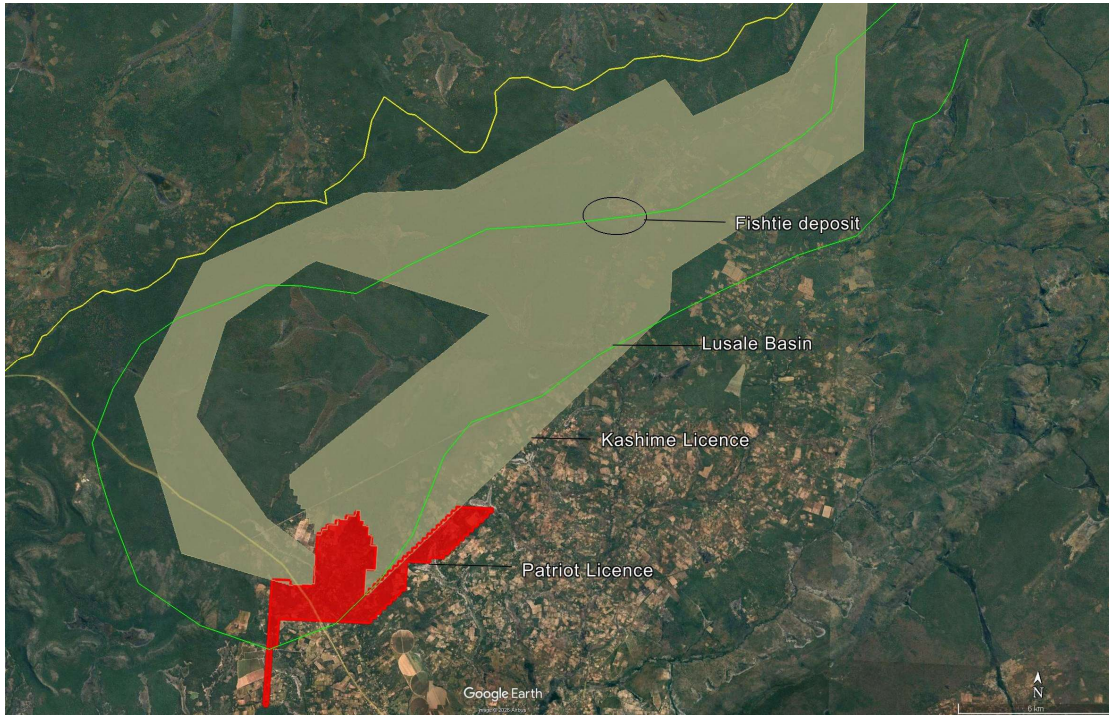


Figure 3: Patriot licence 33543-HQ-LEL relative to Kashime licence on google earth background

Field Interpretation

- **Prospective host sequence:** The siliceous siltstone unit with magnetite–ankerite–apatite banding, is interpreted to represent the first mapped surface expression on the licence of the prospective Fishtie/Kashime-model host sequence.
- **Potential mineralisation corridor:** A low-magnetic shear zone, or structural jog, coincides with the mapped siliceous siltstone unit, which is interpreted as a potential mineralisation corridor that warrants further investigation.
- **Priority target zones:** Faulting and fluid movement are key components of the Fishtie/Kashime-style model, where high-angle faults control stratigraphic thickness, iron-rich replacement and copper distribution. Fault intersections between the oblique 011° set and the regional Northeast and North-northwest trends, are therefore considered priority targets for follow up exploration.
- **Overall interpretation:** The programme identified geological and structural features interpreted to be comparable to those associated with the Fishtie/Kashime mineralisation model within Licence 33543-HQ-LEL. *No sampling has been undertaken, and the mineralised potential of the licence remains untested.*



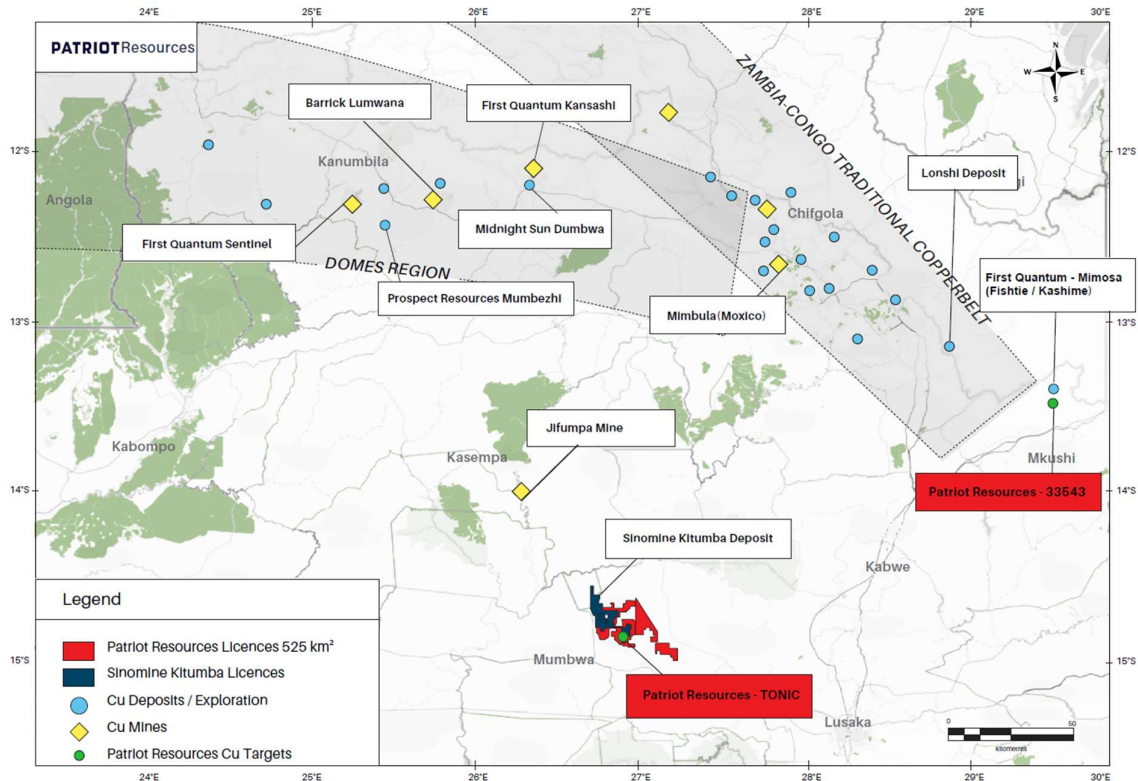


Figure 4: Regional overview of Patriot licences in Zambia

Strategic Rationale

This acquisition complements Patriot’s recent copper discovery at Tonic in the Mumbwa District², expanding the Company’s exploration footprint in Zambia. Together the two areas provide exposure to prospective large-scale, copper targets.

Patriot is advancing a pipeline of copper and silver exploration projects (all of which remain in strong demand) supported by its in country technical teams. The Company intends to undertake a Phase 1 drill programme at Licence 33543-HQ-LEL during 2026, subject to the completion of target generation. The Tassa Silver Project in Peru is the company’s flagship project. Work is ongoing to progress a community agreement to support a Phase 1 infill and extension drilling program.

Patriot now holds an enviable portfolio of projects across highly prospective jurisdictions.

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



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 Gotor (Chief Geologist, Patriot Resources Limited), who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Gotor 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 Gotor 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: 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.



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.	- No sampling conducted or reported. - Regional geophysical data obtained from the Geological Survey Department of Zambia.
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	Field Mapping - The Project is currently classified as early-stage exploration and no Mineral Resource estimation is applicable. - Geological data is recorded in the field using analog methods. Data recorded includes GPS location, Prospect location,

	<i>costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	exposure type, lithology, alteration and potential mineralisation. - Photographs were taken on areas of interest. - Alteration and mineralisation are preliminary determined by field observations.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<i>No sampling conducted or reported</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	<i>No assay data reported</i> - Regional geophysical data was verified and compared with local structural observations. - Regional data only used to generate targets for further work.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Geophysical data was obtained from Zambia Geological Survey Department, as a Total Field Magnetic Map. - All interpretations were done by our technical team. - Regional airborne magnetics was used to verify prospect scale structural findings. - All geological data including lithological observations, strike, dip and mineralisation etc. was recorded on prepared logging templates in the field by the geologist, then inserted into Excel spreadsheet template (2021). - All data was ultimately stored on the Company shared drive and shared with relevant members

<i>Location of data points</i>	• 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.	• 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 • Regional geophysical data acquired in ARC1950, Zone 35S
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No geological and grade correlation or continuity can be established at the moment. • The nature of this exploration phase is target generation and early stage. • This was a reconnaissance mapping program within the licence
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• 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.	• Reconnaissance mapping orientation was designed to detect structures controlling mineralisation on a N-S orientation at licence 33543-HQ-LEL. Main structures believed to be trending NE-SW. • Survey orientation oblique to mapping observations.
<i>Sample security</i>	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• No sampling conducted.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits have been conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	• 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 33543-HQ-LEL in Mkushi, is held by MNS Global World Import and Export Limited, (Zambia), with Patriot Resources Limited having a 90% interest in the large-scale Licence. • The Licence is active, valid till 30/11/2027 and covers 1,614.77 Ha.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• A regional (TFM) magnetics map, 1:100,000 covering the Licence obtained from the Geological Survey department, Zambia. • A regional Bouguer gravity map, 1:200,000 covering the Licence

		- obtained from the Geological Survey department, Zambia. - FQM/Kashime have undertaken a soil sampling program, local magnetics survey and AMT (geophysical survey) - FQM/Kashime have also conducted drilling in their licence.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- Regional geology consists of Neoproterozoic diamictites and siltstones of the Grand Conglomérat Formation and overlying Kakontwe Limestone Formation. - The Grand Conglomérat Formation overlies the basement schist and gneiss. - Copper mineralisation is hosted within the Grand Conglomérat diamictite and siltstone, as well as the overlying Kakontwe Limestone. - High-angle normal faults appear to have influenced stratigraphic thickness, iron-rich replacement, and the distribution of copper mineralisation
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	<i>No drilling included in the announcement</i>
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<i>No Assays reported.</i>
Relationship between	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Due to the very early nature and style of the exploration undertaken it cannot be known if mapped zones represent true

<i>mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	widths of potential mineralised structures, lodes or zones. • The geometry of lithological units and potential mineralization has only been interpreted from surface.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• See body of announcement and appendix for plans showing project location and maps
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• This report discusses the findings of recent field mapping and regional geophysical data interpretation.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• Relevant data has been reported, refer to references in the text.
<i>Further work</i>	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Patriot Resources Limited is planning further exploration work programs, including trenching, geophysical surveys and possibly future drilling.