ASX Announcement
24 June 2026

Re-Assaying Validates Tassa Data Integrity, Unlocking the Path to Resource Expansion Drilling

Patriot Resources Limited (**"Patriot"**, **"PAT"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce results from its independent re-assay program at the Tassa Silver-Gold Project in Peru - a critical validation step on the integrity of the inherited geological dataset underpinning Tassa's **31.4Moz AgEq at 52.68g/t AgEq**[1] JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource and provides a strong foundation for the next phase of the Tassa Project.

Highlights:

- **Grade Integrity Confirmed:** Re-assays from 46 samples across 7 historical drill holes demonstrate strong correlation with silver, gold, lead and zinc grades recorded by prior operators **Teck** and **Bear Creek Mining** - independently validating over 20 years of inherited geological data before Patriot's own drill program commences.
- A batch of 51 samples, including quality control (QC) samples, was submitted to **ALS Peru**, targeting the North, Central and Southern Zones and covering a range of low-to-high grade intervals to better determine accuracy and repeatability.
- Samples were analysed via **multi-element acid digestion (ME-ICP61)** for base metals and **fire assay (Au-AA23)** for gold - industry-standard methods consistent with those used in the original programs by Teck and Bear Creek.
- Above detection limit samples for Ag, Pb and Zn were further analysed using the **OG62 and Ag GRA21** to get precise high-grade values.
- **Environmental Approval Confirmed:** Peru's Ministry of Mining (MINEM) has confirmed the validity of Tassa's Environmental Impact Declaration (DIA) with no technical observations or findings - further strengthening the regulatory pathway to drilling. The Community Agreement works are in progress, with recent engagements between Patriot and the Tassa Community in progress.

> *"The re-assay program has done exactly what it was designed to do - independently validate the quality and reliability of the data underpinning the Tassa resource. With 8,500 metres of core now in our own facility, our environmental approvals confirmed, and community engagement advancing, we are proactively progressing key activities to achieve our focus of being drill ready to support our maiden drill program."* **— Dominic Duggan, Managing Director & CEO**

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

Why This Matters: The Tassa Opportunity

Maiden **31.4 Moz AgEq JORC Inferred Mineral Resource** at **52.68 g/t AgEq**[1]. Before committing capital to our maiden drill program, Patriot took the disciplined step of independently verifying the quality of the inherited dataset from two historical major operators. The re-assay program validates those grades are reliable, providing further confidence in the resource foundation before the first Patriot drill turns.

Resource	AgEq (Moz)	AgEq (g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Status
Mineral Resource	31.39	52.68	18.53	JORC (2012) Inferred - open in all directions

Exploration Target

Classification	AgEq (Moz)	AgEq (g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Status
Exploration Target [2]	774-559	57-48	422-359	Across 19 mineralised zones

Cautionary Statement for Exploration Target

The Exploration Target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC code. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource for the target areas reported. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those releases and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the results or estimates in those releases continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Re-Assay Program

Re-assays were completed on pulps from 7 historical drill core samples to validate silver, gold, lead and zinc grades across different geological domains. A batch of 51 samples, including quality control (QC) samples, was submitted to **ALS Peru**, targeting the North, Central and Southern Zones and covering a range of low-to-high grade intervals to better determine accuracy and repeatability.

Samples were analysed via **multi-element acid digestion (ME-ICP61)** for base metals and **fire assay (Au-AA23)** for gold — industry-standard methods consistent with those used in the original programs by Teck and Bear Creek.

Above detection limit samples for Ag, Pb and Zn were further analysed using the **OG62 and Ag GRA21** to get precise high-grade values.

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

Suite 6, 245 Churchill Avenue
Subiaco WA 6008
info@patriotresources.com.au

Results: What the Data Shows

Results from 46 samples demonstrate **strong grade correlation with historical datasets** across all key metals:

Correlation and Variance Analysis: Analysis of selected silver and gold re-assay results shows strong alignment with the historical dataset, with coefficients of determination close to 1. This supports the reliability of the inherited data and reinforces confidence in the geological model across the key mineralised zones. Minor variances were observed in a small number of Southern Zone samples across elements. These differences are considered consistent with expected local variability, including the potential influence of nugget effects in mineralised intervals. Preliminary analysis of results for Ag, Au, Cu, Pb and Zn demonstrates the **robustness and validity of the inherited data** from prior operators Teck and Bear Creek Mining Corporation.

In-line with expectations, a total of 20 samples reported above detection limit for Ag, Pb and Zn and were assayed using the **OG62 and AgGRA21 over-range methods** further reinforcing the high-grade nature of the deposit**.**

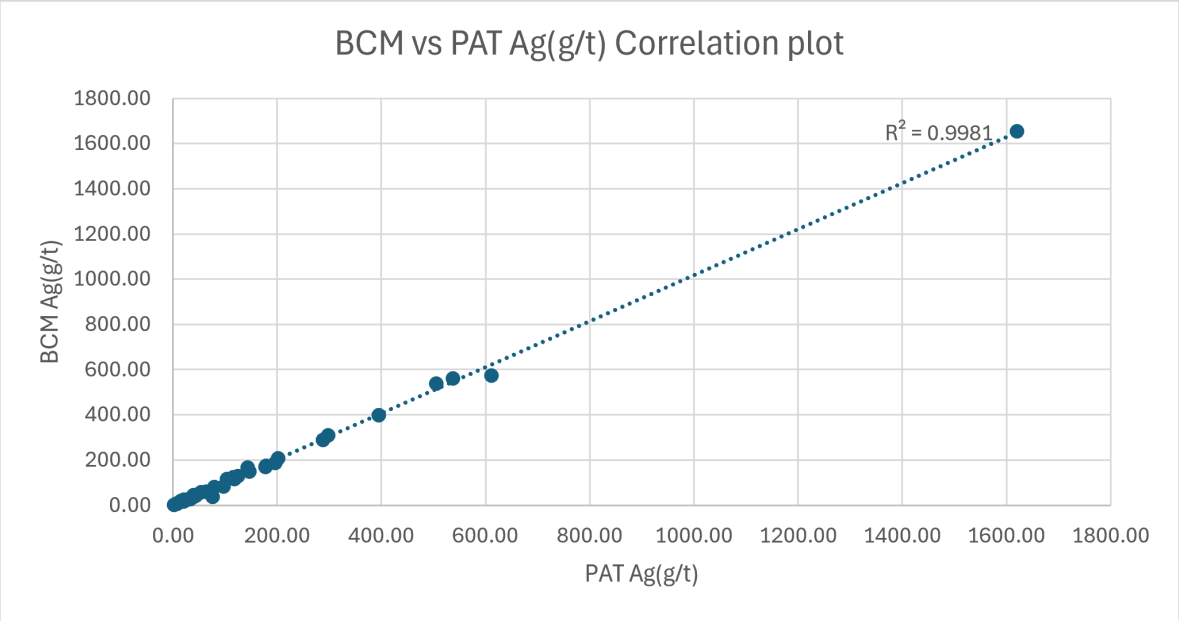

Figure 1: Chart showing strong correlation plot between PAT vs BCM on Silver grades(g/t)

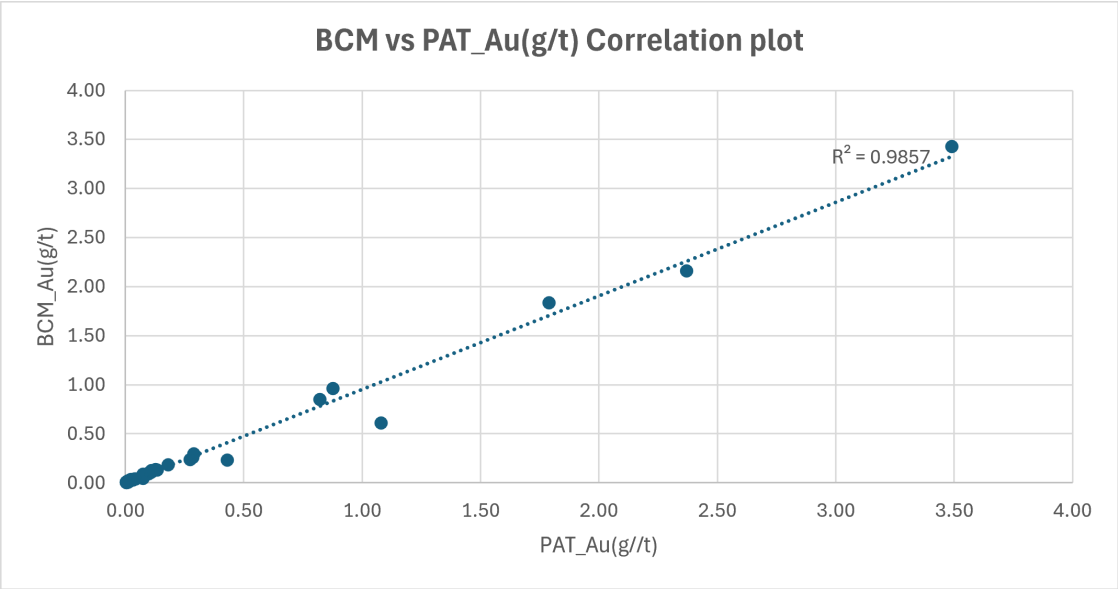

Figure 2: Chart showing strong correlation plot between PAT vs BCM on Gold grades (g/t)

Regulatory & Community: Pathway to drill ready

Environmental Approvals - Confirmed Valid: Patriot has proactively engaged with Peru's Ministry of Mining (MINEM) to confirm the status of Tassa's Environmental Impact Declaration (DIA). MINEM confirmed the DIA is valid, with **no technical observations or complications regarding its use or scope moving forward.**

Community Relations - Direct Board Engagement: Managing Director Dominic Duggan and Non-Executive Director Diego Cillóniz personally attended a meeting with the Tassa Community´s Governing Committee to discuss the terms of a future land use agreement and also visited the community (June 14 – 15) to participate on a ceremony to celebrate Patriot´s donation to the Tassa Primary School. Board-level attendance at community meetings reflects Patriot's commitment to meaningful engagement and our understanding that community agreement is the critical path item for drill commencement in Peru.

Tassa Silver-Gold Project — Snapshot

Parameter	Detail
Location	Moquegua Region, Peru - 15km from San Gabriel Mine and 120km from Arequipa; infrastructure-ready
Tenure	100% owned by Patriot Resources Limited
Mineral Resource	31.4 Moz AgEq from 18.53Mt @ 52.68 g/t AgEq (Maiden Inferred, Feb 2026) - open in all directions
Mineralised Corridor	~2.9km strike, ~1.0km width, to ~550m depth
Exploration Target (ET)	774-559 Moz AgEq from 422-359Mt @ 57-48 g/t AgEq across 19 mineralised zones
Silver Recovery	~85% average via cyanidation (Bear Creek 2012))
Drill Core Available	8,500m of historical diamond core in Patriot's Arequipa facility
Environmental Approval	DIA confirmed valid - no observations reported (MINEM, 2026)
Planned Drill Program	~4,000m infill & expansion program targeting resource growth
Jurisdiction	Peru - world's largest holder of silver reserves; 3rd largest producer globally. 15kms from San Gabriel 1.8Moz @ 3.71g/t Au

Authorisation & Contact

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

Dominic Duggan
CEO and Managing Director
Patriot Resources Limited
info@patriotresources.com.au

Jessica Fertig
Investor & Media Relations
Tau Media
jessica@taumedia.com.au

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.

Exploration Target Cautionary Statement: The Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource for the target areas. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target should not be misconstrued as an estimate of a Mineral Resource.

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).

Appendix 1: Re-Assays Bear Creek Mining (BCM) vs PAT

Hole	From	To	Width	BCM	PAT	BCM	PAT	BCM	PAT	BCM	PAT	BCM	PAT	BCM	PAT
	(m)	(m)	(m)	Sample ID		Au g/t		Ag g/t		Cu %		Pb %		Zn %	
North															
T23	282	284	2	46998	5001	0.01	0.01	64	58.8	0.01	0.01	0.74	0.75	0.17	0.12
	284	285	1.4	46999	5002	0.01	0.01	36	34.4	0.02	0.01	0.51	0.56	0.37	0.36
	285.4	287	2	47000	5003	0.02	0.03	298	308	0.03	0.03	2.55	2.52	0.96	1.00
	287.4	290	2.6	47002	5004	0.01	0.02	202	208	0.02	0.02	0.90	0.85	0.52	0.47
	290	293	3.1	47003	5005	0.01	0.01	97	83.7	0.01	0.01	0.58	0.50	0.26	0.23
T02	16	18	2	40142	5007	0.01	0.01	118	117	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	18	20	2	40143	5008	0.01	0.01	44	43.9	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	20	22	2	40144	5009	0.04	0.04	179	175	0.15	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	22	24	2	40145	5010	0.01	0.01	44	43.3	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	24	26	2	40146	5011	0.01	0.01	39	36	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
T16A	404	406	2	42275	5012	0.03	0.03	6	7.4	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
	406	408	2	42276	5013	0.11	0.13	18	16.5	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
	408	410	2	42277	5014	0.82	0.85	37	35.8	0.24	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
	410	412	2	42278	5015	0.13	0.14	10	9.2	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	412	414	2	42279	5017	0.29	0.26	33	27.2	0.28	0.23	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03
Central															
T04	72	74	2	40433	5018	0.01	0.01	611	573	0.32	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
	74	76	2	40434	5019	0.01	0.02	79	80	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	76	78	2	40435	5020	0.01	0.01	22	18.8	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	78	80	2	40436	5021	0.01	0.01	1620	1655	0.58	0.59	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
	80	82	2	40437	5022	0.01	0.02	505	538	0.21	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	82	84	2	40438	5023	0.01	0.01	143	167	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

T06	164	166	2	40718	5024	0.02	0.02	39	43.9	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.30	0.23	0.26
	166	168	2	40719	5025	0.01	0.01	19	20	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.22
	168	170	2	40720	5027	0.03	0.03	103	116	0.01	0.01	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.48
	170	172	2	40722	5028	0.18	0.18	288	290	0.01	0.01	1.03	1.03	1.57	1.54
	172	174	2	40723	5029	0.1	0.09	537	562	0.08	0.08	1.32	1.30	1.80	1.80
T01	88	90	2	40047	5030	0.27	0.24	54	57.7	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
	90	92	2	40048	5031	0.02	0.02	21	23.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
	92	94	2	40049	5032	0.01	0.01	15	15.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
	94	96	2	40050	5033	0.01	0.01	8	7.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
	96	98	2	40051	5034	0.01	0.01	2	2	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Southern															
T22	104	106	2	46643	5035	0.88	0.96	147	149	0.00	0.00	6.98	6.03	0.43	0.45
	106	108	2	46644	5037	1.08	0.61	125	128	0.01	0.01	6.53	6.07	0.75	0.76
	108	110	2	46645	5038	1.79	1.84	178	169	0.01	0.01	7.38	6.59	2.07	1.86
	110	112	2	46646	5039	3.49	3.43	395	397	0.01	0.01	16.30	1.47	0.12	0.13
	112	114	2	46647	5040	2.37	2.16	196	187	0.01	0.01	6.75	5.92	4.14	4.03
T22	94	96	2	46637	5041	0.11	0.11	19	19	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.22	10.90	1.16
	96	98	2	46638	5042	0.02	0.03	16	16.2	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05
	98	100	2	46639	5043	0.08	0.09	116	123	0.03	0.03	0.67	0.56	0.40	0.38
	100	102	2	46640	5044	0.1	0.1	42	45.9	0.00	0.00	1.77	1.87	0.33	0.32
	102	104	2	46642	5045	0.43	0.23	76	37.8	0.00	0.01	2.55	0.96	1.21	1.13
T22	84	86	2	46632	5047	0.04	0.04	15	19.2	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
	86	88	2	46633	5048	0.07	0.04	21	17.8	0.11	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
	88	90	2	46634	5049	0.29	0.3	39	40.7	0.13	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02
	90	92	2	46635	5050	0.07	0.07	25	23.9	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.48	0.49
	92	94	2	46636	5051	0.13	0.13	16	17.6	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Pulps from selected historical drill core intervals re-sampled at approximately 2m intervals. • Approximately 6kgs per sample collected and sent to ALS Peru for analysis, deemed sufficient and representative • Sampling techniques for field duplicates is discussed under Quality of assay data. • No protocol received from BCMC, from all data captured pertaining to sampling, an industry best practice seems to have been followed.
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).*	• A total of 26 diamond drill holes were completed historically for 8474.50m(2010-2012) using HQ and NQ standard tube. • Core oriented but no further information on instrument and method.
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.*	• Geotechnical logging recorded core recoveries exceeding 80%, with exceptions near surface • Half core samples for NQ and HQ drilling • No observed relationship between core loss and grades. • Most of the drilling utilised HQ gear to ensure higher core recoveries. • Diamond core drill data recorded on log sheet with all relevant data accounted for.
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.*	• All 26 drilled holes' cores were logged geologically to a level to support mineral resource estimation. Core has also been logged geotechnically, with a thorough RQD sheet enabling geotechnical decision-making at later stages. • Alteration and mineralisation are preliminary determined by field observations. • All core was photographed wet and dry, photographs digitally named and organised.

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.*	**Pulp Sampling** • Selected pulps were sampled and sent to the lab for analysis with intervals approximately 2m from 7 drill holes • All samples were prepared on site by the geologist an appropriate standard • Several standards (commercial certified reference material) were inserted at intervals. • Each 10th sample was alternated between a blank, Dup and a CRM, giving the project dataset an overall QA/QC frequency of 10%. • Sample size considered appropriate to the grain size of material being sampled. • Sample intervals corresponded to mineralization and rock unit, to ensure as high a representation as possible.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Certified laboratories utilised (ALS Chemex Peru) uses appropriate technique for elements assayed. • Samples analysed for a set of 33 elements by 4-acid digestion (ICP-AES) and fire assay for gold. • Where assay results for Ag, Cu, Pb, or Zn exceeded their detection limits samples were re-analysed by OG62 and AgGRA21 and reported in PPM. • Internationally recognised standards and blanks used for QA/QC. 10% of all samples were quality control measure samples. • Results within acceptable accuracy and precision range.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All analysis was reported in original element form • Data stored in external hard drives and computers • All sample numbers and corresponding data is present in the database. • No twinned holes present for this program • No assay data adjustments were present
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill locations were verified during a 2026 site visit with handheld GPS and drill location beacons. • Grid system used PSAD 56; Zone 19 coordinate system • Collar and surface topography control sufficient.
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.*	• Drilling was scout-style aimed at investigating several areas • The data in the central zone is on 100 m spacing and northern and southern areas on a 400 m spacing. • Data in the central area is of sufficient spacing to establish a degree of geological and mineralised continuity for the Inferred category. • Samples were composited on a 2 m basis.
Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known,*	• Geological mapping was undertaken at local scale to refine structural fabric and aim to drill perpendicular to the interpreted mineralization strike

to geological structure	*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.*	• No sampling bias expected from drilling orientation in relationship of structures. There are different directions to cover along and across structures and mineralization.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by geologists and held in a secure core shed prior to shipment for laboratory analysis. • Samples are enclosed in polyweave sacks for delivery to the lab and weighed individually prior to shipment and upon arrival at the lab. • Historical drill core and samples initially stored at BCMC core shed in Juliaca under security and surveillance systems, now transferred to Patriots secure core shed in Arequipa
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Visual review of sampling data was done by Geminas for the MRE and Exploration Target announcements prior.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Tassa project is situated in the community of Tassa, Ubinas district, within the Sánchez de Cerro province. The province is situated in the Moquegua region in southern Peru. • The project has three, continuous mining titles measuring approximately 1,200 hectares in total and valid. • The three mineral rights making up the Tassa Project have been granted definitive title as metallic mining concessions and as such these grant their titleholder exclusive rights to explore for and mine any metallic substances located within their boundaries. • Inversiones Estudios y Desarrollo S.A.C.(INEDE) is the titleholder of the three titled mining concessions for Tassa Project. • Colque PERU S.A.C is the holder of the fourth, recently registered mining concession, approximately 600 hectares and in process of being titled. • Title to the four titled mining concessions making up the Tassa Project have been registered with the Public Records Office.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration undertaken by Bear Creek Mining Company 2006-2012. • Inversiones Estudios y Desarrollo S.A.C.(INEDE) conducted field mapping and rock chip sampling from 2010. • Two mineral resource models and estimations completed by Teck 2024 and Buena Vista 2025
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the Tassa project consists of a rhyolitic subvolcanic dome (Cerro Peruani Chico and Cerro Peruani Grande), rhyolite dikes that intrude into breccias in contact with Sedimentary rocks of the Yura group. • Hydrothermal alterations and mineralization are related to a volcanic diatreme located in the Tassa ravine at the contact between the dome and the sedimentary rocks of the Yura • group. • The Tassa project is a deposit of an epithermal system of intermediate to low sulfidation of Ag-Au • The NW-SE and N-S faults are the structures that controlled the volcanism and the emplacement of the domes and the formation of the Tassa diatreme. • Three mineralised zones identified by drilling, North, Central and South. North and Central zones largely silver bearing with the Southern zone more gold focused.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole collar information together with significant drill intercepts provided in MRE announcement, Feb 2026.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No lower or upper limit to assay grades has been applied and all metal grades are reported initially as single element (Ag, Au, Cu, Zn, Pb) • Inferred Mineral Resource is reported with full description of parameters and methods in Feb 2026 announcement. • Data was composited on 2m intervals • No metal equivalent calculations done for this program
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Reported intersections are measured sample lengths. • There was sufficient data to delineate mineralised zones and related to a number of holes. • Downhole length reported on intersections. • An Exploration Target was reported, tied geologically and delineated in proximity to the Inferred MRE bodies. • Exploration Target defined as 19 conceptual areas with a total tonnage range of 351-414 Mt with a grade range of 51-60 (g/t) Ag Eq.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and sections included in the report and previous MRE announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This report discusses the findings of historical and current work done on Tassa project • Aggregate reporting is appropriate since the mineralisation is disseminated through the host unit and is considered balanced by the Competent Person. • Low to high grade samples re-assayed to confirm and verify historical data. • Inferred Mineral Resource was reported as well as an Exploration Target update with low and high grade ranges and tonnage ranges.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	• Ground magnetics and IP survey conducted in 2011 by VDG del Perú SAC,

exploration data	*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.*	covered a total of 35.8 kilometers of induced polarization (IP) lines and 70.35 kilometers of magnetic (MAG) line. The survey helped define 2 main IP chargeability anomalies. • Metallurgical testworks(Cyanidation) conducted at ALS Chemex, Laboratories in Lima, Peru. • These initial metallurgical assessments utilized ALS methods Ag-AA14 and Au-AA14, which consist of a 12-hour cyanide leach on 1 kg charges with an AAS finish. • Initial Metallurgical data points to high silver recoveries from surface, though limited and further tests recommended • Approximately ~3500 rock chip samples with values up to 2,410 g/t Ag and 4 g/t Au • Approximately ~ 250 Trench and channel samples collected prior to drilling by INEDE with widths between 1-2m and showing silver grades up to 166 g/t. • Approximately ~ 344 soil geochem samples collected. • Surface rock, soil, channel, and trench sampling data were also used in the delineation of the Exploration Target
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Patriot Resources Limited is planning further exploration work programs, including mapping/sampling program and drilling.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Inferred Mineral Resource is reported as in-situ resource and unconstrained by an optimized pit shell. An open pit operation was assumed.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Limited metallurgical data is currently available for the Tassa Project. • Metallurgical assumptions and factors were based on metallurgical performance data from similar and relevant project data.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental factors were considered.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• No bulk density test data is available for the Tassa Project. Density assumptions have been based on reported average densities from known deposits of similar mineralization style and mineralogical setting.

Classification	• *The basis for the classification of Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The mineral resource is classified as Inferred and all the considered parameters listed in the report. • Geological, data reliability, QA/QC and sampling and geostatistical aspects have been considered. • The result does reflect the CP view.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal checks and validations were done. No external audit was done.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence in the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Geostatistical results, including search volume, number of samples, distance to estimated samples, kriging efficiencies and Slope of regression was used to derive at the Mineral Resource Classification. • The mineral resource statement relates to local estimates and based on economic cut-off grade. • No production data available.