

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-32919

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State of incorporation)

86-0947048

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

401 Ryland St. Suite 180
Reno, Nevada, 89502
(Address of principal executive offices)

702-456-9565
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
N/A	N/A	N/A

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one)

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒

Smaller reporting company ☒

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the average bid and asked price of such common equity as of June 30, 2025 was approximately \$964,654.

The number of shares of the issuer's common stock issued and outstanding as of April 10, 2026 was 68,296,490 shares.

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Glossary of Mining Terms

Adit(s). Historic working driven horizontally, or nearly so into a hillside to explore for and exploit ore.

Air track holes. Drill hole constructed with a small portable drill rig using an air-driven hammer.

Core holes. A hole in the ground that is left after the process where a hollow drill bit with diamond chip teeth is used to drill into the ground. The center of the hollow drill fills with the core of the rock that is being drilled into, and when the drill is extracted, a hole is left in the ground.

Geochemical sampling. Sample of soil, rock, silt, water or vegetation analyzed to detect the presence of valuable metals or other metals which may accompany them. For example, arsenic may indicate the presence of gold.

Geologic mapping. Producing a plan and sectional map of the rock types, structure and alteration of a property.

Geophysical survey. Electrical, magnetic, gravity and other means used to detect features, which may be associated with mineral deposits.

Ground magnetic survey. Recording variations in the earth's magnetic field and plotting same.

Ground radiometric survey. A survey of radioactive minerals on the land surface.

Leaching. Leaching is a cost-effective process where ore is subjected to a chemical liquid that dissolves the mineral component from ore, and then the liquid is collected and the metals extracted from it.

Level(s). Main underground passage driven along a level course to afford access to stopes or workings and provide ventilation and a haulage way for removal of ore.

Magnetic lows. An occurrence that may be indicative of a destruction of magnetic minerals by later hydrothermal (hot water) fluids that have come up along faults. These hydrothermal fluids may in turn have carried and deposited precious metals such as gold and/or silver.

Patented or Unpatented Mining Claims. In this Annual Report, there are references to "patented" mining claims and "unpatented" mining claims. A patented mining claim is one for which the United States government has passed its title to the claimant, giving that person title to the land as well as the minerals and other resources above and below the surface. The patented claim is then treated like any other private land and is subject to local property taxes. An unpatented mining claim on United States government lands establishes a claim to the locatable minerals (also referred to as stakeable minerals) on the land and the right of possession solely for mining purposes. No title to the land passes to the claimant. If a proven economic mineral deposit is developed, provisions of federal mining laws permit owners of unpatented mining claims to patent (to obtain title to) the claim. If one purchases an unpatented mining claim that is later declared invalid by the United States government, one could be evicted.

Plug. A vertical pipe-like body of magma representing a volcanic vent similar to a dome.

Quartz Stockworks. A multi-directional system of quartz veinlets.

RC holes. Short form for Reverse Circulation Drill holes. These are holes are left after the process of Reverse Circulation Drilling.

Reserve. That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Reserves are customarily stated in terms of "ore" when dealing with metalliferous minerals; when other materials such as coal, oil, shale, tar, sands, limestone, etc. are involved, an appropriate term such as "recoverable coal" may be substituted.

Resource. An estimate of the total tons and grade of a mineral deposit defined by surface sampling, drilling and occasionally underground sampling of historic diggings when available.

Reverse circulation drilling. A less expensive form of drilling than coring that does not allow for the recovery of a tube or core of rock. The material is brought up from depth as a series of small chips of rock that are then bagged and sent in for analysis. This is a quicker and cheaper method of drilling but does not give as much information about the underlying rocks.

Rhyolite plug dome. A domal feature formed by the extrusion of viscous quartz-rich volcanic rocks.

Scintillometer survey. A survey of radioactive minerals using a scintillometer, a hand-held, highly accurate measuring device.

Scoping Study. A detailed study of the various possible methods to mine a deposit.

Silicic dome. A convex landform created by extruding quartz-rich volcanic rocks.

Stope(s). An excavation from which ore has been removed from sub-vertical openings above or below levels.

Tertiary. That portion of geologic time that includes abundant volcanism in the western U.S.

Trenching. A cost-effective way of examining the structure and nature of mineral ores beneath gravel cover. It involves digging long usually shallow trenches in carefully selected areas to expose unweathered rock and allow sampling.

Volcanic center. Origin of major volcanic activity

Volcanoclastic. Coarse, unsorted sedimentary rock formed from erosion of volcanic debris.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking information. Forward-looking information includes statements relating to future actions, prospective products, future performance or results of current or anticipated products, sales and marketing efforts, costs and expenses, interest rates, outcome of contingencies, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, business strategies, cost savings, objectives of management of Patriot Gold Corp. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company," "Patriot Gold" or "we") and other matters. Forward-looking information may be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or may be incorporated by reference from other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") by the Company. One can find many of these statements by looking for words including, for example, "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates" or similar expressions in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or in documents incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company has based the forward-looking statements relating to the Company's operations on management's current expectations, estimates and projections about the Company and the industry in which it operates. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that we cannot predict. In particular, we have based many of these forward-looking statements on assumptions about future events that may prove to be inaccurate. Accordingly, the Company's actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by these forward-looking statements. Any differences could result from a variety of factors, including, but not limited to general economic and business conditions, competition, and other factors. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events.

PART I

The following should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. Throughout this document, we make statements that are classified as “forward-looking.” Please refer to the “Forward-Looking Statements” section above for an explanation of these types of statements.

Item 1. Description of Business.

We are engaged in natural resource exploration and acquiring, exploring, and developing natural resource properties. Currently we are undertaking exploration and development programs in Nevada.

Development of Business

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on November 30, 1998. In June 2003, the Company filed Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of Nevada changing its name to Patriot Gold Corp. and moving the Company into its current business of natural resource exploration and mining. On June 17, 2003, the Company adopted a new trading symbol - PGOL- to reflect the name change. The Company has been in the resource exploration and mining business since June 2003.

On April 16, 2010, we caused the incorporation of our wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources Inc. (“Provex”) under the laws of Nevada.

On April 16, 2010, the Company entered into an Assignment Agreement with Provex to assign the exclusive option to an undivided right, title and interest in the Bruner and Vernal properties and the Bruner Expansion property to Provex. Pursuant to the Assignment Agreements, Provex assumed the rights, and agreed to perform all of the duties and obligations, of the Company arising under the Bruner and Vernal Property Option Agreement and the Bruner Property Expansion Option Agreement. Provex’s only assets are the aforementioned agreements and it does not have any liabilities.

On May 28, 2010, Provex entered into an exclusive right and option agreement with Canamex Resources Corp. (“Canamex”) whereby Canamex could earn up to 75% in the Bruner and the Bruner Property Expansion. Canamex agreed to spend an aggregate total of US \$6 million on exploration and related expenditures over the ensuing seven years whereupon Provex agreed to grant the right and option to earn a vested seventy percent (70%) and an additional five percent (5%) upon delivery of a bankable feasibility study.

On February 28, 2011, the Company entered into an Exploration and Option to Enter Joint Venture Agreement with Idaho State Gold Company, LLC, (“ISGC”) whereby the Company granted the option and right to earn a vested seventy percent (70%) interest in the property and the right and option to form a joint venture for the management and ownership of the property called the Moss Mine Property, Mohave County, Arizona (the “Moss Property” or “Moss Mine Property”). Upon execution of the agreement ISGC paid the Company \$500,000 USD and agreed to spend an aggregate total of \$8,000,000 USD on exploration and related expenditures over the ensuing five years. Subsequent to exercise of the earn-in, ISGC and the Company agreed to form a 70/30 joint venture.

In March 2011, ISGC transferred its rights to the Exploration and Option to Enter Joint Venture Agreement dated February 28, 2011, to Northern Vertex Capital Inc. (“Northern Vertex”).

On May 12, 2016, the Company entered into a material definitive Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Mining Claims and Escrow Instructions (the “Purchase and Sale Agreement”) with Golden Vertex Corp., an Arizona corporation (“Golden Vertex,” a wholly-owned Subsidiary of Northern Vertex) whereby Golden Vertex agreed to purchase the Company’s remaining 30% working interest in the Moss Gold/Silver Mine for C\$1,500,000 (the “Purchase Price”) plus a 3% net smelter return royalty. Specifically, the Company conveyed all of its right, title and interest in those certain patented and unpatented lode mining claims situated in the Oatman Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona (the “Claims”) together with all extralateral and other associated rights, water rights, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or appertaining thereto, and all rights-of-way, easements, rights of access and ingress to and egress from the Claims appurtenant thereto and in which Seller had any interest (collectively, the “Property”). The Purchase Price consisted of C\$1,200,000 in cash payable at closing and the remaining C\$300,000 was paid by the issuance of Northern Vertex common shares to the Company valued at \$0.35 (857,140 shares), issued pursuant to the terms and provisions of an investment agreement (the “Investment Agreement”) entered between the Company and Northern Vertex contemporaneous to the Purchase and Sale Agreement.

On October 12, 2016, the Company filed Restated Articles of Incorporation to (i) authorize up to 400,000,000 shares of Common Stock, \$.001 par value per share and (ii) authorize up to 20,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, \$.001 par value per share ("Preferred Stock").

On April 25, 2017, Provex and Canamex Resources Corp. ("Buyer") entered into a purchase and sale agreement whereby Canamex Resources purchased Patriot Gold's 30 percent working interest in the Bruner gold/silver mine project for US\$1.0 million cash, and the retention of a net smelter return ("NSR") royalty on the Bruner property including any claims acquired within a two-mile area of interest around the existing claims. Additionally, the Buyer had the option to buy-down half of the NSR royalty retained by Patriot for US\$5 million any time during a five-year period following closing of the purchase and sale agreement. The Company recognized a gain on sale of mineral properties of \$1,000,000 from the sale of the Bruner in its Consolidated Statement of Operations.

On May 23, 2017, the Company caused the incorporation of its wholly owned subsidiary, Patriot Gold Canada Corp ("Patriot Canada"), under the laws of British Columbia, Canada.

On January 17, 2018, the Company designated 13,500,000 shares of the authorized and unissued preferred stock of the company as "Series A Preferred Stock" by filing an Amended and Restated Certificate of Designation with the Secretary of State of Nevada.

On May 7, 2018, the Company caused the name change of our wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources Inc. to Goldbase, Inc. ("Goldbase") under the laws of Nevada.

On June 27, 2019, the Company approved a change in its fiscal year end from May 31 to December 31.

On August 2, 2019, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation to replace Article III of previous certificate(s) of designation, add classifications of the Board, set forth procedures for nominating directors, annual meetings and special meetings, indemnification and authorize the board to adopt and file certificates of designation.

Business Operations

We are a natural resource exploration and mining company which acquires, explores, and develops natural resource properties. Our primary focus in the natural resource sector is gold.

The search for valuable natural resources as a business is extremely risky. We can provide investors with no assurance that the properties we have either optioned or purchased contain commercially exploitable reserves. Exploration for mineral reserves is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing commercially feasible reserves. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. In such a case, we would be unable to complete our business plan and any money spent on exploration would be lost.

Natural resource exploration and development requires significant capital and our assets and resources are limited. Therefore, we anticipate participating in the natural resource industry through the selling or partnering of our properties, the purchase of small interests in producing properties, the purchase of properties where feasibility studies already exist or by the optioning of natural resource exploration and development projects. To date, we have two gold projects located in the southwest United States. In May 2016, we sold our interest in the Moss Mine project and retained a royalty. In April 2017, we sold our interest in the Bruner project and retained a royalty. Our current project inventory consists of the Vernal project and the Windy Peak project.

Financing

In 2025, the Company received loans from a related party totaling \$900,000 CAD. The notes payable bear interest at the rate of 10% and is payable within 12 months. However, the Company can repay the loan and outstanding interest thereon at any time during the term of the loan. Due to the temporary cessation of the royalties from the Moss mine, management estimates that the Company may require additional funding for the Company's planned operations for the next twelve months.

Competition

The mineral exploration industry, in general, is intensely competitive and even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, a ready market may not exist for sale of same. Numerous factors beyond our control may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in our not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Compliance with Government Regulation and Regulatory Matters

Mining Control and Reclamation Regulations

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 ("SMCRA") is administered by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement ("OSM") and establishes mining, environmental protection and reclamation standards for all aspects of U.S. surface mining, as well as many aspects of underground mining. Mine operators must obtain SMCRA permits and permit renewals for mining operations from the OSM. Although state regulatory agencies have adopted federal mining programs under SMCRA, the state becomes the regulatory authority. States in which we expect to have active future mining operations have achieved primary control of enforcement through federal authorization.

SMCRA permit provisions include requirements for prospecting including mine plan development, topsoil removal, storage and replacement, selective handling of overburden materials, mine pit backfilling and grading, protection of the hydrologic balance, subsidence control for underground mines, surface drainage control, mine drainage and mine discharge control and treatment and re-vegetation.

The U.S. mining permit application process is initiated by collecting baseline data to adequately characterize the pre-mining environmental condition of the permit area. We will develop mine and reclamation plans by utilizing this geologic data and incorporating elements of the environmental data. Our mine and reclamation plans incorporate the provisions of SMCRA, state programs and complementary environmental programs which impact mining. Also included in the permit application are documents defining ownership and agreements pertaining to minerals, oil and gas, water rights, rights of way and surface land and documents required of the OSM's Applicant Violator System, including the mining and compliance history of officers, directors and principal stockholders of the applicant.

Once a permit application is prepared and submitted to the regulatory agency, it goes through a completeness and technical review. Public notice of the proposed permit is given for a comment period before a permit can be issued. Some SMCRA mine permit applications take over a year to prepare, depending on the size and complexity of the mine and often take six months to two years to be issued. Regulatory authorities have considerable discretion in the timing of the permit issuance and the public has the right to comment on, and otherwise engage in, the permitting process including public hearings and intervention by the courts.

Surface Disturbance

All mining activities governed by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") require reasonable reclamation. The lowest level of mining activity, "casual use," is designed for the miner or weekend prospector who creates only negligible surface disturbance (for example, activities that do not involve the use of earth-moving equipment or explosives may be considered casual use). These activities would not require either a notice of intent to operate or a plan of operation. For further information regarding surface management terms, please refer to 43 CFR Chapter II Subchapter C, Subpart 3809.

The second level of activity, where surface disturbance is 5 acres or less per year, requires a notice advising the BLM of the anticipated work 15 days prior to commencement. This notice must be filed with the appropriate field office. No approval is needed although bonding is required. State agencies must be notified to ensure all requirements are met.

For operations involving more than 5 acres total surface disturbance on lands subject to 43 CFR 3809, a detailed plan of operation must be filed with the appropriate BLM field office. Bonding is required to ensure proper reclamation. An Environmental Assessment (EA) is to be prepared for all plans of operation to determine if an Environmental Impact Statement is required. A National Environmental Policy Act review is not required for casual use or notice level operations unless those operations involve occupancy as defined by 43 CFR 3715. Most occupancies at the casual use and notice level in Arizona are covered by a programmatic EA.

An activity permit is required when use of equipment is utilized for the purpose of land stripping, earthmoving, blasting (except blasting associated with an individual source permit issued for mining), trenching or road construction.

Future legislation and regulations are expected to become increasingly restrictive and there may be more rigorous enforcement of existing and future laws and regulations and we may experience substantial increases in equipment and operating costs and may experience delays, interruptions or termination of operations. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal fines or penalties, the acceleration of cleanup and site restoration costs, the issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations and the suspension or revocation of permits and other enforcement measures that could have the effect of limiting production from our future operations.

Trespassing

The BLM will prevent abuse of public lands while recognizing valid rights and uses under the mining laws. The BLM will take appropriate action to eliminate invalid uses, including unauthorized residential occupancy. The Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) has found that a claim may be declared void by the BLM when it has been located and held for purposes other than the mining of minerals. The issuance of a notice of trespass may occur if an unpatented claim/site is:

- (1) used for a home site, place of business, or for other purposes not reasonably related to mining or milling activities;
- (2) used for the mining and sale of leasable minerals or mineral materials, such as sand, gravel and certain types of building stone;
or
- (3) located on lands that for any reason have been withdrawn from location after the effective date of the withdrawal.

Trespass actions are taken by the BLM Field Office.

Environmental Laws

We may become subject to various federal and state environmental laws and regulations that will impose significant requirements on our operations. The cost of complying with current and future environmental laws and regulations and our liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances, may adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, environmental laws and regulations, particularly relating to air emissions, can reduce our profitability. Numerous federal and state governmental permits and approvals are required for mining operations. When we apply for these permits or approvals, we may be required to prepare and present to federal or state authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that a proposed exploration for, or production or processing of, may have on the environment. Compliance with these requirements can be costly and time-consuming and can delay exploration or production operations. A failure to obtain or comply with permits could result in significant fines and penalties and could adversely affect the issuance of other permits for which we may apply.

Clean Water Act

The U.S. Clean Water Act and corresponding state and local laws and regulations affect mining operations by restricting the discharge of pollutants, including dredged or fill materials, into waters of the United States. The Clean Water Act provisions and associated state and federal regulations are complex and subject to amendments, legal challenges and changes in implementation. As a result of court decisions and regulatory actions, permitting requirements have increased and could continue to increase the cost and time we expend on compliance with water pollution regulations. These and other regulatory requirements, which have the potential to change due to legal challenges, Congressional actions and other developments increase the cost of, or could even prohibit, certain current or future mining operations. Our operations may not always be able to remain in full compliance with all Clean Water Act obligations and permit requirements. As a result, we may be subject to fines, penalties or changes to our operations.

Clean Water Act requirements that may affect our operations include the following:

Section 404

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires mining companies to obtain U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (“ACOE”) permits to place material in streams for the purpose of creating slurry ponds, water impoundments, refuse areas, valley fills or other mining activities.

Our construction and mining activities, including our surface mining operations, will frequently require Section 404 permits. ACOE issues two types of permits pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act: nationwide (or “general”) and “individual” permits. Nationwide permits are issued to streamline the permitting process for dredging and filling activities that have minimal adverse environmental impacts. An individual permit typically requires a more comprehensive application process, including public notice and comment; however, an individual permit can be issued for ten years (and may be extended thereafter upon application).

The issuance of permits to construct valley fills and refuse impoundments under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, whether general permits commonly described as the Nationwide Permit 21 (NWP 21) or individual permits, has been the subject of many recent court cases and increased regulatory oversight. The results may materially increase our permitting and operating costs, permitting delays, suspension of current operations and/or prevention of opening new mines.

Employees

Currently, our officers and directors provide planning and organizational services for us on an as-needed basis, and our administrative and office staff also works on an as-needed basis. Some of the field work is completed by service providers and/or exploration partners. All of the operations, technical and otherwise, are overseen by the directors of the Company.

Subsidiaries

On April 16, 2010, we caused the incorporation of our wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources, Inc., under the laws of Nevada. On April 16, 2010, the Company entered into an Assignment Agreement to assign the exclusive option to an undivided right, title and interest in the Bruner and Vernal property; and the Bruner Property Expansion to Provex. Pursuant to the Assignment Agreement, Provex assumed the rights, and agreed to perform all of the duties and obligations, of the Company arising under the Bruner and Vernal Property Option Agreement; and the Bruner Property Expansion Option Agreement. Provex’s only assets are the aforementioned agreements and it does not have any liabilities.

On May 28, 2010, Provex Resources, Inc. entered into an exclusive right and option agreement with Canamex Resources Corp. (“Canamex”) whereby Canamex could earn up to a 75% undivided interest in the Bruner and the Bruner Property Expansion. Canamex agreed to spend an aggregate total of US \$6 million on exploration and related expenditures over the ensuing seven years whereupon the Company agreed to grant the right and option to earn a vested seventy percent (70%) and an additional five percent (5%) upon delivery of a bankable feasibility study.

On April 25, 2017, Provex and Canamex Resources Corp. (“Buyer”) entered into a purchase and sale agreement whereby Canamex Resources purchased our 30-per-cent working interest in the Bruner gold/silver mine project for US\$1.0 million cash, and the retention of a net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty on the Bruner property including any claims acquired within a two-mile area of interest around the existing claims. Additionally, the Buyer had the option to buy-down half of the NSR royalty for US\$5 million any time during a five-year period following closing of the purchase and sale agreement.

On May 23, 2017, the Company caused the incorporation of its wholly owned subsidiary, Patriot Gold Canada Corp (“Patriot Canada”), under the laws of British Columbia, Canada.

On May 7, 2018, the Company caused the name change of our wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources Inc. to Goldbase, Inc. (“Goldbase”) under the laws of Nevada.

On June 27, 2019, the Company approved a change in its fiscal year end from May 31 to December 31.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Factors that May Affect Future Results

1. We may require additional funds to achieve our business objectives and any inability to obtain funding will impact our business.

We may incur operating losses in future periods because there are expenses associated with the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. We may need to raise additional funds in the future through public or private debt or equity sales to fund our future operations and fulfill contractual obligations. These financings may not be available when needed, and even if these financings are available, they may be on terms that we deem unacceptable or are materially adverse to your interests with respect to dilution of book value, dividend preferences, liquidation preferences or other terms. Any inability to obtain financing could have an adverse effect on our ability to implement our business objectives and as a result, could require us to diminish or suspend our operations or cause a materially adverse effect on our business. Obtaining additional financing would be subject to a number of factors, including the market prices for gold, silver and other minerals. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms or conditions of additional financing unavailable to us.

2. Our dependence on royalty payments from a single mining operation, which has temporarily ceased making payments, raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

As noted in the auditor’s opinion on our audited financial statements and a related footnote to our audited financial statements, we have incurred significant recurring operating losses primarily driven by the temporary cessation of the Moss Mine royalty. As a result, the Company has determined there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If the mine operator is unable to resume royalty payments in a timely manner, or at all, the Company may not have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they come due. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company may be required to seek additional financing, reduce operating expenditures, or pursue other strategic alternatives; however, there can be no assurance that such measures will be successful or available on acceptable terms.

Any failure to obtain additional funding or to achieve sufficient cash inflows from royalty payments could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations, and ability to continue as a going concern.

3. Because our Directors may serve as officers and directors of other companies engaged in mineral exploration, a potential conflict of interest could negatively impact our ability to acquire properties to explore and to run our business.

Our Directors and Officers may work for other mining and mineral exploration companies. Due to time demands placed on our Directors and Officers, and due to the competitive nature of the exploration business, the potential exists for conflicts of interest to occur from time to time that could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business. The Officers and Directors’ employment and affiliations with other entities limit the amount of time they can dedicate to us. Also, our Directors and Officers may have a conflict of interest in helping us identify and obtain the rights to mineral properties because they may also be considering the same properties. To mitigate these risks, we work with several technical consultants in order to ensure that we are not overly reliant on any one of our Officers and Directors to provide us with technical services. However, we cannot be certain that a conflict of interest will not arise in the future. To date, there have not been any conflicts of interest between any of our Directors or Officers and the Company.

4. Because of the speculative nature of exploration and development, there are substantial risks in our business model.

The search for valuable natural resources as a business is extremely risky. We can provide investors with no assurance that the properties we own contain commercially exploitable reserves. Exploration for natural resources is speculative and involves risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing commercially feasible reserves. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. In such a case, we would be unable to complete our business plan.

5. Because of the unique difficulties and uncertainties inherent in mineral exploration and the mining business, we face risks.

Potential investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by mineral exploration companies. The likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays encountered in connection with the exploration of the mineral properties that we plan to undertake. These potential problems include, but are not limited to, unanticipated problems relating to exploration and additional costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. In addition, the search for valuable minerals involves numerous hazards which pose financial risks.

6. Because our operating expenses may vary, as may our revenues, profitability may be inconsistent.

We anticipate that our expenses may vary and so may our revenues. Therefore, any profitability we may have could be inconsistent. There is little history upon which to base any assumption as to the likelihood that we will be consistently profitable, and we can provide investors with no assurance that we will generate consistent revenues or consistently achieve profitable operations.

7. Because access to our mineral claims may be restricted by inclement weather, we may be delayed in our exploration.

Access to our mineral properties may be restricted through some of the year due to weather in the area. As a result, any attempt to test or explore the property is largely limited to the times when weather permits such activities. These limitations can result in significant delays in exploration efforts.

8. Because of the speculative nature of exploration of mineral properties, there is substantial risk.

The search for valuable minerals as a business is extremely risky. Exploration for minerals is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. The expenditures to be made by us in the exploration of the mineral claims may not always result in the discovery of economic mineral deposits. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts.

9. Because of the inherent dangers involved in mineral exploration, there is liability risk.

The search for valuable minerals involves numerous hazards. As a result, there is potential liability for hazards, including pollution, cave-ins and other hazards against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure.

10. We are heavily dependent on our CEO and President.

Our success depends heavily upon the continued contributions of our CEO and President, whose knowledge, leadership and technical expertise would be difficult to replace. Our success is also dependent on our ability to retain and attract experienced engineers, geoscientists and other technical and professional staff. We do not maintain key man insurance. If we were to lose our CEO and President, our ability to execute our business plan could be harmed.

Risks Related to Legal Uncertainties and Regulations

11. As we undertake exploration and development of our mineral claims, we will be subject to compliance with government regulation which may increase the anticipated cost of our exploration programs.

There are several governmental regulations that materially restrict mineral exploration. We will be subject to the federal, state and local laws as we carry out our exploration program. We may be required to obtain work permits, post bonds and perform remediation work for any physical disturbance to the land in order to comply with these laws. While our planned exploration and development program budgets for regulatory compliance, there is a risk that new regulations could increase our costs of doing business and prevent us from carrying out our exploration and development programs.

Public Health Threats Risk

12. Our financial and operating performance may be adversely affected by global public health threats.

Public health threats could adversely impact our operations and cause disruptions in the natural resource exploration and mining industry. If the effect is ongoing, economic conditions may also adversely affect the market price of our common shares.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

There are no unresolved staff comments.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity.

The identification, detection, prevention and remediation of known or potential IT security vulnerabilities, including those arising from third-party hackers, hardware or software, is extremely costly and time consuming. Company does not have the manpower, expertise or financial resources to effectively identify, detect, prevent or remediate cybersecurity risks. No assurance or guarantee whatsoever can be given that Company will not be damaged by the exploitation of its cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

During the year ended, we did not identify any cybersecurity threats that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. However, we may not be aware of all vulnerabilities or might not accurately assess the risks of incidents, and such preventative measures cannot provide absolute security and may not be sufficient in all circumstances or mitigate all potential risks.

Item 2. Description of Properties.

Introduction

The property disclosures in this Item 2 are presented in accordance with Regulation S-K 1300 (SK1300), including certain exemptions with respect to disclosures relating to royalty interests. This Item 2 provides summary information about our overall portfolio of property holdings and royalty interests, as well as more detailed information about our material property.

Our management periodically reviews the materiality of individual properties and royalty interests within our portfolio. After considering quantitative and qualitative factors relating to the properties in which we have an interest in the context of our business operations and financial condition, including all related activities from exploration through external sale, we determined the only property considered material to our business is our royalty with respect to the Moss Mine.

Our summary and individual property disclosures are provided in accordance with SK1300, which provides that a registrant with a royalty right may omit certain information required by the summary and individual property disclosure requirements if the registrant specifies the information to which it lacks access, explains the reason it lacks the required information and provides all required information that it does possess or which it can acquire without incurring an unreasonable burden or expense. Our royalty agreement with respect to the Moss Mine, which is the only property considered material to our business, does not require the operator, who is not an affiliate of ours, to prepare technical report summaries or permit us the access and information sufficient to prepare our own technical report summaries. As a result, our presentation with respect to such royalty is limited to information we can acquire without unreasonable burden or expense.

With respect to each of our properties excluding royalty interests, our disclosures in this Item 2 are based on information reviewed and verified by Zachary J. Black, Director and a Qualified Person for National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects).

Summary

We do not lease or own any real property for our corporate offices. We currently maintain our corporate office on a month-to-month basis at 401 Ryland St, Suite 180, Reno, NV 89502. Management believes that our office space is suitable for our current needs.

Our property holdings as of December 31, 2025 consist of the Vernal Property, the Windy Peak Property, a royalty with respect to the Moss Mine Project, and a royalty with respect to the Bruner Gold Project. Our only material property is the Moss Mine royalty.



Patriot Gold Corp Projects Map

Following is summary information regarding both our material and non-material properties:

	Material Property	Non-Material Property		
	Moss Mine Royalty	Vernal Property	Windy Peak Property	Bruner Royalty
Location	Western Arizona	Central Nevada	West Central Nevada	Central Nevada
The type and amount of ownership interests	Patriot holds a royalty of 3% of Net Smelter Returns with respect to the original approximately 5 patented mining parcels and approximately 400 unpatented mining claims held by Golden Vertex Corp., and the surrounding 1 mile area of interest	12 unpatented mining claims on approximately 248 acres	118 unpatented mineral claims on approximately 2,419 acres	Patriot holds a royalty of 2% of Net Smelter Returns with respect to the original approximately 26 patented mining claims and approximately 191 unpatented mining claims held by Endeavour Silver Corp., and the surrounding 2 mile area of interest
Operator	Golden Vertex Corp.	Patriot	Patriot	Endeavour Silver Corp.
Titles, mineral rights, leases or options and acreage involved	Patriot holds a royalty of 3% of Net Smelter Returns with respect to the original approximately 5 patented mining parcels and approximately 400 unpatented mining claims held by Golden Vertex Corp., and the surrounding 1 mile area of interest	Patriot's wholly owned subsidiary holds 12 unpatented mining claims on approximately 248 acres, subject to a 3% royalty in favor of MinQuest	Patriot holds 114 unpatented mineral claims on approximately 2,337 acres	Patriot holds a royalty of 2% of Net Smelter Returns with respect to the original approximately 26 patented mining claims and approximately 191 unpatented mining claims held by Endeavour Silver Corp., and the surrounding 2 mile area of interest
Stage	Production	Exploration	Exploration	Exploration
Key permit conditions	N/A*	Not permitted	Permitted for exploration	N/A*
Mine types and mineralization styles	Extraction of gold and silver from ore via heap leaching, with resulting precipitate smelted into dore bars	No proven or probable reserves	No proven or probable reserves	No proven or probable reserves
Processing plants/facilities	N/A*	None	None	N/A*
Production*	N/A*	None	None	N/A*
*The only producing property in which we have an interest is the Moss Mine Project. Because we only hold a royalty interest with respect to such property, we do not have access to the annual production for the area subject to the royalty during the three most recently completed fiscal years without incurring unreasonable expense or burden. We also do not have access to information regarding key permit conditions or processing plants or facilities for properties with respect to which we only hold a royalty interest without incurring unreasonable expense or burden. With respect to key permit conditions generally, operators of the mines that are subject to our royalty interests must comply with environmental, mine safety, land use, water use, waste disposal, remediation and public health laws and regulations promulgated by federal, state, provincial and local governments in the United States.				

Summary of Mineral Resources and Reserves

We are not able to provide a summary of mineral resources and mineral reserves, as determined by a qualified person, at the end of the most recently completed fiscal year by commodity and geographic area with respect to each property containing 10% or more of our interests in measured and indicated mineral resources or mineral reserves, because we hold a royalty with respect to the only property that has established resources and reserves and, as a mere royalty holder, we do not have access to such information without incurring unreasonable burden or expense.

Individual Property Disclosure - Material Property

Moss Mine Project



The Moss Mine ("Moss Mine") is located within the historic Oatman District, 10 miles east of Bullhead City, Arizona and approximately 70 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada. The Moss Mine extracts gold and silver from ore via heap leaching and smelts the resulting precipitate into dore bars. The operator of the Moss Mine is Golden Vertex Corp ("Golden Vertex"). Our agreement with the operator does not require the operator to prepare technical report summaries or permit us the access and information sufficient to prepare our own technical report summaries otherwise required under Regulation S-K 1300.

We hold a royalty of 3% of Net Smelter Returns from the production of minerals from the property. "Net Smelter Returns" means the aggregate proceeds received from time to time from any smelter or other purchaser from the sale of any minerals, metals or other material of commercial value produced by and from the covered property, after deducting the cost of transportation and smelting and refining charges. The property covered by the royalty includes the original approximately 5 patented mining claims and approximately 400 unpatented mining claims held by Golden Vertex, and the surrounding 1 mile area of interest. Payment is due within 30 days after the end of each calendar month in which the operator receives payments for production from the property.

Although we consider the Moss Mine material because it is the only property in which we have an interest that has proven reserves, we do not own the Moss Mine and do not own or have access to the current technical data relating to titles, mineral rights, acreage, state of the property, permitting, mining operations, processing and resource/reserve calculations. Further, obtaining such information would result in an unreasonable burden and expense.

With respect to key permit conditions generally, operators must comply with environmental, mine safety, land use, water use, waste disposal, remediation and public health laws and regulations promulgated by federal, state, provincial and local governments in the United States. Although we, as a royalty interest owner, are not responsible for ensuring compliance with these laws and regulations, failure by the operator to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits can result in injunctive action, orders to suspend or cease operations, damages, and civil and criminal penalties on the operators, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We have no decision-making authority regarding the development or operation of the mineral properties underlying our royalty interest. The operator makes all development and operating decisions, including decisions about permitting, feasibility analysis, mine design and operation, processing, tailings storage facility design and operation, plant and equipment matters, and temporary or permanent suspension of operations, as well as estimates of resources and reserves.

Internal controls for determining and reporting the mineral resources and mineral reserves are specific to individual projects and are maintained by the operators. In general, mineral resources and mineral reserves are supported by technical studies relevant to the jurisdictions within which the operators conduct their financial disclosure, and qualified persons specified by the operators (as determined by the laws and disclosure rules in the applicable jurisdictions) have endorsed the quality of the work. Our agreements with operators do not give us access to underlying technical data sufficient to specifically confirm the opinion of the qualified persons for each mineral resource or mineral reserve or the status of the qualified persons as qualified persons under SK1300.

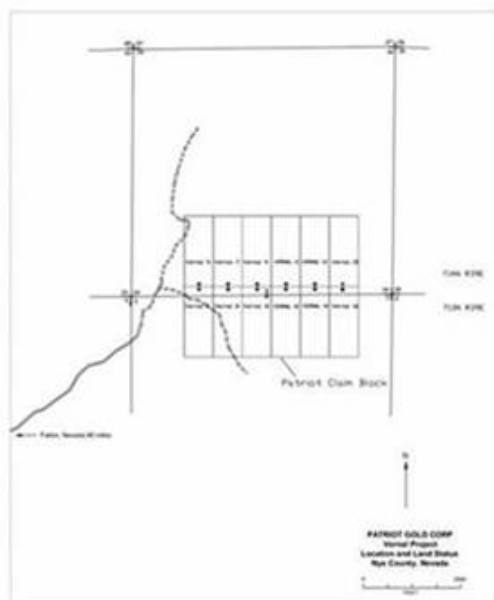
We do not have access to information regarding infrastructure, the present condition of the property, the proposed program of development, reserve or resource information, the condition of equipment and facilities, the history of operations, significant encumbrances or permit conditions, or the book value of the property, plant or equipment without unreasonable burden or expense.

Individual Property Disclosure - Non-Material Property

With respect to each of our properties, excluding the Moss Mine Royalty:

- Our disclosures are based on information reviewed and verified by Zachary J. Black, Director and a Qualified Person for National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects); and
- We have implemented sampling and analytical quality assurance and quality control procedures, which we believe are consistent with industry standards, including but not limited to, the following:
 1. All sampling is conducted under the supervision of Patriot's exploration personnel or representatives.
 2. The chain of custody from the project to the sample preparation facility is monitored and controlled by Patriot's exploration personnel or representatives or its shipping contractors.
 3. Samples are collected and stored at the logging or storage facility which include security and monitoring efforts.
 4. Samples are labeled with unique sample numbers, bagged, and secured before shipping.
 5. Samples are shipped at periodic intervals to an industry accepted ISO accredited lab for further analysis.
 6. Control procedures include insertion of reference materials or blanks into the sample stream.
 7. Validation of the analytical results are conducted upon receipt of final assay reports by Patriot's exploration personnel or representatives.
 8. Until validated and reported publicly, assay results are kept confidential and securely maintained by Patriot's exploration personnel or representatives for completion of validation and compilation of the assay data.

Vernal Property



Acquisition of Interests - Vernal Project

Pursuant to a Property Option Agreement (the “BV Agreement”), dated as of July 25, 2003, with MinQuest, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“MinQuest”), we acquired the option to earn a 100% interest in the Bruner and Vernal mineral exploration properties located in Nevada. Together, these two properties originally consisted of 28 unpatented mining claims on a total of 560 acres in the northwest trending Walker Lane located in western central Nevada.

To date, we have paid the option payments and made the expenditures necessary to satisfy the requirements of the BV Agreement and 100% interest in these two properties was therefore transferred to us, subject to MinQuest retaining a 3% royalty. All mining interests in the properties are subject to MinQuest retaining a 3% royalty of the aggregate proceeds from any smelter or other purchaser of any ores, concentrates, metals or other material of commercial value produced from the property, minus the cost of transportation of the ores, concentrates or metals, including related insurance, and smelting and refining charges. Pursuant to the BV Agreement, we have a one-time option to purchase a portion of MinQuest’s royalty interest at a rate of \$1,000,000 for each 1%. We may exercise our option 90 days following completion of a bankable feasibility study of the Bruner and Vernal properties, which, as it relates to a mineral resource or reserve, is an evaluation of the economics for the extraction (mining), processing and marketing of a defined ore reserve that would justify financing from a banking or financing institution for putting the mine into production.

On April 16, 2010, we entered into an Assignment Agreement with our wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources, Inc., (now Goldbase, Inc.) a Nevada corporation, to assign the exclusive option to an undivided right, title and interest in the Bruner, Bruner Expansion and Vernal properties to Provex. Pursuant to the Agreement, Provex assumed our rights, and agreed to perform all of our duties and obligations, arising under the original property option agreements.

In April 2017, Canamex Resources purchased our interest in the Bruner properties for \$1,000,000 cash, and we retained a 2% net smelter return royalty on the Bruner properties including any claims acquired within a two-mile area of interest around the existing claims. Additionally, Canamex had the option to buy-down half of our royalty retained for \$5,000,000 any time during a five-year period following closing of the purchase and sale agreement.

Description and Location of the Vernal Property

The Vernal Property is located approximately 140 miles east-southeast of Reno, Nevada on the west side of the Shoshone Mountains. Access from Fallon, the closest town of any size, is by 50 miles of paved highway and 30 miles of gravel roads. We hold the property via 12 unpatented mining claims (approximately 248 acres). We have a 100% interest in the Vernal property, subject to an existing royalty.

Exploration History of the Vernal Property

Historical work includes numerous short adits constructed on the Vernal Property between 1907 and 1936. There appears to have been little or no mineral production.

The Vernal Property is underlain by a thick sequence of Tertiary age rhyolitic volcanic rocks including tuffs, flows and intrusives. A volcanic center is thought to underlie the district, with an intruding rhyolite plug dome (a domal feature formed by the extrusion of viscous quartz-rich volcanic rocks) thought to be closely related to mineralization encountered by the geologists of Amselco, the U.S. subsidiary of a British company, who explored the Vernal Property back in the 1980's, and who in 1983 mapped, sampled and drilled the Vernal Property. Amselco has not been involved with the Vernal Property since that time and is not associated with the Vernal Property or the exploration work being done. A 225-foot-wide zone of poorly outcropping quartz stockworks (a multi-directional quartz veinlet system) and larger veining trends exist northeast from the northern margin of the plug. The veining consists of chalcedony containing 1-5% pyrite. Clay alteration of the host volcanics is strong. Northwest trending veins are also present but very poorly exposed. Both directions carry gold values. Scattered vein float is found over the plug. The most significant gold values in rock chips come from veining in tuffaceous rocks north of the nearly east-west contact of the plug. This area has poor exposure, but sampling of old dumps and surface workings show an open-ended gold anomaly that measures 630 feet by 450 feet.

The Vernal Property claims presently do not have any known mineral reserves. The property that is the subject of our mineral claims is undeveloped and does not contain any commercial scale open-pits. Numerous shallow underground excavations occur within the central portion of the property. No reported historic production is noted for the property. There is no mining plant or equipment located on the property that is the subject of the mineral claim. Currently, there is no power supply to the mineral claims. Although drill holes are present within the property boundary, there is no known drilled reserve on our claims.

In July 2003 and again in June 2017, members of our Board of Directors and geology team made an onsite inspection of the Vernal property. Mapping (the process of laying out a grid on the land for area identification where samples are taken) and sampling (the process of taking small quantities of soil and rock for analysis) have been completed. In 2005, permits for trenching and geochemical sampling were obtained from the U.S. Forest Service, and a subsequent trenching and sampling program was completed.

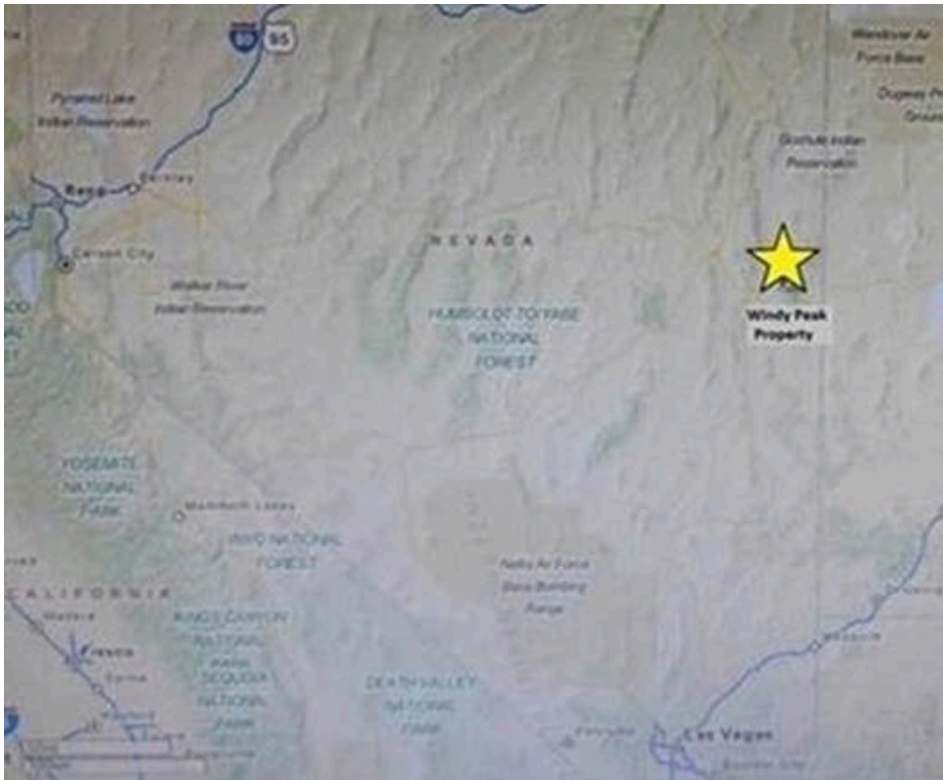
Our exploration of the Vernal Property to date has consisted of geologic mapping, trenching and rock chip geochemical sampling. The Board of Directors approved a budget of approximately \$55,000 (including the refundable bond of \$900) for the Vernal property. An exploration program was conducted in November 2008. The program consisted of 200 feet of trenching, sampling and mapping, and opening, mapping and sampling of an underground workings consisting of approximately 275 feet of workings. We continue to evaluate the Vernal Property.

In September 2017, we released a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Vernal Property.

Planned Exploration

Our current objectives are to assess the geological merits and if warranted and feasible establish an exploration program to identify the potential for economically viable mineralization. The cost of an exploration plan has not yet been determined therefore estimated exploration expenditures are not available at this time. We recognize that the Vernal Property is an early-stage exploration opportunity and there are currently no proven or probable reserves.

Windy Peak Property



Acquisition of Interest

In May 2015, after a review of historical records and information available regarding a potential mineral property interest in Churchill County, Nevada, we acquired the Windy Peak Property, (referred to herein as the “Windy Peak Property” or “Windy Peak”). This early-stage exploration project was secured through the completion of an Assignment and Assumption Agreement. Windy Peak has been visited by our directors and technical staff several times in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2022.

Description and Location of the Windy Peak Property

The Windy Peak Property consists of 118 unpatented mineral claims covering approximately 2,419 contiguous acres, 3 miles north-northeast of the Bell Mountain and 7 miles east of the Fairview mining district in southwest Nevada. Windy Peak is approximately 45 miles southeast of Fallon and 5.5 miles south of Middlegate. The property is a contiguous claim block. Access to the project area is by paved highway, followed by a short stretch of gravel road.

Access to the Windy Peak Property is from U.S. Highway 50, thence south via Highway 361 to an unmarked dirt road that heads west along the south side of an unnamed wash referred to as Windy Wash. The dirt road exits Highway 95 near the border of Sections 27 & 34. The Bell Mountain quadrangle (dated 1972) shows an older dirt road that follows the floor of the wash. About 2 miles along the dirt road, trenching and cutting of trails to access various portions of the property have extensively disturbed the hill. The dirt road is in good condition, however the steeper trails near Windy Peak require a 4-wheel-drive for access. There is no plant, equipment, water source nor power currently on site. Power could be provided by portable diesel-powered generators. Non potable water may be source able on site for drilling, mining and milling purposes.

The property claims are held as unpatented federal land claims administered under the Department of Interior, BLM. In order to acquire an unpatented mineral claim, the land must be open to mineral entry. Federal law specifies that a claim must be located or "staked" and site boundaries be distinctly and clearly marked to be readily identifiable on the ground in addition to filing the appropriate state and or federal documentation such as Location Notice, Claim Map, Notice of Non-liability for Labor and Materials Furnished, Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims, Maintenance Fee Payment and fees to secure the claim. The State may also establish additional requirements regarding the manner in which mining claims and sites are located and recorded. An unpatented mining claim on U.S. government lands establishes a claim to the locatable minerals (also referred to as stakeable minerals) on the land and the right of possession solely for mining purposes. No title to the land passes to the claimant. If a proven economic mineral deposit is developed, provisions of federal mining laws permit owners of unpatented mining claims to patent (to obtain title to) the claim. The property surface estate and mineral rights are federally owned and subject to BLM regulations. None of the property claims have been legally surveyed. Although our legal access to unpatented Federal claims cannot be denied, staking or operating a mining claim does not provide the claim holder exclusive rights to the surface resources (unless a right was determined under Public Law 84-167), establish residency or block access to other users. Regulations managing the use and occupancy of the public lands for development of locatable mineral deposits by limiting such use or occupancy to that which is reasonably incident is found in 43 CFR 3715. These Regulations apply to public lands administered by the BLM.

Annual maintenance fees paid to the BLM and recording fees must be paid to the respective county on or before September 1 of each year to keep the claims in good standing, provided the filings are kept current these claims can be kept in perpetuity.

Past Exploration in the Windy Peak Area

Fairview District

The Windy Peak area has been considered to be part of, or at least an extension of, the Fairview District, which, is located on Fairview Peak about 6 miles WNW of Hill 6483. Both areas are within the Fairview Peak caldera, but their geochemical differences indicate they are not related.

Windy Peak

Published information regarding the Windy Peak area refers to a small leach pad at the Cyx Cox prospect at Hill 6483. This exploration was located adjacent to but not on our northern claim block. According to historical reports, an initial 6 claims (Red Star) were staked by Cyx Cox of Fallon from 1945 to 1969. Subsequent lessees staked an additional 79 Red Star claims from 1978 to 1979. Cyx Cox together with Pete Erb and "Pine Nut" Forbush discovered high-grade gold on the south side of Hill 6483 in the Windy fault in 1970. The presence of old timbers near a mostly-covered hole at the western trench (about mile west of the Windy adit) indicates that they also did some work there. After further examination a plant with a 6-8" grizzly and trommel (21' x 30") was setup and operated.

Exploration on and around the property has included geologic mapping, rock chip sampling, sagebrush biogeochemistry, VLF-EM, VLF-resistivity and magnetic geophysical surveys, and reverse circulation drilling. Various companies, including Terraco Gold Corp, Solitario Resources, Red Star Gold, Pegasus Gold Corp, Rio Tinto, and Kennecott, have conducted drilling on and around the property, with more than 70 holes drilled. Limited small-scale mining activities have been conducted by various private parties since the 1940's, including a small glory hole mined during the 1970's centered on Hill 6483. Previous work on the property included many vertical reverse-circulation drill holes, which are not suited to testing the high-angle structures known to host the gold-bearing veins. Some of the holes previously drilled are inferred to be too shallow to properly test targets. We believe the high-grade structurally hosted gold potential on the property has not been tested by previous drilling programs.

Geology of the Windy Peak Property Area

Review of late Tertiary epithermal gold-silver deposits in the northern Great Basin, revealed that most deposits are spatially and temporally related to two magmatic assemblages: bimodal basalt-rhyolite and western andesite. The Fairview district, including the Bell Mine, is related to a third, minor magmatic assemblage, the late Eocene to early Miocene caldera complexes of the interior andesite-rhyolite assemblage. This assemblage hosts the giant late-Oligocene Round Mountain deposit plus smaller deposits in the Atlanta, Fairview, Tuscarora, and Wonder mining districts. The youngest rocks in the interior andesite-rhyolite assemblage are in the Fairview and Tonopah mining districts. Recent studies have shown that the magmatism associated with the interior andesite rhyolite assemblage had a close spatial and temporal association with crustal extension, and that these magmas may have been formed by partial mixing of mantle-derived basal with crustal melt.

Current Exploration

We have been conducting an ongoing exploration program to assess the potential for economically viable mineralization. The exploration program has been permitted by the BLM. We initiated drilling in the summer of 2018, and this program extended into October 2018. Further drilling was completed in December 2019, and again in January 2021. Exploration on the project is ongoing. We recognize that Windy Peak is an early-stage exploration opportunity and there are currently no proven or probable reserves.

Bruner Gold Project



We do not consider the Bruner Gold Project (“Bruner”) to be material in that it does not have proven reserves. We do not own the Bruner gold project and do not own or have access to the current technical data relating to titles, mineral rights, acreage, state of the property, permitting, mining operations, processing and resource/reserve calculations. We solely hold a royalty interest with respect to the property.

The Bruner is located approximately 130 miles east-southeast of Reno, Nevada. The project is 15 miles south of the Paradise Peak Mine, 45 miles southeast of the Round Mountain Mine, and 25 miles west of the Rawhide Mine. The operator of the Bruner gold project is Endeavour Silver Corp.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

There are no pending legal proceedings against the Company or in which any director, officer or affiliate of the Company, any owner of record or beneficially of more than 5% of any class of voting securities of the Company, or security holder is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company. However, in early 2024, the Company was notified that Golden Vertex, which operates the Moss Mine, has suspended royalty payments to Patriot and other royalty holders in order to preserve liquidity. Patriot subsequently took legal action against Golden Vertex, relating to outstanding royalty payments which are owed to Patriot under its Moss Mine royalty. Patriot initiated litigation in the State of Arizona in April 2024. Subsequently, Golden Vertex requested a stay of creditor claims and processes under Chapter 15 of the US Bankruptcy Code within the District of Arizona. The US Bankruptcy court has since provided that, until it makes a ruling relating to Patriot’s claims against Golden Vertex, certain Golden Vertex assets including cash, accounts receivable, rights to proceeds from mineral production, and other rights to payment, must be segregated, accounted for, and preserved, and no distributions can be made of same, pending further order of the US Bankruptcy Court. Patriot seeks to recover said assets under its turnover, constructive trust, and conversion claims. The Court has granted Patriot’s request for a preliminary injunction requiring Golden Vertex to provide monthly detailed calculations of all royalties owing in accordance with the terms of the Royalty Deed, including all data supporting or otherwise relating to the calculations; and segregate and hold in the United States the dollar amount of royalties payable to Patriot under the Royalty Deed, until the Court enters final judgment in this case. Further, the Court has entered summary judgment that, pursuant to the Patriot Royalty Deed, Patriot owns and holds a real property interest in the minerals at the Moss Mine and the proceeds generated therefrom, and that Patriot’s interest is binding on Golden Vertex and any future owner of the mine. Patriot expects this matter will remain before the US Bankruptcy court for several more months until the Court enters final judgment.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Act”) and Item 104 of Regulation S-K require certain mine safety disclosures to be made by companies that operate mines regulated under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. However, the requirements of the Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K do not apply as the Company does not engage in mining activities. Therefore, the Company is not required to make such disclosures.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information

CANADIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ("CSE") and OTC

The Company's common stock is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange and also trades on the OTC market. Patriot's stock symbol is "PGOL."

The Company's common shares were approved for listing on the CSE on May 9, 2017 under the symbol of "PGOL" and trades in Canadian dollars. Listing and disclosure documents will be available at www.thecse.com. The average trade price on the CSE is \$0.085 (CDN).

Holders

On December 31, 2025, there were approximately seventy-six (76) holders of record of the Company's common stock, not including shareholders who hold their shares in street name.

Dividends

The Company has not declared or paid any cash dividends on its common stock. The payment of cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of its Board of Directors and will depend upon its earnings levels, capital requirements, any restrictive loan covenants and other factors the Board considers relevant.

Warrants or Options

There were no warrants issued, exercised, cancelled or expired during the year ending December 31, 2025. For further information, see Note 8 – Warrants, in the financial statements included in this 10-K filing.

There were no stock options issued, exercised or cancelled during the year ending December 31, 2025 and 1,620,000 stock options expired. For further information, see Note 6 - Stock Options in the financial statements included in this 10-K filing.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Set forth below is certain information as of December 31, 2025, the end of our most recently completed fiscal year, regarding equity compensation plans.

Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders as of December 31, 2025

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance
2012 Stock Option Plan	3,525,000	\$ 0.10	–
2014 Stock Option Plan	4,815,000	\$ 0.10	–
2019 Stock Option Plan	–	\$ –	9,500,000

The following discussion describes material terms of grants made pursuant to the stock option plans as of December 31, 2025:

Pursuant to the 2012 and 2014 and 2019 Stock Option Plans, grants of shares can be made to employees, officers, directors, consultants and independent contractors of non-qualified stock options as well as stock options to employees that qualify as incentive stock options under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ("Code"). The Plans are administered by the Option Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Committee"), which has, subject to specified limitations, the full authority to grant options and establish the terms and conditions for vesting and exercise thereof. Currently the Board of Directors functions as the Committee.

In order to exercise an option granted under the Plans, the optionee must pay the full exercise price of the shares being purchased. Payment may be made either: (i) in cash; or (ii) at the discretion of the Committee, by delivering shares of common stock already owned by the optionee that have a fair market value equal to the applicable exercise price; or (iii) with the approval of the Committee, with monies borrowed from us.

Subject to the foregoing, the Committee has broad discretion to describe the terms and conditions applicable to options granted under the Plans. The Committee may at any time discontinue granting options under the Plans or otherwise suspend, amend or terminate the Plans and may make such modification of the terms and conditions of such optionee's option as the Committee shall deem advisable.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities.

See "Note 7 - Common Stock" in the financial statements included in this 10-K filing.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Company and Affiliated Purchasers.

There was no purchase of equity securities by the Company and affiliated purchasers during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Stock Based Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2025, Mr. Trevor Newton, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director of the Company opted to receive a portion of his consulting fees in the form of restricted stock rather than cash. He received 7,621,951 shares of restricted common stock and it is restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant. The shares were valued at \$.032 per share, for a total non-cash expense of \$243,902 for the year ended December 31, 2025, recorded as Consulting Expense.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, Mr. Trevor Newton opted to receive his director fees in the form of restricted stock rather than cash. The restricted common stock was restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant in 2022. He received 6,461,539 shares of restricted common stock for his three-year director term beginning January 1, 2022. The shares were valued at \$0.0325 per share, for a total non-cash expense of \$70,000 for the year ended December 31, 2024, recorded as Directors Fees Expense.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

A smaller reporting company, as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, is not required to provide the information required by this item.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation.

Overview

As a natural resource exploration company, our focus is to acquire, explore and develop natural resource properties which may host mineral reserves which may be economical to extract commercially. With this in mind, we have identified and secured interests in mining claims with respect to properties in Nevada. Given the current litigation regarding the payment of royalties from the Moss Mine as discussed in Item 3, current cash on hand may not be sufficient to fund planned operations for 2026 after payment of accounts payable outstanding at December 31, 2025. Our officers and directors, advisors, and consultants will continue to be utilized to support all operations.

Plan of Operation

During the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2025, we continued our evaluation work on our Vernal project and Windy Peak project. As discussed above, our funds may not be sufficient to meet all planned activities as outlined below and may need to be modified or downsized.

We do not anticipate a change to our company staffing levels. We remain focused on keeping the staff compliment, which currently consists of our three directors. Our staffing in no way hinders our operations, as outsourcing of legal, accounting, and other operational duties is the most cost effective and efficient manner of conducting the business of the Company.

We do not anticipate any equipment purchases in the twelve months ending December 31, 2026.

Results of Operations

The Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2025 compared to the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2024

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had revenues of \$0 and \$361,523, respectively, resulting from the Moss royalty. We are currently exploring and developing our properties and are actively reviewing new projects.

Net income(loss) for the year ended December 31, 2025 was a loss of \$1,879,452 compared to net loss of \$3,149,619 for the year ended December 31, 2024, for an approximate \$1,270,000 decrease in net loss. The decrease in the net loss is primarily due to the \$1,059,000 decrease in income tax expense, a \$167,327 decrease in general and administrative expenses, a \$131,173 decrease in consulting expenses and a \$284,203 decrease of mineral costs offset by the \$361,523 decrease in royalty revenue.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, mineral and exploration expenses were \$85,451 and \$369,654, respectively, for an approximate \$284,000 decrease. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in expenditures on new exploration projects.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, general and administrative expenses were \$1,247,283 and \$1,414,610, respectively, for an approximate \$167,000 decrease, primarily due to the decrease in consulting expenses and bad debt expense, offset by an increase in professional fees.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, other income (expense) was \$18,409 and \$28,422, respectively. The change in other income (expense) is due to an approximated \$41,000 change in unrealized gain(loss) of marketable securities offset by a decrease in interest earned.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had total assets of \$179,103 at December 31, 2025 consisting primarily of \$57,294 of cash and \$52,445 of marketable securities. We had total liabilities of \$2,027,613 at December 31, 2025, consisting primarily of accounts payable, accrued expenses and a \$664,095 note payable to a related party.

We anticipate that we will incur the following during the year ended December 31, 2026:

- \$1,000,000 for operating expenses, including working capital and general, legal, accounting and administrative expenses associated with reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and compliance with Canadian regulatory authorities.

Cash provided by (used in) operations was (\$1,002,318) and (\$1,207,886) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The \$205,568 change in cash used in operations was primarily due to the decrease in the deferred tax asset offset by the change in the royalties receivable account.

Cash provided by (used in) financing activities during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$664,095 and (\$93,360), respectively. In 2025, cash was received from a note payable to a related party and in 2024, the usage was from the re-purchase and cancellation of common stock.

Given the temporary cessation of royalty payments related to the Moss Mine, management estimates that the Company will need additional funding for the next twelve months.

We currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with any person to obtain funds through bank loans, lines of credit or any other sources.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expense during the reporting periods presented. Note 2, "Significant Accounting Policies," of the the Notes to Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 included in this form 10-K, describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk.

A smaller reporting company, as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, is not required to provide the information required by this item.

Item 8. Financial Statements.

The financial statements are set forth immediately preceding the signature page beginning with page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based upon this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer concluded that, because of the disclosed material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting, certain of our disclosure controls and procedures were adequately effective as of December 31, 2025.

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Notwithstanding the identified material weakness discussed below, management concluded that our consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements" fairly present, in all material respects, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows as of and for the periods presented in conformity with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP").

Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 14d-14(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to financial reporting reliability and financial statement preparation and presentation. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025. In making the assessment, management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission's (COSO) 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on its assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2025, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were not adequately effective.

As defined by Auditing Standard No. 5, "An Audit of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting that is Integrated with an Audit of Financial Statements and Related Independence Rule and Conforming Amendments," established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB"), a material weakness is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. In connection with the assessment described above, our management identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting and has concluded that the Company did not maintain effective controls as of December 31, 2025. The material weakness relates to deficiencies in the design and operation of controls over (i) the identification, accumulation, and cutoff of expenses and (ii) the accounting for non-routine and complex transactions, including the determination of the fair value of equity-based compensation.

These control deficiencies resulted in errors identified during the audit, including (i) an invoice recorded in an incorrect period and (ii) the use of an inappropriate valuation approach in determining the fair value of a stock-based compensation award. Although these errors were corrected prior to the issuance of the financial statements, the deficiencies create a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Accordingly, management has concluded that these deficiencies constitute a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Plan to Remediate the Identified Material Weakness

To address the identified material weakness, management plans to implement the following remedial measures:

- Enhancing the Company's period-end financial close process, including strengthening controls over the identification and recording of expenses in the proper reporting period through improved cutoff procedures and review of subsequent disbursements.
- Implementing additional review controls over non-routine and complex transactions, including share-based compensation arrangements, with increased involvement of personnel possessing appropriate technical accounting expertise.
- Enhancing documentation and communication processes to ensure timely and complete information is provided to the accounting function for financial reporting purposes.

Management believes that the remediation measures described above will remediate the identified material weakness and strengthen our overall internal control over financial reporting. As management continues to evaluate and improve internal control over financial reporting, additional measures may be modified. Management expects these remedial actions to be effectively implemented during fiscal year 2026.

Attestation Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to permanent rules of the SEC that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2025 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, no director or officer adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement, as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Directors and Officers

All Directors of our Company hold office until the next applicable vote of the stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualified. The Officers of our Company are appointed by our Board of Directors and hold office until their earlier death, retirement, resignation or removal. Our Directors, Executive Officers and other significant employees, their ages, positions held and duration each person has held that position, are as follows:

Name	Position Held with the Company	Age	Date First Appointed
Robert Coale (1)	Chairman of the Board	85	October 13, 2005
Trevor Newton (2)	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary Treasurer, and Director	56	October 9, 2014
Zachary Black (3)	Director	45	July 18, 2016

- (1) Mr. Coale was initially appointed as a Director on June 23, 2003. On September 12, 2008 Mr. Coale resigned as an officer of the Company but remained a Director. Subsequently, on October 18, 2010, Mr. Coale was reappointed as the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and Treasurer and resigned these positions on May 27, 2016 where he was simultaneously appointed as Chairman of the Board.
- (2) Mr. Newton was appointed as Director on October 9, 2014. On May 27, 2016, Mr. Newton was elected as CEO, President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer.
- (3) Mr. Black was appointed Director on July 18, 2016.

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience of each director, executive officer and key employee during at least the past five years, indicating each person's principal occupation during the period, and the name and principal business of the organization by which he was employed.

Robert Coale has been a Director since June 2003 and served as our Chief Executive Officer, President, Secretary and Treasurer for two terms: (i) October 2005 to September 2008; and (ii) October 18, 2010 to May 27, 2016. Mr. Coale has over 60 years of resource related business and management experience and is currently an independent consulting engineer specializing in property evaluation, permitting, and mineral processing and assisting fleets in transitioning from diesel and gasoline fuels to compressed and liquefied natural gas, hydrogen, and electricity. Mr. Coale is also a past Technical Advisor for Premium Exploration Inc. and a past Director of Francisco Gold Corporation and past Technical Advisor to Andean American Gold Corp. Mr. Coale holds two degrees in Engineering (1963 - MetE. - Colorado School of Mines, 1971 - MSc. - University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa) as well as an MBA from the University of Minnesota (1982).

Trevor Newton is President of Patriot Gold Corp. Mr. Newton is founder of the Company and has been involved in the development of the Company from its initial land acquisitions and discovery stages through to the present. He has assisted the Company by establishing its corporate focus, assembling its team and helping advance its core projects. Mr. Newton's corporate experience has primarily been in the resource sector where he has assisted private and public companies in their financing, project acquisition, and development. Mr. Newton is also Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Secretary and Director of Strata Power Corp. Mr. Newton has a B.Sc. in Economics from the University of Victoria and an M.A. in Economics from Simon Fraser University.

Zachary Black is a Resource Geologist with 15 plus years of experience in mining operations, geological exploration projects, consulting, database management, geotechnical engineering, project management and project engineering. Mr. Black has conducted professionally recognized, innovative work in geo-statistical modelling, and routinely provides his expertise to the mineral industry with regard to geologic modelling, geo-statistical evaluation, mineral resource estimation, and exploration program design and support. He is a Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration Registered Member and is recognized as a Qualified Person for exploration, geology, and mineral resource estimation according to the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). Mr. Black has participated in mineral resource projects at many levels of project development, from early exploration through bankable feasibility studies, and has assisted in the preparation of numerous NI 43-101 compliant technical reports. He has conducted site investigations, geologic field mapping and sampling, and data verification as an independent QP for a variety of gold, silver, and multiple commodity projects throughout the world. Mr. Black earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Engineering from the University of Nevada.

There are no family relationships among our directors or officers. None of our Directors or Officers have been affiliated with any company that has filed for bankruptcy within the last five years. We are not aware of any proceedings to which any of our officers or directors, or any associate of our officers or directors, is a party adverse to our company or has a material interest adverse to it.

Audit Committee Financial Expert.

Currently, the Board of Directors functions as the audit committee. The Board of Directors does not have an audit committee financial expert.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires officers and directors of the Company and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities to file reports of ownership and changes in their ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and forward copies of such filings to the Company. During the most recent fiscal year, the Company is not aware that any director, officer, and beneficial owner of more than ten percent of the equity securities of the Company registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act has failed to file such forms on a timely basis.

Code of Ethics.

The Company has not adopted a Code of Ethics due to the size and limited resources of the Company.

Insider Trading Policy.

The Company has not adopted a standalone insider trading policy. Instead, the Company maintains internal procedures designed to promote compliance with applicable federal securities laws relating to insider trading. These procedures include informing directors and executive officers of their obligations under the federal securities laws, and that they are expected to comply with restrictions on trading while in possession of material nonpublic information. The Company believes these measures are appropriate in light of its size, stage of development, and the limited number of individuals with regular access to material nonpublic information. The Company continues to evaluate its governance practices and may adopt additional formal policies as it deems appropriate.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Summary Compensation

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation paid or earned during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 for services rendered to our Company in all capacities by the following persons: (i) all individuals who served as the principal executive officer or acting in a similar capacity during the year ended December 31, 2025, regardless of compensation level; (ii) all individuals who served as officers at December 31, 2025 and whose total compensation during the year ended December 31, 2025 exceeded \$100,000; and (iii) up to two additional individuals who served as officers during the year ended December 31, 2025 and whose total compensation during the year ended December 31, 2025 exceeded \$100,000, regardless of whether they were serving as officers at the end of such fiscal year.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and principal position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$) (1)	Total (\$)
Trevor Newton	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	360,402	360,402
	2024	0	0	70,000	0	0	0	450,288	520,288

(1) “All Other Compensation” consists entirely of consulting fees paid to Mr. Newton. See Note 12 for further discussion.

Outstanding Equity Awards

The table set forth below presents certain information concerning unexercised options, stock that has not vested, and equity incentive plan awards for each named executive officer above outstanding as of December 31, 2025.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END									
OPTION AWARDS						STOCK AWARDS			
Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Trevor Newton	1,000,000	(1)	0	0	0.10	September 5, 2027	0	0	0
Trevor Newton	1,000,000	(2)	0	0	0.10	February 15, 2028	0	0	0
Trevor Newton	2,000,000	(3)	0	0	0.10	December 10, 2030	0	0	0

- (1) On September 5, 2017, Mr. Newton was granted the right to purchase 1,000,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per option pursuant to the 2014 Plan. The \$0.10 options vested immediately and had a fair market value at issuance of \$80,100.
- (2) On February 15, 2018, Mr. Newton was granted the right to purchase 1,000,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per option pursuant to the 2014 Plan. The \$0.10 options vested immediately and had a fair market value at issuance of \$77,500.
- (3) On December 10, 2020, Mr. Newton was granted the right to purchase 2,000,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per option pursuant to the 2012 Plan. The \$0.10 options vested immediately and had a fair market value at issuance of \$216,000.

Compensation of Directors

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation paid or earned during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 for services rendered by the Directors.

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$) (4)	Total (\$)
Robert Coale (1)	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	70,000
Trevor Newton (2)	70,000	243,902	0	0	0	46,500	360,402
Zachary Black (3)	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	70,000

- (1) Mr. Coale was originally appointed as a Director on June 23, 2003. On September 12, 2008 Mr. Coale resigned as an officer of the Company but remained a Director. Subsequently, on October 18, 2010, Mr. Coale was reappointed as the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and Treasurer and resigned these positions on May 27, 2016 where he was simultaneously appointed as Chairman of the Board.
- (2) Mr. Newton was appointed as Director on October 9, 2014. On May 27, 2016, Mr. Newton was appointed as the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and Treasurer and remains a Director.
- (3) Mr. Black was appointed Director on July 18, 2016.
- (4) Cash payments for consulting and other services.

Clawback Policy

The Company has adopted a compensation recovery (clawback) policy in accordance with applicable SEC rules and listing standards. The policy provides for the recovery of certain incentive-based compensation received by current and former executive officers in the event of a required accounting restatement. A copy of the policy is filed as Exhibit 97 to this Annual Report.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table lists, as of December 31, 2025, the number of shares of common and preferred stock of the Company beneficially owned by (i) each person or entity known to the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding common stock; (ii) each officer and director of the Company; and (iii) all officers and directors as a group. Information relating to beneficial ownership of common stock by our principal stockholders and management is based upon information furnished by each person using "beneficial ownership" concepts under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Under these rules, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of the security, or investment power, which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of the security. The person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Under the Securities and Exchange Commission rules, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same securities, and a person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of securities as to which he or she may not have any pecuniary beneficial interest. Except as noted below, each person has sole voting and investment power.

The percentages below are calculated based upon 68,296,490 outstanding common shares and 290,000 outstanding Series A preferred shares as of December 31, 2025, which does not include vested options and warrants.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Title of Class	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
Robert D. Coale	Common Stock	731,250 (1)	1.1%
Trevor Newton	Common	34,324,990 (2)	50.3%
	Series A Preferred Stock	290,000	100%
Zachary Black	Common Stock	500,000 (3)	0.8%
Directors and Officers as a Group Common Stock (3 individuals)	Common Stock	35,556,240	52.1%
Directors and Officers as a Group Series A Preferred Stock (3 individuals)	Series A Preferred Stock	290,000	100%

(1) Does not include 350,000 vested options pursuant to the 2012 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share and 500,000 vested options pursuant to the 2014 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share.

(2) Does not include 3,000,000 vested options pursuant to the 2012 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share, 1,000,000 vested options pursuant to the 2014 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share and 9,640,000 vested warrants.

(3) Does not include 1,225,000 vested options pursuant to the 2014 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share.

Shareholder Agreements

We are unaware of any contract or other arrangement the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of our Company.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Information regarding our equity compensation plans is set forth above under Part II, Item 5.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Related Party Transactions

See Note 12 - Related Party Transactions in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this 10-K filing.

Director Independence

We are not subject to the listing requirements of any national securities exchange or national securities association and, as a result, we are not at this time required to have our board comprised of a majority of “independent directors.”

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Fees Billed by Independent Public Accountants

Aggregate fees billed and expected to be billed for professional services by Fruci & Associates II, PLLC, our independent registered public accounting firm for the audit of our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is set forth below.

	Year ending December 31, 2025	Year ending December 31, 2024
Audit Fees	\$ 41,250	\$ 38,700
Audit Related Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0
Tax Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0
All Other Fees	\$ 0	\$ 0

All of the principal accounting fees and services were approved by the Board of Directors, currently acting in place of the Audit Committee in accordance with the By-Laws of the Company.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits.

EXHIBIT

NUMBER DESCRIPTION

3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Registrant. (1)
3.2	Registrant's Restated Articles of Incorporation. (2)
3.3	By-Laws of Registrant. (1)
10.22	2012 Stock Option Plan (3)
10.23	2014 Stock Option Plan (4)
10.24	2019 Stock Option Plan (5)
23.1	Fruci & Associates Consent
31	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d14(a) Certifications (attached hereto)
32	Section 1350 Certifications (attached hereto)
97	Clawback Policy.
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instances Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted in IXBRL, and included in exhibit 101).

(1) Previously filed with the Company's Form 10SB12g submitted to the SEC on June 25, 2001, SEC file number 0-32919.

(2) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Information Statement submitted to the SEC on May 21, 2003.

(3) Previously filed as Exhibit 5.1 to the Company's Form S-8 filed on July 20, 2012 File Number 333-182787.

(4) Previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Form S-8 filed on September 19, 2014 File Number 333-198833.

(5) Previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Form S-8 filed on July 3, 2019 File Number 333-232546.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Patriot Gold Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Patriot Gold Corp. (“the Company”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 with the financial statements, management believes they may not have sufficient funds to support their business in 2026 based on the following: (a) a temporary cessation in revenues derived from the Moss royalty; (b) the Company’s marketable securities lack liquidity; (c) current cash on hand is not sufficient to cover estimated minimum operational costs for the next 12 months. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

Critical audit matters are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. We determined that there were no critical audit matters.



Fruci & Associates II, PLLC – PCAOB ID #05525
We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2017.

Spokane, Washington
April 10, 2026

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 57,294	\$ 401,207
Marketable securities	52,445	22,082
Royalty receivables, net of allowance for uncollectible receivables	—	—
Prepaid expenses	69,364	107,746
Total current assets	<u>179,103</u>	<u>531,035</u>
Long-term assets:		
Deferred tax asset, net of valuation allowance	—	—
Total long-term assets	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 179,103</u>	<u>\$ 531,035</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 873,518	\$ 458,305
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – related parties	490,000	280,000
Convertible note payable – related party	664,095	—
Total current liabilities	<u>2,027,613</u>	<u>738,305</u>
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$.001; 6,500,000 shares authorized; no shares issued at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	—	—
Series A Preferred stock, par value \$.001; 13,500,000 shares authorized; 290,000 shares issued at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	290	290
Common stock, par value \$.001; 400,000,000 shares authorized; 68,296,490 and 60,354,539 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	68,297	60,355
Treasury stock (100,000 shares)	(9,093)	(9,093)
Additional paid-in capital	28,374,259	28,115,899
Common shares to be issued	0	22,400
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(20,371)	(14,681)
Accumulated deficit	(30,261,892)	(28,382,440)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>(1,848,510)</u>	<u>(207,270)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 179,103</u>	<u>\$ 531,035</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenues	\$ —	\$ 361,523
Expenses:		
Mineral costs	85,451	369,654
Consulting expense	355,127	486,300
Director fees	210,000	210,000
General and administrative	1,247,283	1,414,610
Total operating expense	1,897,861	2,480,564
Net loss from operations	(1,897,861)	(2,119,041)
Other income (expense):		
Interest Expense	(8,384)	—
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on marketable securities	30,363	(10,718)
Currency exchange	(3,967)	(2,308)
Other miscellaneous income	397	41,448
Total other income (expense)	18,409	28,422
Net loss before taxes	(1,879,452)	(2,090,619)
Income tax benefit (expense) (see Note 10)	—	(1,059,000)
Net loss	(1,879,452)	(3,149,619)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(5,690)	733
Comprehensive loss	\$ (1,885,142)	\$ (3,148,886)
Earnings per share, basic and diluted:		
Income per common share - basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.05)
Income per common share - diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.05)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	61,210,703	60,941,971
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	61,210,703	60,941,971

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	<u>Series A Preferred Stock</u>		<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Treasury Stock</u>	<u>Common Shares To be Issued</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>Retained Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Par Value</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Par Value</u>						
Balance December 31, 2023	290,000	\$ 290	69,354,539	\$ 69,355	\$ (9,093)	\$ 22,400	\$ 28,200,259	\$ (15,414)	\$ (25,232,821)	\$ 3,034,976
Stock Re- Purchase	—	—	(9,000,000)	(9,000)	—	—	(84,360)	—	—	(93,360)
Net loss and comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	733	(3,149,619)	(3,148,886)
Balance December 31, 2024	290,000	\$ 290	60,354,539	\$ 60,355	\$ (9,093)	\$ 22,400	\$ 28,115,899	\$ (14,681)	\$ (28,382,440)	\$ (207,270)
Stock issuance	—	—	7,941,951	7,942	—	(22,400)	258,360	—	—	243,902
Net loss and comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,690)	(1,879,452)	(1,885,142)
Balance December 31, 2025	<u>290,000</u>	<u>\$ 290</u>	<u>68,296,490</u>	<u>\$ 68,297</u>	<u>\$ (9,093)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 28,374,259</u>	<u>\$ (20,371)</u>	<u>\$ (30,261,892)</u>	<u>\$ (1,848,510)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net Loss	\$ (1,879,452)	\$ (3,149,619)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Fair value adjustment for marketable securities	(30,363)	10,155
Restricted common stock issued for services	243,902	—
Bad Debt Expense	—	720,168
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Royalties receivables	—	(361,523)
Prepaid expenses	38,382	53,693
Deferred tax asset, net of valuation allowance	—	1,059,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	415,213	419,076
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – related parties	210,000	41,164
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(1,002,318)</u>	<u>(1,207,886)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from note payable – related party	664,095	—
Purchase and cancellation of stock	—	(93,360)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>664,095</u>	<u>(93,360)</u>
Foreign exchange effect on cash	<u>(5,690)</u>	<u>733</u>
Net decrease in cash	(343,913)	(1,300,513)
Cash, beginning of year	401,207	1,701,720
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 57,294</u>	<u>\$ 401,207</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ —	\$ —
Income taxes	\$ —	\$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

Patriot Gold Corp. ("Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on November 30, 1998. The Company is engaged in natural resource exploration and anticipates acquiring, exploring, and developing natural resource properties. Currently the Company is undertaking programs in Nevada. The Company's common stock trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol PGOL, and also on the Over-The-Counter ("OTC") market under the symbol PGOL.

On May 23, 2017, the Company caused the incorporation of its wholly owned subsidiary, Patriot Gold Canada Corp ("Patriot Canada"), under the laws of British Columbia, Canada.

On April 16, 2010, the Company caused the incorporation of its wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources, Inc., ("Provex") under the laws of Nevada. Effective May 7, 2018, Provex's name was changed to Goldbase, Inc. ("Goldbase").

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Goldbase and Patriot Canada. Collectively, they are referred to herein as "the Company". Inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Management's Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes that all applicable estimates and adjustments are appropriate. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Going Concern

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to develop its natural resource properties and achieve profitable operations, and to generate sufficient cash flow from financing and operations to meet its obligations as they become payable. The Company expects that it will need approximately \$1,000,000 to fund its operations during the next twelve months, which will include working capital, general, legal, accounting and administrative expenses. Management believes they may not have sufficient funds to support their business in 2026 based on the following: (a) a temporary cessation in revenues derived from the Moss royalty; (b) the Company's marketable securities lack liquidity; (c) current cash on hand is not sufficient to cover estimated minimum operational costs for the next 12 months. The Company is evaluating strategies to obtain the required additional funding for future operations. These strategies may include, but are not limited to, obtaining equity financing, issuing debt or entering into other financing arrangements, and restructuring operations to grow revenue and decrease expenses. Although it cannot be demonstrated yet that management's plans are probably of being successful in mitigating the conditions that raise substantial doubt of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, management believes that the Company will be able obtain sufficient capital to continue operations in the next 12 months. No adjustment relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and the classification of liabilities has been made to the accompanying financial statements in anticipation of the Company not being able to continue as a going concern.

Exploration and Development Costs

Mineral exploration costs and payments related to the acquisition of the mineral rights are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, the costs incurred to acquire and develop such property will be capitalized. Such costs will be amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the probable reserve. No costs have been capitalized through December 31, 2025.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all investment instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents to the extent the funds are not being held for investment purposes. The Company has no cash equivalents as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Marketable Securities

Equity investments with readily determinable fair values are measured at fair value. Equity investments without readily determinable fair values are measured using the equity method or measured at costs with adjustments for observable changes in price or impairments (referred to as the measurement alternative). We currently do not have investments without readily determinable fair values. We perform a qualitative assessment on a periodic basis and recognize an impairment if there are sufficient indicators that the fair value of the investment is less than carrying value. Changes in value are recorded in Other income (expense), net.

Royalties Receivables and Allowance for Uncollectible Receivables

Royalties Receivables consist of amounts due from Golden Vertex related to the net smelter return royalty on the Moss Mine in Arizona (see Note 4). An allowance for uncollectible receivables is based upon the amount of losses expected to be incurred in the collection of these royalties pursuant to the guidance outlined in ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses* (ASC 326). This pronouncement replaces the former incurred loss methodology with an expected credit loss methodology that requires consideration of a broader range of information to estimate expected losses over the lifetime of the asset. Management's evaluation process used to determine the appropriateness of the allowance is complex and requires the use of estimates, assumptions and judgements which are inherently subject to high uncertainty. The estimated losses are calculated based upon a review of the outstanding receivables, including the age of the receivable, historical collection experience and, as applicable, current conditions and forecasts that affect collectability. The estimate could require a change based on changing circumstances, including changes in the economy or changes specifically related to Golden Vertex. Specific receivables are written off against the allowance when management determines the account is uncollectible. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there was an allowance of \$1,078,813 and \$1,078,813, respectively.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated to U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary items are translated at rates in effect when the assets were acquired, or obligations incurred. Revenue and expenses are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the consolidated statements of operations.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company has no off-balance-sheet concentrations of credit risk such as foreign exchange contracts, options contracts or other foreign hedging arrangements. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash deposits. The Company maintains the majority of its cash balances with two financial institutions in the form of demand deposits. Accounts at banks in the United States are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$250,000, while accounts at banks in Canada are insured by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation ("CDIC") up to \$100,000. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had \$0 and \$265,125 in excess of the FDIC and CDIC insured limits, respectively.

Income/Loss per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares plus dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, all of the outstanding stock options and warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted shares outstanding as they would have had an anti-dilutive impact on the Company's income (loss) from continuing operations.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting shareholders' equity that, under generally accepted accounting principles, are excluded from net income. For the Company, such items consist primarily of foreign currency translation gains and losses.

Stock Options

The Company measures all employee stock-based compensation awards using a fair value method on the date of grant and recognizes such expense in its consolidated financial statements over the requisite service period. The Company uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value of stock-based compensation awards on the date of grant. The Black-Scholes pricing model requires management to make assumptions regarding option lives, expected volatility, and risk-free interest rates.

The Company accounts for non-employee stock-based awards in accordance with the Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2018-07, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*: Under this standard, the Company values all equity classified awards at their grant-date under ASC 718.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for equity-based transactions with nonemployees awards in accordance with the Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2018-07, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*: ASU 2018-07 establishes that equity-based payment transactions with nonemployees shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The fair value of common stock issued for payments to nonemployees is measured at the market price on the date of grant. The fair value of equity instruments, other than common stock, is estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. In general, we recognize the fair value of the equity instruments issued as deferred stock compensation and amortize the cost over the term of the contract.

The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation in accordance with the guidance of FASB ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*, which requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. The fair value of the equity instrument is charged directly to compensation expense and credited to additional paid-in capital over the period during which services are rendered.

The Company has granted Restricted Common Stock, where the Restricted Common Stock is restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant. During the three-year period the recipient may not sell or otherwise dispose of the shares. The Company generally measures share-based compensation based on the fair value of its common stock on the grant date. In circumstances where the characteristics of the restricted shares differ from those of the Company's actively traded common stock, the Company may apply a discount to the quoted market price to estimate fair value. The Company would apply a discount for illiquidity to the price of the Company's stock when determining the amount of expense to be recorded for the Restricted Common Stock issuance. The discount for illiquidity for the Restricted Common Stock would be estimated on the date of grant by taking the average close price of the freely traded common shares for the period in which the services were provided and applying an illiquidity discount of 10% for each multiple that the total Restricted Common Stock is of the average daily volume for the period, to a maximum of 50%.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments, including prepaids, accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 approximates their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments. Management is of the opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The Company carries other company's equity instruments at fair value as required by U.S. GAAP, which are valued using level 1 inputs under the fair value hierarchy.

In general, investments with original maturities of greater than 90 days and remaining maturities of less than one year are classified as short-term investments. Investments with maturities beyond one year may also be classified as short-term based on their highly liquid nature and can be sold to fund current operations.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair value is defined within the accounting rules as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The rules established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. As presented in the tables below, this hierarchy consists of three broad levels:

Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2. Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets), or model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated with observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs also include non-binding market consensus prices that can be corroborated with observable market data, as well as quoted prices that were adjusted for security-specific restrictions.

Level 3. Unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology are significant to the measurement of the fair value of assets or liabilities. These Level 3 inputs also include non-binding market consensus prices or non-binding broker quotes that we were unable to corroborate with observable market data.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2025		Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2024	
	Using Level 1	Total	Using Level 1	Total
Assets:				
Equity securities with readily determinable fair values	\$ 52,445	\$ 52,445	\$ 22,082	\$ 22,082

Revenue Recognition

The Company has adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("ASC 606"), which provides a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company receives a royalty from Golden Vertex of 3% of net smelter returns (see Note 3) and recognizes revenue at the time minerals are produced and sold at the Moss Mine. The Company's revenue recognition policy standards include the following elements under ASU 606:

1. Identify the contract with the customer. The contract with Golden Vertex is documented in the Purchase and Sale Agreement dated 5/12/16 and the Royalty Deed dated 5/25/16.

2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract. The performance obligation in the contract required Patriot to relinquish its 30% interest in the Moss Mine. The Company conveyed all of its right, title and interest in those certain patented and unpatented lode mining claims situated in the Oatman Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona together with all extralateral and other associated rights, water rights, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or appertaining thereto, and all rights-of-way, easements, rights of access and ingress to and egress from the claims appurtenant thereto, and in which the Company had any interest.
3. Determine the transaction price. The transaction price was C\$1,500,000 plus 3% of the Net Smelter Returns on the future production of the Moss Mine. See Note 3 for definition of Net Smelter Returns.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract. The Company only has one performance obligation, the transfer of the rights to the Moss Mine, which has already been fulfilled.
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The C\$1,500,000 was recognized as a sale of the mining rights in 2016, resulting in a gain from the disposition of the property. The 3% net smelter returns royalty are recognized as revenue in the period that Golden Vertex produces and sells minerals from the Moss Mine, which began in March 2018. The royalties that have been received to date have been highly variable, as the amounts are dependent upon the monthly production, the demand of the buyers, the spot price of gold and silver, the costs associated with refining and transporting the product, etc. As such, management has determined that the revenue recognition shall be treated as variable consideration as defined in ASC 606. Variable consideration should only be recognized to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Given the fact that royalties to date have been highly variable with a great degree of uncertainty, and any attempts to estimate future revenue would likely result in a significant reversal of revenue, royalty revenue will be recognized when payments and settlement statements are received from Golden Vertex, in the period for which the sales were made by Golden Vertex. It is at that time that any uncertainty related to royalty payments is resolved. The Company applied ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method applied to contracts not yet completed as of the date of adoption.

Related Party Transactions

A related party is generally defined as (i) any person who holds 10% or more of the Company's securities and their immediate families, (ii) the Company's management, (iii) an entity or person who directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Company, or (iv) anyone who can significantly influence the financial and operating decisions of the Company. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Income Taxes

The Company follows ASC 740-10-30, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted ASC 740-10-25 (“ASC 740-10-25”) with regard to uncertainty of income tax positions. ASC 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under ASC 740-10-25, we may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. ASC 740-10-25 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, and accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which enhances the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures, including requiring additional disaggregation of the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company adopted this ASU, effective for the year ended December 31, 2025. The adoption has no impact on the Company’s financial positions, results of operations or cash flow, but has resulted in a change to the footnote disclosure in Note 10 on Income Taxes, as prior period amounts have been conformed to the current presentation.

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07 “Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures” which expands annual and interim disclosure requirements for reportable segments, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. The ASU 2023-07 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, and early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted this ASU, effective for the year ended December 31, 2024. The adoption has no impact on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flow, but has resulted in new footnote disclosure. See Note 13 for details on Segment Reporting.

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect. These pronouncements did not have any material impact on the financial statements unless otherwise disclosed, and the Company does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 3 - MINERAL PROPERTIES

Vernal Properties

The Vernal Property is located approximately 140 miles east-southeast of Reno, Nevada on the west side of the Shoshone Mountains. The Company holds the property via 12 unpatented mining claims (approximately 248 acres). The Company has a 100% interest in the Vernal property, subject to an existing royalty. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has incurred approximately \$105,990 of accumulated option and exploration expenses on the Vernal property. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company incurred exploration expenses on the Vernal property of \$4,033 and \$1,980, respectively.

Moss Mine Property

In 2004, the Company obtained a 100% interest in a number of patented and unpatented mining claims known as the Moss Mine property located in the Oatman Mining District of Mohave county Arizona. In 2011, the Company entered into an Exploration and Option to Enter Joint Venture Agreement (the “Moss Agreement”), with Idaho State Gold Company, LLC, (“ISGC”) whereby the Company granted the option and right to earn a vested seventy percent (70%) interest in the property and the right and option to form a joint venture for the management and ownership of the properties called the Moss Mine, Mohave County, Arizona. Subsequently, ISGC transferred its rights to Northern Vertex Mining Corporation (“Northern Vertex”) (subsequently know as Elevation Gold Mining Corporation. (“Elevation”). In 2016, it was determined that Northern Vertex had met the required conditions to earn an undivided 70% interest in the Moss Mine. As such, the Company entered into a material definitive Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Mining Claims and Escrow Instructions (the “Purchase and Sale Agreement”) with Golden Vertex Corp., an Arizona corporation (“Golden Vertex,” a wholly-owned Subsidiary of Northern Vertex) whereby Golden Vertex agreed to purchase the Company’s remaining 30% working interest in the Moss Mine for \$1,155,600 (C\$1,500,000) plus a 3% net smelter return royalty. See Note 4 for additional information regarding the royalty from the Moss Mine.

Windy Peak Property

The Windy Peak Property, (“Windy Peak”) consists of 118 unpatented mineral claims covering approximately 2,419 acres, 3 miles NNE of the Bell Mountain and 7 miles east of the Fairview mining district in southwest Nevada. Annual maintenance fees paid to the BLM and recording fees must be paid to the respective county on or before September 1 of each year to keep the claims in good standing, provided the filings are kept current these claims can be kept in perpetuity. As of December 31, 2025, the company has incurred approximately \$2,078,053 of exploration expenses on the Windy Peak Property, and \$81,418 and \$367,673 were spent for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Rainbow Mountain Property

The Rainbow Mountain gold project consisted of 81 unpatented lode claims totaling approximately 1,620 contiguous acres, located approximately 23 km southeast of Fallon, in the state of Nevada. In August, 2021, the Company relinquished these claims to the BLM and have completed the required reclamation work. As a result, the Company has received a refund of its reclamation deposit of \$7,074 which is included in Other Income for the year ended December 31, 2024.

NOTE 4 – ROYALTY INTERESTS

Pursuant to the Purchase and Sale Agreement with Golden Vertex, the Company has a 3% net smelter return royalty on the Moss Mine in Arizona.

Revenue recognition criteria is outline in Note 2 above. However, ASC 606-10-25-1(e) requires the Company to assess whether it is probable that it will collect substantially all of the revenue.

In early 2024, the Company was notified that Golden Vertex, which operates the Moss Mine, had suspended royalty payments to Patriot and other royalty holders in order to preserve liquidity. Patriot subsequently took legal action against Golden Vertex, relating to outstanding royalty payments which are owed to Patriot under its Moss Mine royalty. Patriot initiated litigation in the State of Arizona in April of 2024. Subsequently, Golden Vertex requested a stay of creditor claims and processes under chapter 15 of the US Bankruptcy Code within the District of Arizona. The US Bankruptcy court has since provided that, until it makes a ruling relating to Patriot’s claims against Golden Vertex, certain Golden Vertex assets including cash, accounts receivable, rights to proceeds from mineral production, and other rights to payment, must be segregated, accounted for, and preserved, and no distributions can be made of same, pending further order of the US Bankruptcy Court. Patriot seeks to recover said assets under its turnover, constructive trust, and conversion claims. The Court has granted Patriot’s request for a preliminary injunction requiring Golden Vertex to provide monthly detailed calculations of all royalties owing in accordance with the terms of the Royalty Deed, including all data supporting or otherwise relating to the calculations; and segregate and hold in the United States the dollar amount of royalties payable to Patriot under the Royalty Deed, until the Court enters final judgment in this case. Further, the Court has entered summary judgment that, pursuant to the Patriot Royalty Deed, Patriot owns and holds a real property interest in the minerals at the Moss Mine and the proceeds generated therefrom, and that Patriot’s interest is binding on Golden Vertex and any future owner of the mine. Patriot expects this matter will remain before the US Bankruptcy court for several more months until the Court enters final judgment. Because final judgment is still forthcoming, no revenue has been recognized for the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2025 and the nine-month period from April 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024 (see Notes 2 and 5), because the amount of revenue that was earned during this time frame is not specifically determinable. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company earned royalties of \$0 and \$361,523, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had Royalties Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0 and \$0, respectively.

Pursuant to the Bruner Purchase and Sale Agreement with Canamex Resources (“Buyer”) dated April 25, 2017, the Company has a 2% net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty on the Bruner Gold/Silver mine in Nevada, including any claims acquired within a two-mile area of interest around the existing claims. The Buyer had the option to buy-down half of the NSR royalty retained by Patriot for \$5 million any time during a five-year period following closing of the purchase and sale agreement. As of December 31, 2025, no royalties have yet been earned.

In March 2019, the Company purchased a Vanadium Oxide royalty interest from a related party. In exchange for a non-refundable payment of \$300,000, the Company is to receive royalties based on the gross production of Vanadium Oxide (“Vanadium”) from a bitumen deposit covering 19 oil sands leases in Alberta. For each barrel of bitumen produced from the specified oil sands until March 21, 2039, or upon termination of mining, whichever is earlier, the Company is to be paid a royalty equal to 25 grams of Vanadium per barrel of bitumen produced, multiplied by the price of Vanadium Pentoxide 98% min in-warehouse Rotterdam published on the last business day of the month in which the gross production of bitumen occurred. While management believes the royalty interest continues to have value, there is no defined timeline to begin production of Vanadium and as such, the Company has fully impaired the royalty asset.

NOTE 5 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the ordinary course of business, we may be exposed to claims and threatened litigation, and use various methods to resolve these matters in a manner that we believe serves the best interest of our shareholders and other constituents. When a loss is probable, we disclose the amount of probable loss or disclose a range of reasonably possible losses if they are material and we are able to estimate such a range. If we cannot provide an estimate, we explain the factors that prevent us from doing so. We believe the recorded reserves in our consolidated financial statements are adequate in light of the probable and estimable liabilities. In early 2024, the Company was notified that Golden Vertex had suspended royalty payments to Patriot and other royalty holders, in order to preserve liquidity. In April 2024, the Company filed a complaint in the Maricopa County Superior Court for payment of the amounts owed pursuant to the NSR royalty. See Note 2 and Note 4 for additional information.

NOTE 6 - STOCK OPTIONS

The Company’s Board of Directors adopted the 2019 Stock Option Plan (the “2019 Plan”) in July 2019 and the 2014 Stock Option Plan (the “2014 Plan”) in June 2014. There was no compensation costs charged against those plans for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The 2019 Plan and the 2014 Plan reserve and make available for grant common stock shares of up to 9,500,000 and 5,000,000, respectively. No option can be granted under the plans 10 years after the plan inception date.

Options granted to officers or employees under the plans may be incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options. Options granted to directors, consultants, and independent contractors are limited to non-qualified stock options.

The plans are administered by the Board of Directors or a committee designated by the Board of Directors. Subject to specified limitations, the Board of Directors or the Committee has full authority to grant options and establish the terms and conditions for vesting and exercise thereof. However, the aggregate fair market value (determined at the time the option is granted) of the shares with respect to which incentive stock options are exercisable for the first time by an optionee during any calendar year cannot exceed \$100,000.

Options granted pursuant to the plans are exercisable no later than ten years after the date of grant. The exercise price per share of common stock for options granted shall be determined by the Board of Directors or the designated committee, except for incentive stock options granted to a holder of ten percent or more of Patriot's common stock, for whom the exercise price per share will not be less than 110% of the fair market value.

As of December 31, 2025, there were 9,500,000 and 0 shares available for grant under the 2019 Plan and 2014 Plan, respectively.

Stock Option Activity

The fair value of each stock option is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. No options were granted in 2025 or 2024. Assumptions regarding volatility, expected term, dividend yield and risk-free interest rate are required for the Black-Scholes model. The volatility assumption is based on the Company’s historical experience. The risk-free interest rate is based on a U.S. treasury note with a maturity similar to the option award’s expected life. The expected life represents the average period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding.

The following table summarizes stock option activity and related information for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance December 31, 2023	10,340,000	\$ 0.10	3.72	0.00
Option granted	—			
Options cancelled / expired	(2,000,000)	0.10		
Options exercised	—			
Balance December 31, 2024	8,340,000	\$ 0.10	3.50	0.00
Option granted	—			
Options cancelled / expired	(1,620,000)	0.10		
Options exercised	—			
Balance December 31, 2025	6,720,000	\$ 0.10	3.11	0.00
Exercisable at December 31, 2025	6,720,000	\$ 0.10	3.11	0.00

There were no unvested stock options for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company issues new stock when options are exercised.

NOTE 7 - COMMON STOCK

The Company may issue up to 400,000,000 shares of \$.001 par value common stock. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had 68,296,490 of common shares outstanding. Some of these outstanding shares were granted as payment for services provided to the Company and are restricted. The restricted common stock is restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant. During the three-year period the recipient may not sell or otherwise dispose of the shares. The Company generally measures share-based compensation based on the fair value of its common stock on the grant date. In circumstances where the characteristics of the restricted shares differ from those of the Company's actively traded common stock, the Company may apply a discount to the quoted market price to estimate fair value. See Note 2 for further discussion.

In 2022, Trevor Newton opted to receive his director fees for 2022 – 2024 in the form of shares in lieu of cash. See Note 12 for further details.

In November 2025, 320,000 shares at \$0.07 per share were issued in connection with a stock warrant exercise on July 22, 2020.

In October 2025, the Board of Directors approved the issuance of 7,621,951 shares at \$0.032 per share for the \$243,902 value of services received.

In July 2024, the Board of Directors approved the re-purchase and cancellation of 1,000,000 shares at \$0.09336 per share for an aggregate price of \$93,360.

On January 1, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the cancellation of 8,000,000 shares and the related note receivable at a cost of \$0. See Note 12 for additional information regarding these shares and note receivable.

NOTE 8 - WARRANTS

The following table summarizes warrant activity during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. All outstanding warrants were exercisable during this period.

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding December 31, 2023	9,640,000	\$ 0.13
Issued	—	—
Canceled / exercised	—	—
Expired	—	—
Outstanding December 31, 2024	9,640,000	\$ 0.13
Issued	—	—
Canceled / exercised	—	—
Expired	—	—
Outstanding December 31, 2025	9,640,000	\$ 0.13

In 2025, 2,000,000 of warrants were set to expire. The expiration date for these warrants have been extended ten years, until 2035. In 2024, 3,000,000 of warrants were set to expire. The expiration dates for these warrants have been extended ten years, until 2034.

In April 2019, warrants for 8,000,000 shares were exercised in exchange for a note receivable for \$705,000. As a result of this transaction, the shareholder was then considered a beneficial owner (see Note 11 – Related Party Transactions). The note was a non-interest bearing and could have been repaid at any time with 15 days advance notice to the Company. In connection with the cancellation of these shares as of January 1, 2024, this note has been cancelled.

The following tables summarizes outstanding warrants as of December 31, 2025, all of which are exercisable:

Range of Exercise Prices	Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable		
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Avg Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life (years)
<i>\$0.05 - \$0.08</i>	320,000	\$ 0.08	6.91
<i>\$0.09 - \$0.14</i>	6,320,000	\$ 0.11	6.81
<i>\$0.15 - \$0.21</i>	3,000,000	\$ 0.16	3.05
Total Outstanding December 31, 2025	9,640,000		

NOTE 9 - PREFERRED STOCK

As of December 31, 2025, there are 290,000 shares of Series A preferred stock outstanding, owned by a related party. The holders of the Series A Preferred stock shall be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends in preference to the declaration or payments of dividends on the Common Stock. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock shall receive any accrued and unpaid dividends before distribution or payments to the holders of the Common Stock. Series A Preferred Stock carries the same right to vote and act as Common stock, except that it carries super-voting rights entitling it to One Hundred (100) votes per share.

NOTE 10 - INCOME TAXES

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had a deferred tax asset resulting from temporary deductible differences and net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforward for income tax reporting purposes of approximately \$8,600,000 that may be offset against future taxable income. The carryforwards that were generated prior to 2018 began expiring in 2024 and unless utilized, will continue to expire. Beginning in 2018, net operating losses can be carried forward indefinitely, however they can only be utilized to offset up to 80% of taxable income.

Current tax laws limit the amount of loss available to be offset against future taxable income when a substantial change in ownership occurs. Therefore, the amount available to offset future taxable income may be limited.

The Company periodically assesses available positive and negative evidence to determine whether it is more likely than not the deferred tax asset will be realized. Realization of a deferred tax asset requires management to apply significant judgment and is inherently speculative because it requires estimates that cannot be made with certainty. Prior to 2020, no tax benefit had been reported in the financial statements, because the Company had experienced consistent, significant net losses and as such, believed there was a 50% or greater chance the carryforwards would expire unused. Accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the loss carryforwards were offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount. However, as the royalty revenue from the Moss Mine had become consistent and the Company posted positive earnings in recent years, the NOLs have begun to be utilized. However, with the temporary cessation of the payments of the royalties, it is unclear whether future years will produce enough net income to fully utilize all the deferred tax assets. As a result, the valuation allowance has been increased to 100% of the loss carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets of the Company are as follows:

	2025	2024
Loss carryforwards	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 2,089,000
Stock compensation expense	239,000	239,000
Mineral property amortization	61,000	55,000
Deferred tax asset	2,100,000	2,383,000
Less valuation allowance	(2,100,000)	(2,383,000)
Deferred tax asset recognized	\$ —	\$ —

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 21% to net loss for the year. The sources and tax effect of the differences are as follows:

	2025		2024	
Computed expected tax liability (benefit)	(394,685)	21%	(439,030)	21%
Permanent differences	7	(0%)	14,151	(1%)
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts	—	—	151,235	(7%)
Other	111,678	(6%)	539,644	(26%)
Change in valuation allowance	283,000	(15%)	(1,325,000)	63%
Income tax benefit (expense)	—	0%	(1,059,000)	50%

With few exceptions, the Company is generally no longer subject to U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2020.

NOTE 11 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE – RELATED PARTY

On various dates between September 29, 2025 and December 19, 2025, the Company borrowed an aggregate of \$655,711 (CAD \$900,000) under a note agreement with a related party (the “Notes”). The Notes bear interest at 10% per annum and mature twelve months from the respective borrowing dates. The Company may prepay the outstanding principal and accrued interest at any time without penalty. At the option of the lender, all or a portion of the outstanding principal and accrued interest may be converted into shares of the Company’s common stock at a fixed conversion price of \$0.016 per share. To the extent the conversion option is not exercised, the Notes are repayable in cash at maturity or earlier, at the Company’s option.

The principal amount of the Notes is denominated in Canadian dollars, while the conversion price is denominated in U.S. dollars. Upon conversion, the outstanding balance (inclusive of accrued interest) is first translated into U.S. dollars using the applicable exchange rate on the conversion date, and the resulting U.S. dollar amount is divided by the stated conversion price to determine the number of shares issuable. As a result, the number of shares issuable upon conversion is subject to variability based on foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding principal balance of the Notes was \$655,711 and accrued interest totaled \$8,384, resulting in a total carrying amount of \$664,095. Based on the outstanding balance as of December 31, 2025, the Notes were convertible into approximately 41.5 million shares of the Company’s common stock, assuming conversion at the period-end exchange rate.

NOTE 12 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Mr. Zachary Black, a Board Member, provides geological consulting services to the Company pursuant to a consulting agreement. He is paid on an hourly basis for his services and reimbursed for his out-of-pocket expenses in performing such consulting services. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, Mr. Black was paid fees in the amount of \$0 and \$7,166, respectively.

Mr. Robert Coale, a Board Member, provides geological consulting services to the Company pursuant to a consulting agreement. He is paid on an hourly basis for his services and reimbursed for his out-of-pocket expenses in performing such consulting services. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no consulting expenses.

Mr. Trevor Newton, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director of the Company, provides consulting services to the Company pursuant to a consulting agreement. He is paid on an hourly basis for his services and reimbursed for his out-of-pocket expenses in performing such consulting services. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, Mr. Newton was paid fees in the amount of \$290,402 and \$450,288, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company entered into a note agreement with a related party under which it borrowed CAD \$900,000. The notes bear interest at 10% and are convertible into common stock at the option of the lender. See Note 11 – Convertible Notes Payable – Related Party for further details.

In April 2019, an unrelated third party exercised warrants for 8,000,000 shares in exchange for a note receivable for \$705,000. As a result of this transaction, the owner of the stock became a related party. The note was non-interest bearing and could have been repaid at any time with 15 days advance notice to the Company. In connection with the cancellation of these shares as of January 1, 2024, this note has been cancelled. In addition, this shareholder provided consulting services to the company including claims administration of the Moss Mine royalties. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, no consulting fees were paid.

Board members are paid fees of \$70,000 per calendar year. Each director term is three years. In lieu of cash, Mr. Newton opted to receive his director fees for 2022 - 2024 in restricted shares of the Company, totaling 6,461,539 shares. The shares were valued at \$0.0325 for total non-cash expense of \$70,000 for the year ended December 31, 2024, recorded as Directors Fees Expense.

The Company owns 2,760,260 shares of common stock of Strata Power Corporation ("Strata"), acquired through a series of private placements, as an investment in lithium mining extraction technologies. The purchase was accounted for as a marketable security in available for sale securities. Strata is a related party through Trevor Newton, who is President and a member the Board of Directors of both Patriot and Strata. Management has considered the guidance that is used to evaluate whether the Company has significant influence over Strata and has determined that no such significant influence exists.

NOTE 13 – SEGMENT REPORTING

ASC Topic 280, "Segment Reporting" establishes the standards for reporting information about operating segments on a basis consistent with the Company's internal organization structure as well as information about services categories, business segments and major customers in financial statements. The Company is managed as one operating unit, rather than multiple reporting units, for internal reporting purposes and for internal decision-making and discloses its operating results in a single reportable segment. The Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), represented by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and President, reviews financial information and assesses the operations of the Company to make strategic decisions such as allocation of resources and assessing operating performance.

NOTE 14 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In accordance with SFAS 165 (ASC 855-10) management has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued and has determined that it does not have any material subsequent events to disclose in these financial statements, other than the following.

On February 26, 2026, and March 20, 2026, the Company borrowed \$10,972 (\$15,000 Canadian) and \$131,043 (\$180,000 Canadian), respectfully, under note agreements with a related party. The notes payable bear interest at the rate of 10% and is payable twelve months from inception. However, the Company can repay the loan and outstanding interest thereon at any time during the term of the loan. The lender can opt to be repaid in whole or in-part in common shares of the company, at \$0.016 per share.

On October 7, 2025, the Company approved a reverse stock split of the Company's common stock at a ratio of 1-for-10, pursuant to a resolution approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The process of effecting the reverse stock split is currently underway and the Company does not yet have a date when it will be effective.

The following pro forma balance sheet discloses the adjustments to the outstanding shares had the reverse stock split been effective as of December 31, 2025. The number of shares outstanding and all per share data have been adjusted accordingly. No change in total equity or net income (loss) is assumed as a result of the reverse split. The pro forma information is presented to illustrate the effect of the reverse split and may not be indicative of future results.

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 57,294	\$ 401,207
Marketable securities	52,445	22,082
Royalty receivables, net of allowance for uncollectible receivables	—	—
Prepaid expenses	69,364	107,746
Total current assets	179,103	531,035
Long-term assets:		
Deferred tax asset, net of valuation allowance	—	—
Total long-term assets	—	—
Total assets	\$ 179,103	\$ 531,035
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 873,518	\$ 458,305
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – related parties	490,000	280,000
Note payable – related party	664,095	—
Total current liabilities	2,027,613	738,305
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$.001; 6,500,000 shares authorized; no shares issued at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	—	—
Series A Preferred stock, par value \$.001; 13,500,000 shares authorized; 290,000 shares issued at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	290	290
Common stock, par value \$.001; 400,000,000 shares authorized; 6,829,649 and 6,035,454 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	6,830	6,035
Treasury stock (100,000 shares)	(9,093)	(9,093)
Additional paid-in capital	28,435,726	28,170,219
Common shares to be issued	0	22,400
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(20,371)	(14,681)
Accumulated deficit	(30,261,892)	(28,382,440)
Total stockholders' equity	(1,848,510)	(207,270)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 179,103	\$ 531,035

Basic earnings per share on a pro forma basis would be \$0.24 and \$0.46 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.

Dated: April 10, 2026

By: /s/ Trevor Newton

Name: Trevor Newton

Title: President

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>/s/ Trevor Newton</u> Trevor Newton	Director	April 10, 2026
<u>/s/ Robert Coale</u> Robert Coale	Director	April 10, 2026
<u>/s/ Zachary Black</u> Zachary Black	Director	April 10, 2026



CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form S-8, (File No. 333-232546) of our audit report dated April 10, 2026, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Patriot Gold Corp. as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2025. Our report relating to those financial statements includes an emphasis of matter paragraph regarding substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Fruci & Associates II, PLLC

Fruci & Associates II, PLLC – PCAOB ID #05525
Spokane, Washington
April 10, 2026

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(a) OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Trevor Newton, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under my supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to me by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under my supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report my conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. I have disclosed, based on my most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: April 10, 2026

/s/ Trevor Newton

Name: Trevor Newton

Title: President

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Trevor Newton, Chief Executive Officer, President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director of Patriot Gold Corp. (the “Company”) certifies, under the standards set forth and solely for the purposes of 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to his knowledge, the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and information contained in that Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: April 10, 2026

By: /s/ Trevor Newton

Name: Trevor Newton

Title: Chief Executive Officer, President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Patriot Gold Corp. and will be retained by Patriot Gold Corp. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION CLAWBACK POLICY

I. OVERVIEW.

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of Patriot Gold Corp. (the "**Company**") has adopted this policy, which provides for the recoupment of certain executive compensation in the event of an accounting restatement resulting from material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements under the federal securities laws (the "**Policy**"). This Policy is designed to comply with Section 10D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

II. ADMINISTRATION.

The Board shall administer this Policy and any determinations made by the Board shall be final and binding on all affected individuals. Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recoupment that may be available to the Company pursuant to the terms of any similar policy in any employment agreement, equity award agreement, or similar agreement and any other legal remedies available to the Company.

III. RECOUPMENT; ACCOUNTING RESTATEMENT.

In the event the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement of its financial statements due to the Company's material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period, the Board will require reimbursement or forfeiture of any excess Incentive Compensation (defined below) received by any Covered Executive during the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date on which the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement (the "**Clawback Period**"). Incentive Compensation is considered received when an award is attained, not paid.

For purposes of this Policy, the following definitions apply:

"**Incentive Compensation**" means compensation which is granted, earned, or vested based wholly or in part on the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure (defined below).

"**Financial Reporting Measures**" means any measure that is determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company's financial statements or any measure derived wholly or in part from such measures.

"**Covered Executives**" means (i) the Company's executive officers and (ii) any individual who served as an executive officer of the Company during the Clawback Period and received Incentive Compensation, and such other senior executives who may from time to time be deemed subject to the Policy by the Board.

IV. METHOD OF RECOUPMENT.

The Board will determine, in its sole discretion, and in compliance with applicable laws, the method for recouping Incentive Compensation hereunder.

V. IMPRACTICABILITY.

The Board shall recover any excess Incentive Compensation in accordance with this Policy unless such recovery would be impracticable, as determined by the Board in accordance with Rule 10D-1 of the Exchange Act.

VI. NO INDEMNIFICATION

The Company shall not indemnify any Covered Executive against the loss of erroneously received Incentive Compensation.

VII. INTERPRETATION.

The Board is authorized to interpret and construe this Policy and to make all determinations necessary, appropriate, or advisable for the administration of this Policy. It is intended that this Policy be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act, any applicable rules or standards adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

VIII. AMENDMENTS; TERMINATION.

The Board may amend this Policy at its discretion or as it deems necessary and may terminate this Policy at any time.