ASX Announcement **16 September 2024**

SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS FROM EXTENSIONAL DRILLING AT LEONORA

Results highlight upside potential at the 475,000oz Cardinia East project

Highlights

- RC drilling has defined a 1.2km mineralised gold trend to the north of Rangoon along the Rangoon-Collymore trend.
- The new zone forms part of a broader 4km mineralised trend defined by Air Core (AC) drilling, which extends from Rangoon to Hobby.
- Significant intercepts returned from Rangoon–Collymore in this programme include:
  - **3m @ 5.69g/t from 77m in CM24RC069**
    - **Inc 1m @ 15.7g/t from 78m**
  - **11m @ 1.25g/t from 58m in CM24RC065**
  - **4m @ 3.64g/t from 26m in CM24RC071**
- Cardinia Hill Resource remains open to the south, with recent drilling extending known mineralisation

Patronus Resources Limited (ASX: PTN; "Patronus" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at its Cardinia East gold project, located in the Leonora region of Western Australia, has delivered significant intercepts from both the Rangoon-Collymore and Cardinia Hill targets, indicating strong potential to grow the existing 475,000oz Mineral Resource (see Table A1).

The drilling has extended gold mineralisation a further 1.2km to the north along the Rangoon–Collymore trend and a further 250m south of the existing Cardinia Hill Resource, with the mineralisation remaining open to the north and south respectively.

The results highlight further exploration potential within Patronus' Leonora assets, with the drilling forming part of a larger resource definition and exploration programme currently underway across both the Cardinia East gold projects and the Mertondale gold project.

Commenting on the results, Patronus Resources' Executive Chairman Rowan Johnston said:

"These results from our RC drilling at Cardinia East are extremely encouraging, identifying a substantial 1.2km extension of the Rangoon–Collymore gold trend to the north of Rangoon. This underscores the prospectivity of our tenements and supports our strategy of expanding the mineralised footprint in the region. In addition, the intercept at Cardinia Hill also indicates the mineralisation continues along strike to the south-east in an area where we had previously believed gold mineralisation had been truncated. These results and extensions continue to add to the significance of our resources in the hot M&A region of Leonora."

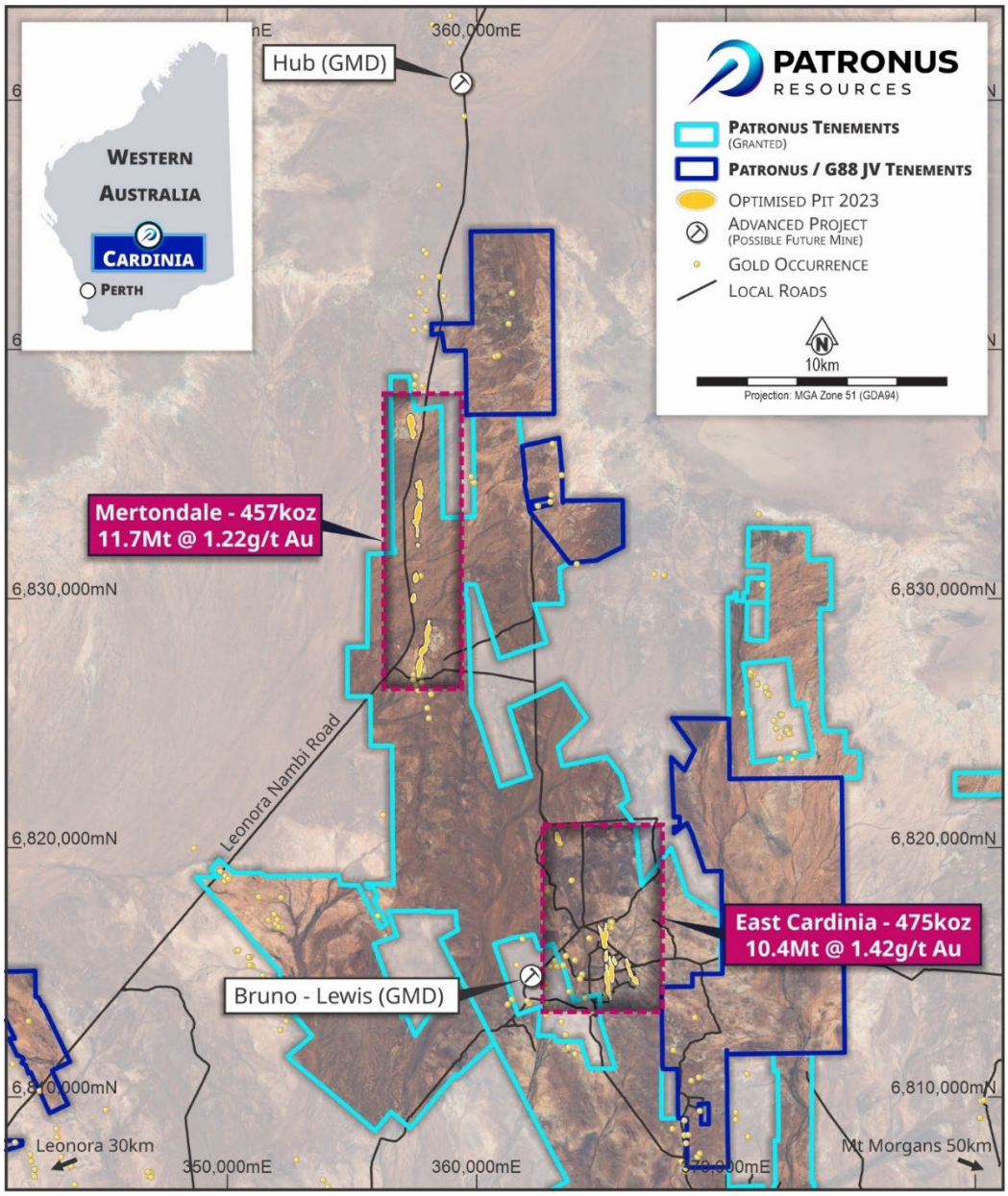

Figure 1 –Overview of Patronus Cardinia tenure showing current Resources.

Rangoon-Collymore Drill Programme

Twenty-seven RC holes for a total of 4,312m were drilled at Rangoon on a nominal 75m x 200m drill line spacing.

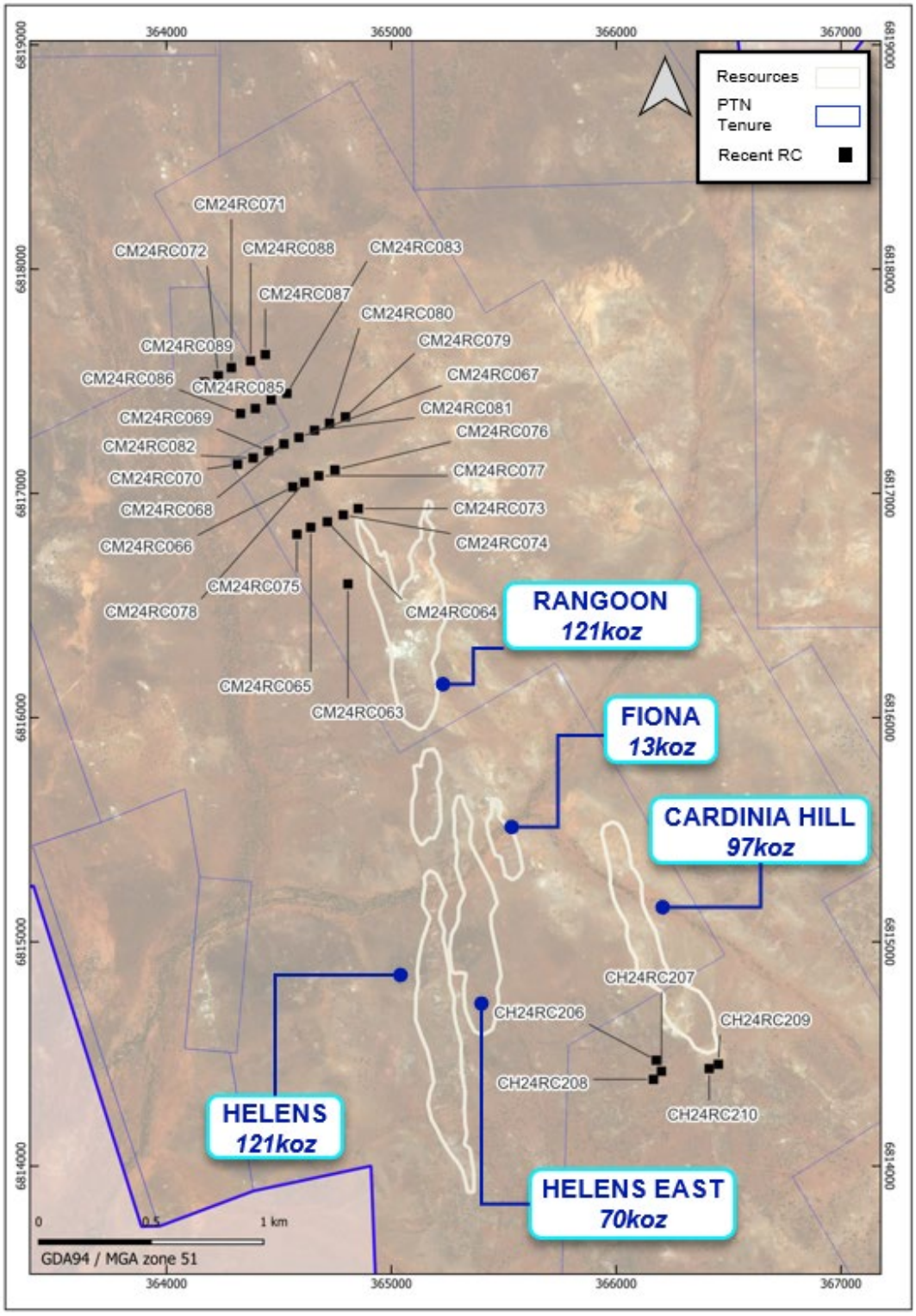

Figure 2 – Overview of RC drill programme and collars at Cardinia East

This programme was designed to test for potential northerly extensions to the existing Rangoon Mineral Resource of 2.8Mt @ 1.32g/t Au for 121koz Au (see Table A1 in this release for further details). The drill programme was designed to follow-up highly encouraging AC drill results targeting extensions to the Rangoon–Collymore mineralised trend (see ASX release 1st June 2023). Significant Rangoon–Collymore intercepts from this programme include:

- **3m @ 5.69g/t Au from 77m in CM24RC069**
  - **Inc 1m @ 15.7g/t Au from 78m**
- **11m @ 1.25g/t Au from 58m in CM24RC065**
- **4m @ 3.64g/t Au from 26m in CM24RC071**

Drilling has extended the Rangoon–Collymore mineralised trend a further 1.2km north.

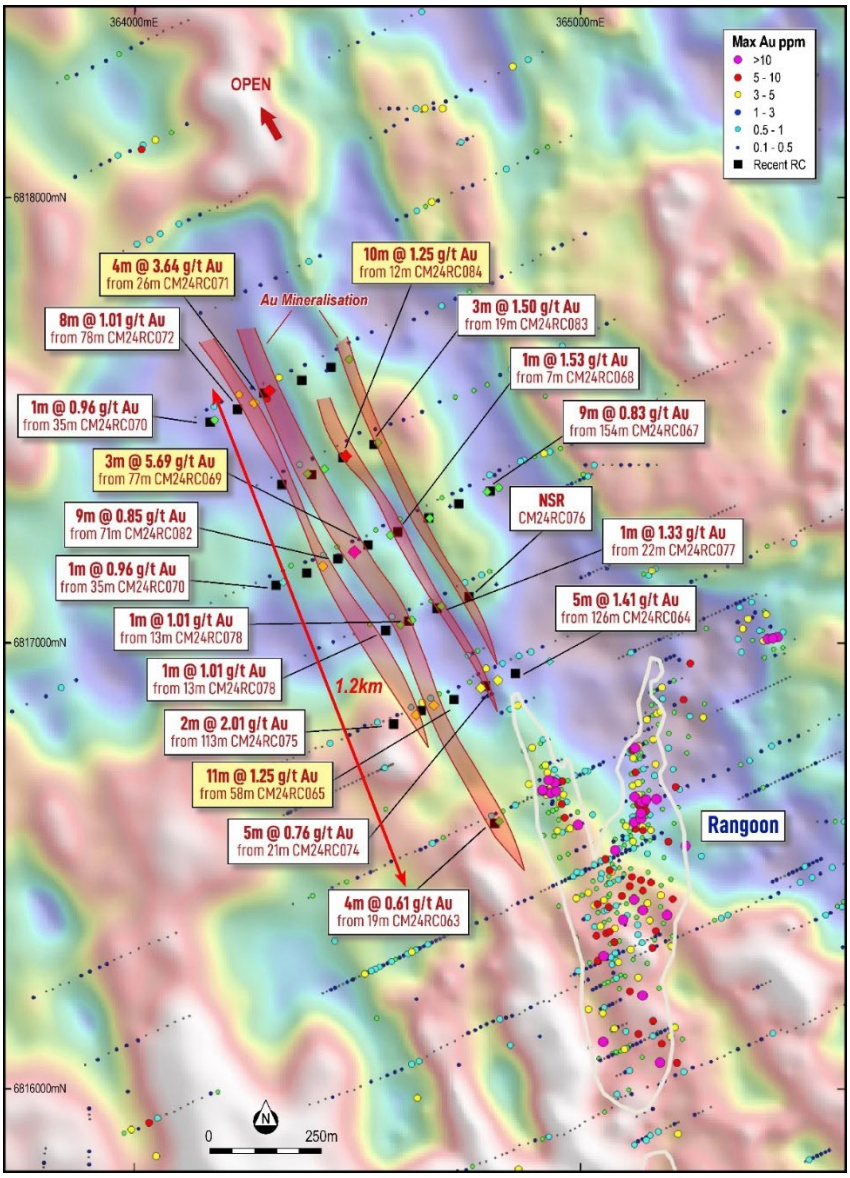

Figure 3 – Significant intercepts at Rangoon-Collymore showing a continuous 1.2km gold trend with multiple mineralised horizons.

Based on results from this programme and previously reported AC drilling (see Company's ASX release 1 June 2023), the Rangoon–Collymore trend now has a defined strike potential of approximately 4km, additional to the current Resource trend of 3km.

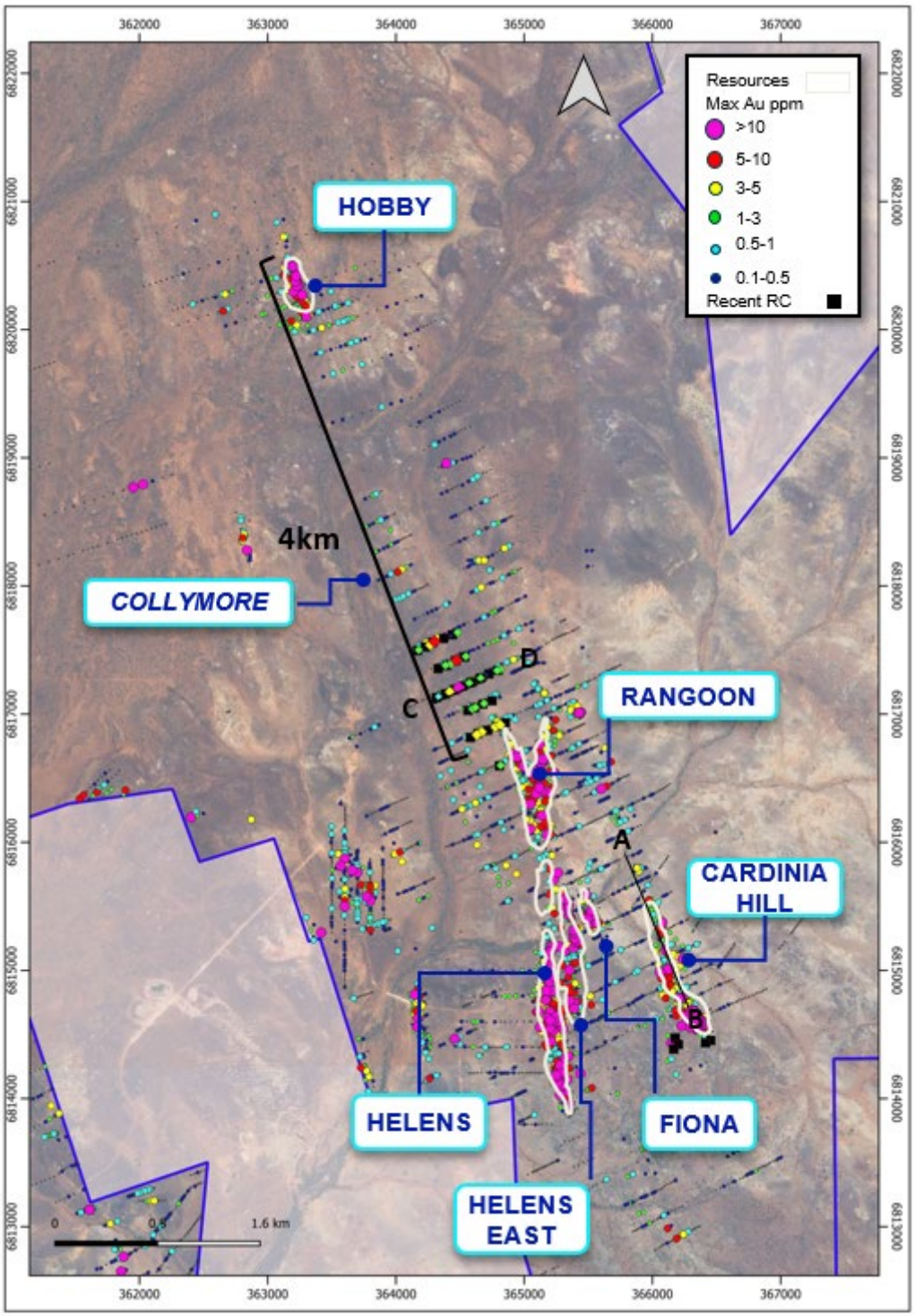

Figure 4 – Overview of the Cardinia East gold mineralisation showing current Resource areas and strike potential of 4km to the north of Rangoon.

Cardinia Hill

Five RC holes for a total of 804m were drilled to target potential extensions to the existing Cardinia Hill Resource of 2.2Mt @ 1.38g/t Au for 97koz Au (see Table A1 in this release for further details).

Three RC holes to the southwest of Cardinia Hill aimed to test continuation of the mineralised structures identified in recent drillhole CH24DD205, which returned gold grades of up to **20.5g/t Au** (see KIN ASX release 22 May 2024).

Two RC holes to test the southeast extension of the main Cardinia Hill structure along strike, which was previously interpreted to have been truncated by an east-west trending fault. CH24RC210 intersected 3m @ 1.3g/t from 64m, demonstrating that the Cardinia Hill gold-bearing structure continues at least 250m south of the previous interpretation. Further work is warranted to follow-up this highly encouraging result.

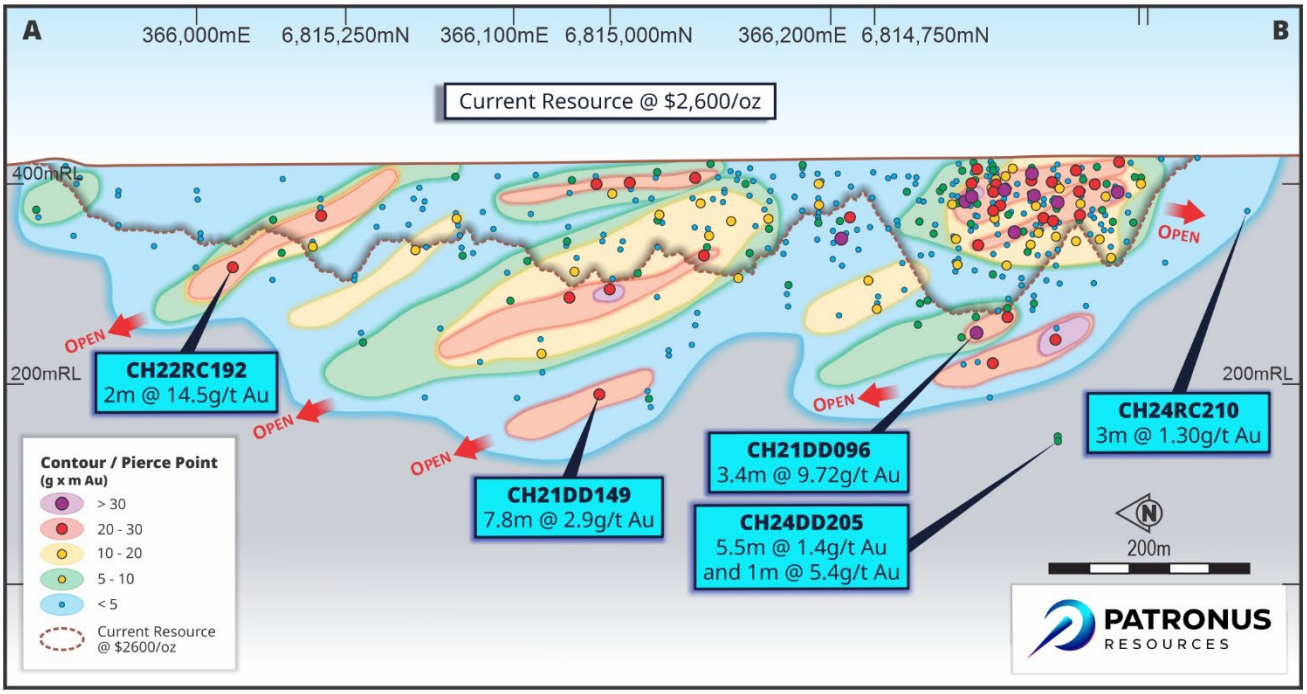

Figure 5 – Long section looking east at Cardinia Hill showing gram m intercepts and the optimised pit outline. The recent hole, CH24RC210, demonstrates that the mineralised structure remains open to the south.

Gold at Cardinia East

Table 1: Drill intercepts received from recent Rangoon-Collymore and Cardinia Hill RC programme (cut-off grade of 0.4g/t applied).

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Au Gram M
CM24RC063	19	23	4	0.61	2.44
CM24RC064	126	131	5	1.41	7.05
CM24RC065	**58**	**69**	**11**	**1.25**	**13.75**
CM24RC066	68	72	4	0.72	2.88
CM24RC067	154	163	9	0.83	7.47
CM24RC068	7	8	1	1.53	1.53

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Au g/t	Au Gram M
CM24RC069	**77**	**80**	**3**	**5.69**	**17.07**
Inc	78	79	1	15.70	15.70
CM24RC070	35	36	1	0.96	0.96
CM24RC071	**26**	**30**	**4**	**3.64**	**14.56**
CM24RC072	78	86	8	1.01	8.08
CM24RC073	53	54	1	0.63	0.63
CM24RC074	21	26	5	0.76	3.80
CM24RC075	113	115	2	2.01	4.02
CM24RC076					NSI
CM24RC077	22	23	1	1.33	1.33
CM24RC078	13	14	1	1.05	1.05
CM24RC079	40	42	2	0.88	1.76
CM24RC080	14	16	2	1.75	3.50
CM24RC081	107	108	1	0.47	0.47
CM24RC082	71	80	9	0.85	7.65
CM24RC083	19	21	2	1.50	3.00
CM24RC083	71	76	5	0.80	4.00
CM24RC084	**12**	**22**	**10**	**1.25**	**12.50**
CM24RC085	37	40	3	0.71	2.13
CM24RC086	124	126	2	1.61	3.22
CM24RC087	89	90	1	2.04	2.04
CM24RC088					NSI
CM24RC089	22	23	1	1.25	1.25
CH24RC206					NSI
CH24RC207					NSI
CH24RC208	139	140	1	1.61	1.61
CH24RC209					NSI
CH24RC210	**64**	**67**	**3**	**1.30**	**3.90**

Table 2: Hole details for recent Rangoon-Collymore and Cardinia Hill RC program

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Comments
CM24RC063	RC	364807	6816596	425	150	-60	66	
CM24RC064	RC	364716	6816874	423	180	-60	66	
CM24RC065	RC	364642	6816849	423	150	-60	66	
CM24RC066	RC	364562	6817029	422	150	-60	66	
CM24RC067	RC	364589	6817250	421	174	-60	66	
CM24RC068	RC	364522	6817221	421	156	-60	66	
CM24RC069	RC	364455	6817189	421	216	-60	66	
CM24RC070	RC	364316	6817130	420	150	-60	66	

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	Comments
CM24RC071	RC	364289	6817561	423	150	-60	66	
CM24RC072	RC	364230	6817525	423	160	-60	66	
CM24RC073	RC	364853	6816932	423	196	-60	66	
CM24RC074	RC	364786	6816904	423	148	-60	66	
CM24RC075	RC	364580	6816818	423	160	-60	66	
CM24RC076	RC	364749	6817105	422	148	-60	66	
CM24RC077	RC	364677	6817079	422	148	-60	66	
CM24RC078	RC	364614	6817050	422	166	-60	66	
CM24RC079	RC	364796	6817341	423	154	-60	66	
CM24RC080	RC	364726	6817313	423	154	-60	66	
CM24RC081	RC	364659	6817282	422	148	-60	66	
CM24RC082	RC	364385	6817158	420	178	-60	66	
CM24RC083	RC	364536	6817446	423	148	-60	66	
CM24RC083	RC	364466	6817417	423	148	-60	66	
CM24RC084	RC	364396	6817379	422	190	-60	66	
CM24RC085	RC	364329	6817356	421	148	-60	66	
CM24RC086	RC	364440	6817619	423	148	-60	66	
CM24RC087	RC	364374	6817591	422	148	-60	66	
CM24RC088	RC	364374	6817591	422	148	-60	66	
CM24RC089	RC	364168	6817496	422	148	-60	66	
CH24RC206	RC	366178	6814472	435	160	-60	44	
CH24RC207	RC	366202	6814423	437	154	-60	44	
CH24RC208	RC	366166	6814387	440	190	-60	44	
CH24RC209	RC	366455	6814454	429	150	-60	65	
CH24RC210	RC	366414	6814435	431	150	-60	66	

-ENDS-

Authorised for release by the Board of Directors

For further information, please contact:

Investor enquiries
Rowan Johnston
Executive Director, Kin Mining NL
+61 8 9242 2227

Media enquiries
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
+61 419 929 046

ABOUT PATRONUS RESOURCES LTD

Patronus Resources (ASX: PTN) is a leading West Australian and Northern Territory gold, base metals and uranium development and exploration company, with a combined gold Mineral Resource of more than **1.4Moz gold**. In September 2024, PTN completed a merger with PNX Metals via a Scheme of Arrangement, which saw the strategic integration of PNX's NT gold, base metals and uranium projects into the company. Patronus's key focus in WA is its 100% owned Cardinia Gold Project (CGP) located in the highly prospective North-Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. The CGP has a 0.932 Moz gold Mineral Resource (see Table A1) defined in both oxide and deeper primary mineralisation at Cardinia East and Mertondale.

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

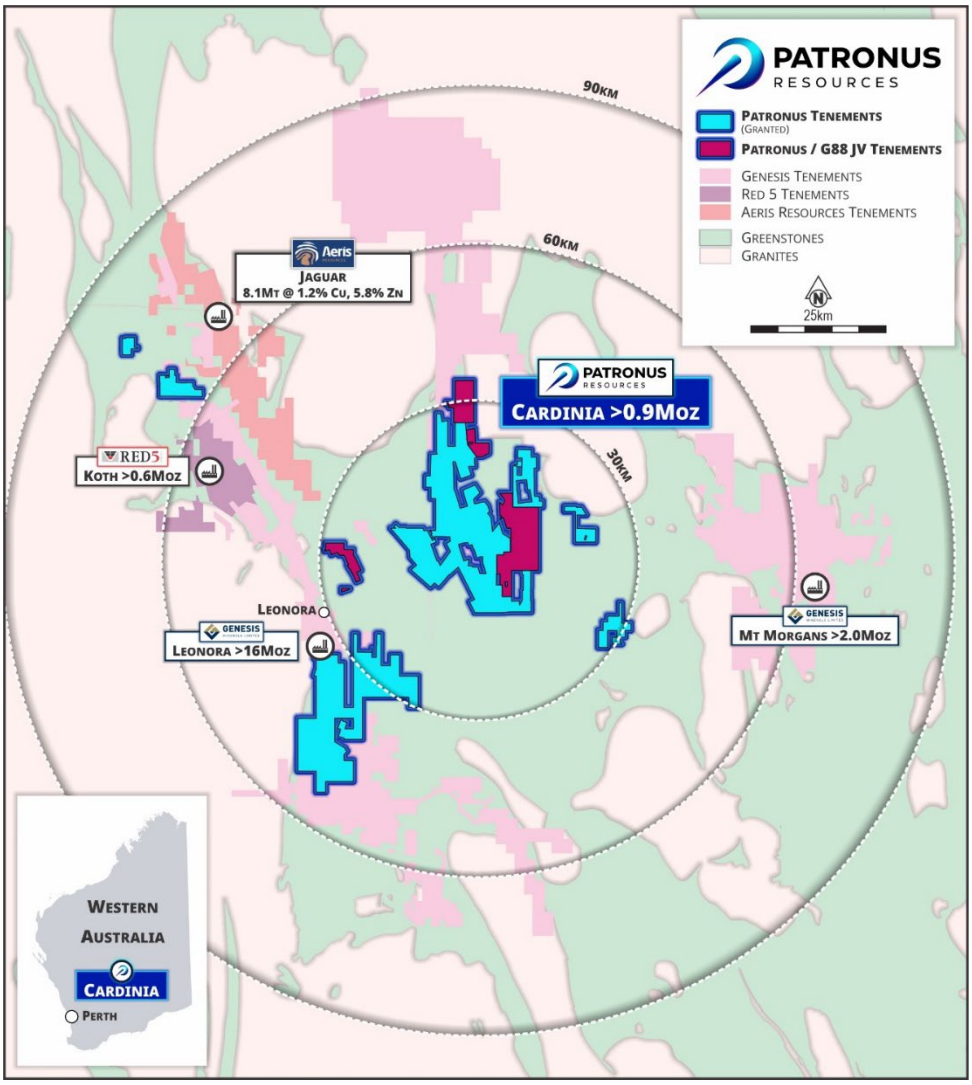

Figure A1 – Regional overview showing PTN tenure in relation to neighbouring production centres at Leonora.

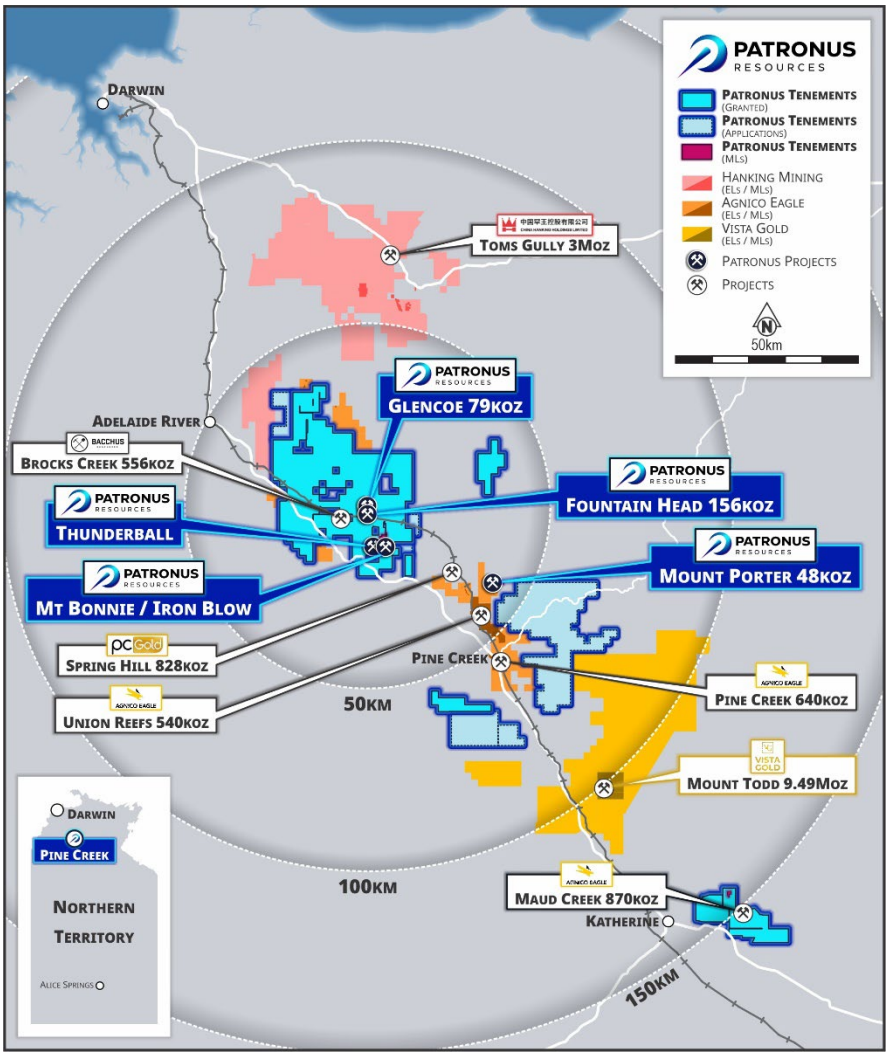

Figure A2 – Regional overview showing PTN tenure in relation to neighbouring projects in the NT.

Table A1 – Mineral Resources Estimate

Project Area	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			TOTAL		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces ('000)
Mertondale												
Mertons Reward	-	-	-	0.9	2.15	62	2.0	0.65	41	2.9	1.11	103
Mertondale 3-4	-	-	-	1.3	1.85	80	1.0	0.95	32	2.4	1.46	112
Tonto	-	-	-	1.9	1.14	68	1.1	1.24	45	3.0	1.17	113
Mertondale 5	-	-	-	0.5	1.59	27	0.9	1.20	34	1.4	1.35	62
Eclipse	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.97	24	0.8	0.97	24
Quicksilver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.08	42	1.2	1.08	42
Mertondale U/G	-	-	-	0.0	2.41	1	0.0	2.67	1	0.0	2.55	1
Mertondale Total	-	-	-	**4.6**	**1.60**	**237**	**7.0**	**0.97**	**220**	**11.7**	**1.22**	**457**
Cardinia East												
Helens	-	-	-	1.4	1.46	64	1.3	1.35	57	2.7	1.41	121
Helens East	-	-	-	0.4	1.71	24	1.0	1.50	46	1.4	1.57	70
Fiona	-	-	-	0.2	1.32	10	0.1	1.05	3	0.3	1.25	13
Rangoon	-	-	-	1.3	1.29	56	1.5	1.35	65	2.8	1.32	121
Hobby	-	-	-	0.0	0.00	0	0.6	1.26	23	0.6	1.26	23
Cardinia Hill	-	-	-	0.5	2.21	38	1.6	1.11	59	2.2	1.38	97
Cardinia U/G	-	-	-	0.0	2.56	1	0.4	2.41	29	0.4	2.41	29
Cardinia East Total	-	-	-	**3.9**	**1.53**	**193**	**6.4**	**1.36**	**282**	**10.4**	**1.42**	**475**
TOTAL WA				**8.6**	**1.56**	**430**	**13.5**	**1.16**	**501**	**22.1**	**1.31**	**932**
Fountain Head												
Fountain Head	-	-	-	0.9	1.40	41	1.1	1.60	56	2.0	1.50	96
Tally Ho	-	-	-	0.9	2.00	59	-	-	-	0.9	2.00	59
Glencoe	0.4	1.32	18	1.2	1.13	43	0.5	1.18	18	2.1	1.18	79
Subtotal Fountain Head	**0.4**	**1.32**	**18**	**3.0**	**1.47**	**143**	**1.6**	**1.43**	**74**	**5.0**	**1.44**	**234**
Mt Porter												
Mt Porter	-	-	-	0.5	2.30	40	0.5	1.90	8	0.70	2.20	48
TOTAL NT	**0.4**	**1.32**	**18**	**3.5**	**1.2**	**183**	**2.1**	**1.21**	**82**	**5.7**	**1.53**	**282**
TOTAL RESOURCES	**0.4**	**1.32**	**18**	**12.1**	**1.57**	**613**	**15.6**	**1.17**	**583**	**27.8**	**1.36**	**1,214**

The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Mertondale and Cardinia East have been extracted from the Company's ASX announcement on 3 July 2023 titled "Cardinia Gold Project Mineral Resource Passes 1.5Moz" and are available at www.asx.com. Mineral Resources estimated in accordance with JORC 2012 using a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off within AUD2,600 optimisation shells[1]. Underground Resources are reported using a 2.0 g/t cut-ff grade outside AUD2,600 optimisation shells. The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Fountain Head and Tally Ho have been extracted from the ASX announcement of PNX Metals Limited (PNX) on 16 June 2020 titled "Mineral Resource Update at Fountain Head" and are reported utilising a cut-off grade of 0.7 g/t Au and can be found at www.asx.com reported under the ASX code 'PNX'. The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Glencoe have been extracted from the PNX ASX announcement on 30 August 2022 titled "Glencoe Gold MRE Update" and are reported utilising a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au and can be found at www.asx.com reported under the ASX code 'PNX'. The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Mt Porter have been extracted from the PNX ASX announcement titled "PNX acquires the Mt Porter Gold Deposit, NT" on 28 September 2022 and are reported using a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au and can be found at www.asx.com under the ASX code 'PNX'. The information in this table that relates to the Mineral Resources for Fountain Head, Tally Ho, Glencoe and Mt Porter was also reported in the Scheme Booklet dated 17 July 2024 issued by PNX for the scheme of arrangement between PNX and the shareholders of PNX for the acquisition of PNX by the Company. The Scheme Booklet was released to ASX on 18 July 2024 and can be found at www.asx.com under the ASX codes 'PTN' and 'PNX',

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

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

Appendix A
JORC 2012 TABLE 1 REPORT
Cardinia Gold Project – Section 1 & 2

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Date

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	<u>Diamond</u> 2024 diamond core samples, either HQ3 or NQ2 in size diameter, were cut in half longitudinally, using an automated Corewise core saw Core was placed in boats, holding core in place. Core sample intervals varied from 0.3 to 1.2m in length but were predominantly aligned to 1m intervals or with sample boundaries which respected geological contacts. All recent drilling, sample collection and sample handling procedures were conducted and/or supervised by Patronus Resources geology personnel to high level industry standards. QA/QC procedures were implemented during each drilling program to industry standards. <u>RC</u> Historic reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected over 1m downhole intervals beneath a cyclone and typically riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags and 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site. 3m or 4m composited interval samples were often collected by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear (wet samples). If composite samples returned anomalous results once assayed, the single metre sub-samples of the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for individual gold analysis. Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill samples were collected by passing through a cyclone, a sample collection box, and riffle or cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg. 2019 RC drilling samples were collected in 1m downhole intervals by passing through a cyclone, a collection box and then dropping through a cone splitter. All RC sub-samples were collected over one metre downhole intervals and averaged 3-4kg.

Drilling Techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	<u>Diamond</u> Diamond coring was undertaken with a surface drill rig and an industry recognized contractor PXD. Core size is HQ until competent followed up with NQ The core was orientated using a Reflex Ez-Ori Tool and down to 1.5m runs were utilized around ore zones in order to maximise orientation success. <u>RC</u> 2024 RC drilling was carried out by PXD Drilling truck-mounted DRA model 600 Drill Rig (Rod Handler & Rotary Cone Splitter) with support air truck and dust suppression equipment. Drilling utilised downhole face-sampling hammer bits (Ø 140mm). The majority of drilling retrieved dry samples, with the occasional use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors beneath the water table, to maintain dry sample return as much as possible. 2024 RC was surveyed at regular downhole intervals (every 30m with an additional end-of-hole survey) using electronic gyroscopic survey equipment.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	<u>Diamond</u> Historic core recovery was recorded in drill logs for most of the diamond drilling programs since 1985. A review of historical reports indicates that core recovery was generally good (>80%) with lesser recoveries recorded in zones of broken ground and/or areas of mineralisation. Overall recoveries are considered acceptable for resource estimation. Recent core recovery data was recorded for each run by measuring total length of core retrieved against the downhole interval actually drilled and stored in the database. Patronus Resources representatives continuously monitor core recovery and core presentation quality as drilling is conducted and issues or discrepancies are rectified promptly to maintain industry best standards. Core recoveries averaged >95%, even when difficult ground conditions were being encountered. When poor ground conditions were anticipated, a triple tube drilling configuration was utilised to maximize core recovery Recent RC drilling samples are preserved as best as possible during the drilling process. At the end of each 1 metre downhole interval, the driller stops advancing, retracts from the bottom of hole, and waits for the sample to clear from the bottom of the hole through to the sample collector box fitted beneath the cyclone. The sample is then released from the sample collector box and passed through either a 3-tiered riffle splitter or cone splitter fitted beneath the sample box. Sample reject is collected in plastic bags, and a 3-4kg sub-sample is collected in pre-marked calico bags for analysis. Once the samples have been collected, the cyclone, sample collector box and riffle splitter are flushed with compressed air, and the splitter cleaned by the off-sider using a compressed air hose at both the end of each 6 metre drill rod and then extensively cleaned at the completion of each hole. This process is maintained throughout the entire drilling program to maximise drill sample recovery and to maintain a high level of representivity of the material being drilled.

		Collected samples are deemed reliable and representative of drilled material and no material discrepancy, that would impede a mineral resource estimate, exists between collected RC primary and sub-samples.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Logging data coded in the database, prior to 2014, illustrates at least four different lithological code systems, a legacy of numerous past operators (Hunter, MPI, Metana, CIM, MEGM, Pacmin, SOG, and Navigator). Correlation between codes is difficult to establish however, based on historical reports, drill hole logging procedures appear consistent with normal industry practices of the time. Patronus Resources has attempted to validate historical logging data and to standardize the logging code system by incorporating the SOG and Navigator logging codes into one. <u>Diamond</u> Patronus Resources DD logging is carried out on site once geology personnel retrieve core trays from the drill rig site. Core is collected from the rig daily. The entire length of every hole is logged. Recorded data includes lithology, alteration, structure, texture, mineralisation, sulphide content, weathering and other features. Drillhole collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, depth and sampling intervals are also recorded. Patronus Resources DD logging is to geological contacts. RC logging was carried out in the field and on a meter by meter basis. PTN logging is inclusive of the entire length of each RC drill hole from surface to end of hole. Qualitative logging includes classification and description of lithology, weathering, oxidation, colour, texture and grain size. Quantitative logging includes percentages of identified minerals, veining, and structural measurements (using a kenometer tool). In addition, logging of diamond drilling includes geotechnical data, RQD and core recoveries. Drill core is photographed at the Cardinia site, prior to any cutting and/or sampling, and then stored in this location. Photographs are available for every diamond drillhole completed by Patronus Resources and a selection of various RC chip trays. SG data is also collect All information collected is entered directly into laptop computers or tablets, validated in the field, and then transferred to the database. The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and to support appropriate mineral resource estimation, mining studies, and metallurgical studies.
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.*	<u>Diamond</u> Half core or quarter core sample intervals typically varied from 0.3m to 1.3m in length. 1m sample intervals were favoured and are the most common method of sampling, however sample boundaries do principally coincide with geological contacts. The remaining core was retained in core trays. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by Patronus Resources geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample

	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.*	preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples obtained from conventional RC drilling techniques with cross-over subs often suffered from down hole contamination, especially beneath the water table. Samples obtained from RC drilling techniques using the face sampling hammer suffered less from down hole contamination and were more likely to be kept dry beneath the water table, particularly if auxiliary and booster air compressors were used. These samples are considered to be representative. The vast majority of Reverse Circulation (RC) drill samples were collected at 1m downhole intervals from beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to obtain a sub-sample (typically 3-4kg). After splitting, 1m sub-samples were typically collected in pre-numbered calico bags, and the 1m sample rejects were commonly stored at the drill site in marked plastic bags, for future reference. First pass sampling often involved collecting composite samples by using a scoop (dry samples) or spear/tube (wet samples) to obtain 3m or 4m composited intervals, with the single metre split sub-samples being retained at the drill site. If the composite sample assays returned anomalous results, single metre sub-samples for the anomalous composite intervals were retrieved and submitted for analysis. Recent RC sub-samples were collected over 1 metre downhole intervals and retained in pre-marked calico bags, after passing through a cyclone and either a riffle splitter, prior to March 2018, or cone splitter, after March 2018. The majority of RC sub-samples consistently averaged 3-4kg. Sample reject from the riffle splitter were retained and stored in plastic bags, and located near each drillhole site. When drilling beneath the water table, the majority of sample returns were kept dry by the use of the auxiliary and booster air compressors. Very few wet samples were collected through the splitter, and the small number of wet or damp samples is not considered material for resource estimation work. PTN RC drill programs utilise field duplicates, at regular intervals at a ratio of 1:25, and assay results indicate that there is reasonable analytical repeatability; considering the presence of nuggety gold. All sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures conducted and/or supervised by PTN geology personnel are to standard industry practice. Sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques used are considered to maximise representivity of drilled material. QA/QC procedures implemented during each drilling program are to industry standard practice. Samples sizes are considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation and as an industry accepted method for evaluation of gold deposits in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.
Quaility of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and*	Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold and base metals. Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited ALS.

	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.*	All results from this program were analysed by ALS, with sample preparation either at their Kalgoorlie prep laboratory or the Perth Laboratory located in Malaga. Sample preparation included oven drying (105°C), crushing (<6mm), pulverising (P90% passing 75µm) and split to obtain a 50 gram catchweight. Analysis for gold only was carried out by Fire Assay fusion technique with AAS finish. Selective multi element results by 4 acid (Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric, Perchloric) digest with ICPMS finish. A mixture of 45 element and 85 element suites are utilized and assay for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, Sb, Bi, Mo, Re, Mn, Co, Cd, Cr, Ni, Se, Te, Ti, Zr, V, Sn, W and Ba. Additional rare earth elements are included in the 85 element suite. • Patronus Resources regularly insert blanks and CRM standards in each sample batch at a ratio of 1:25. Patronus Resources accepts that this ratio of QAQC is industry standard. Field duplicates are typically collected at a ratio of 1:25 samples and test sample assay repeatability. Blanks and CRM standards assay result performance is predominantly within acceptable limits for this style of gold mineralisation. • Patronus Resources requests laboratory pulp grind and crush checks at a ratio of 1:50 or less in order to better qualify sample preparation and evaluate laboratory performance. Samples have generally illustrated appropriate crush and grind size percentages since the addition of this component to the sample analysis procedure. • ALS include laboratory blanks and CRM standards as part of their internal QA/QC for sample preparation and analysis, as well as regular assay repeats. Sample pulp assay repeatability, and internal blank and CRM standards assay results are typically within acceptable limits. • These analytical methods are considered appropriate for the mineralisation styles. Spot pXRF results taken using Bruker 800. 1 standard and 1 blank is utilised every 100 measurements.
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*	Intersection assays were documented by Patronus Resources' professional exploration geologists and verified by Patronus Resources' Exploration Manager. • No drillholes were twinned. • All assay data were received in electronic format from ALS, checked, verified and merged into Patronus Resources' database by the Database Administrator. • Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data.

		• There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control*	Recent Patronus Resources drill hole collars are located and recorded in the field by a contract surveyor using RTK-DGPS (with a horizontal and vertical accuracy of ±50mm). Location data was collected in the GDA94 Zone51 grid coordinate system.
Data spacing and distribtuion	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Drill hole spacing patterns vary considerably throughout the Cardinia Gold Project area and are deposit specific, depending on the nature and style of mineralisation being tested. Drill hole spacing within the resource areas is sufficient to establish an acceptable degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for both the mineral resource estimation and the resource classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The Cardinia greenstone sequence displays a NNW to NW trend with a moderate dip to the west. Drilling and sampling programs were carried out to obtain unbiased locations of drill sample data, generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation. At Helens mineralisation is structurally controlled in sub-vertical shear zones, with supergene components of varying lateral extensiveness present in the oxide profile. The vast majority of historical drilling, pre-Navigator (pre-2004), and Patronus Resources drilling is orientated at -60°/245° (WSW) and -60°/065° (ENE). The chance of sample bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. No orientation sampling bias has been identified in data thus far.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Patronus Resources employees or contractors are utilised to transport samples to the laboratory. No perceived opportunity for samples to be compromised from collection of samples at the drill site, to delivery to the laboratory, where they were stored in their secure compound, and made ready for processing is deemed likely to have occurred.

		On receipt of the samples, the laboratory independently checked the sample submission form to verify samples received and readied the samples for sample preparation. Intertek sample security protocols are of industry standard and deemed acceptable for resource estimation work.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	No audits or reviews completed
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Cardinia Project, 35-40km NE of Leonora is managed, explored and maintained by Patronus Resources, and constitute a portion of Patronus Resources' Leonora Gold Project (LGP), which is located within the Shire of Leonora in the Mt Margaret Mineral Field of the North Eastern Goldfields. The Helens and Rangoon area includes granted mining tenements M37/316 and M37/317, The tenements are held in the name of Navigator Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Patronus Resources. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, wilderness areas, national park or environmental impediments over the outlined current resource areas, and there are no current impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	At Cardinia, from 1980-1985, Townson Holdings Pty Ltd ("Townson") mined a small open pit over selected historical workings at the Rangoon prospect. Localised instances of drilling relating to this mining event are not recorded and are considered insubstantial and immaterial for resource modelling.. Companies involved in the collection of the majority of the gold exploration data since 1985 and prior to 2014 include: Thames Mining NL ("Thames") 1985; Mt Eden Gold Mines (Aust) NL (also Tarmoola Aust Pty Ltd "MEGM") 1986-2003; Centenary International Mining Ltd ("CIM") 1986-1988, 1991-1992; Metana Minerals NL ("Metana") 1986-1989; Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") 1989, 1992-2004; Pacmin Mining Corporation ("Pacmin") 1998-2001, and Navigator Resources Ltd ("Navigator") 2004-2014. In 2009 Navigator commissioned Runge Limited ("Runge") to complete a Mineral Resource estimate for the Bruno, Lewis, Kyte, Helens and Rangoon deposits. Runge reported a JORC 2004 compliant Mineral Resource estimate, at a cut-off grade of 0.7g/t Au, totaling 1.45Mt @ 1.3 g/t au (61,700 oz Au) for Helens and Rangoon, and totaling 4.34Mt @ 1.2 g/t au (169,700 oz Au) for Bruno, Lewis and Kyte. A trial pit (Bruno) was mined by Navigator in 2010, and a 'test parcel' of ore was extracted and transported firstly to Sons of Gwalia's processing plant in Leonora, and finally to Navigator's processing plant located at Bronzewing, where approximately 100,000 tonnes were processed at an average head grade of 2.33 g/t au (7,493 oz Au).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Cardinia Project area is located in the central part of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt, which extends for some 600km on a NNW trend across the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The regional geology comprises a suite of NNE-North trending greenstones positioned within the Mertondale Shear Zone (MSZ) a splay limb of the Kilkenny Lineament. The MSZ denotes the contact between Archaean felsic volcanoclastics and sediment sequences in the west and Archaean mafic volcanics in the

		east. Proterozoic dolerite dykes and Archaean felsic porphyries have intruded the sheared mafic/felsic volcanoclastic/sedimentary sequence. Locally within the Cardinia Project area, the stratigraphy consists of intermediate, mafic and felsic volcanic and intrusive lithologies and locally derived epiclastic sediments, which strike NNW, dipping steep-tomoderately to the west. Structural foliation of the areas stratigraphy predominantly dips steeply to the east but localised inflections are common and structural orientation can vary between moderately (50-75°) easterly to moderately westerly dipping. Mineralisation at Helens is controlled by a cross-cutting fault, hosted predominantly in mafic rock units, adjacent to the felsic volcanic/sediment contacts. The ore zones are associated with increased shearing, intense alteration and disseminated sulphides. Minor supergene enrichment occurs locally within mineralised shears throughout the regolith profile. The Rangoon-Collymore mineralisation is characterised by four discrete structures spaced roughly 50m apart, dipping moderately to the west and following lithology contacts. The highest-grade structure at Collymore is associated with fuchsite-sericite alteration with fine grained disseminated sulphides in the hangingwall of a Y-depleted felsic porphyry, as seen in Figure 3. This mineralisation differs slightly from the majority of the Cardinia East gold mineralisation as it is contained within shear zones which follow the lithology orientation much closer in comparison. These lithology parallel shears are interpreted to be associated with a major D1 shear zone in the Minerie Domain. These early D1 shears are considered fluid pathways for gold bearing mineralisation and therefore important structures when targeting.
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*	Material drilling information for exploration results has previously been publicly reported in numerous announcements to the ASX by Navigator (2004-2014) Kin Mining NL to August 2024 when it re-branded to Patronus Resources. Relevant drillhole information can be found in Table 1 and 2 in the body of the announcement.

	• *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When exploration results have been reported for the resource areas, the intercepts are reported as weighted average grades over intercept lengths defined by geology or lower cut-off grades, without high grade cuts applied. Where aggregate intercepts incorporated short lengths of high grade results, these results were included in the reports. For these AC results, significant intercepts are recorded for maximum 5m internal waste and a minimum grade of 0.4 g/t. Since 2014, Patronus Resources have reported RC drilling intersections with low cut off grades of >= 0.4 g/t Au and a maximum of 2m of internal dilution at a grade of <0.4g/t Au. There is no reporting of metal equivalent values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation, true width, and geometry of mineralised zones have been primarily determined by interpretation of historical drilling and continued investigation and verification of Patronus Resources drilling. Drill intercepts are reported as downhole widths not true widths. Accompanying dialogue to reported intersections normally describes the attitude 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*	Appropriate maps and sections are included in the main body of this report.

	limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	Public reporting of exploration results by Patronus Resources and past tenement holders and explorers for the resource areas are considered balanced. Representative widths typically included a combination of both low and high grade assay results. All meaningful and material information relating to this mineral resource estimate is or has been previously reported.
Other substantive exploration	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Since 2018, a campaign of determining Bulk Densities has been undertaken. The water displacement method is used on drill samples selected by the logging geologist. These measurements are entered into the logging software interface and loaded to the Datashed database. DHEM was carried out by Vortex Geophysics on site, utilizing surface loops and down hole probes. Data was then interpreted by Newexco geophysicists.
Futher 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.*	At this stage there is no follow up work planned for the remainder of 2024. The value of moving to a resource drill out will be considered later in the year and also once the VMS drilling has been completed.