

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 July 2023

EXPLORATION UPDATE

ROCK-CHIP SAMPLES FROM GORMAN LCT PEGMATITES DELIVER GRADES >3% Li₂O IN EACH MAJOR OUTCROP OVER 5.2KM TREND¹

GORMAN

- High-grade lithium assays received from rock chip samples collected at the outcropping G0, G1, G2 and G3 pegmatites, Gorman Project, Ontario, Canada.
- Spodumene has been verified in two pegmatite samples using laboratory XRD analysis. No other lithium minerals have been detected in these samples².
- The G0 to G3 pegmatites form a 5.2km-long, NW-SE-striking mineralised lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite trend that is open along strike in both directions.
- Of the 102 rock chip samples submitted for assaying, 37 returned >1.0% Li₂O, 18 returned >2.0% Li₂O and 9 returned >3.0% Li₂O. Key results include:
 - Sample E516917 with 3.71% Li₂O (G2 pegmatite)
 - Sample E516809 with 3.54% Li₂O (G2 pegmatite)
 - Sample D721066 with 3.49% Li₂O (G1 pegmatite)
 - Sample E516915 with 3.47% Li₂O (G2 pegmatite)
 - Sample E516948 with 3.36% Li₂O (G0 pegmatite)
 - Sample D721111 with 3.35% Li₂O (G3 pegmatite)-(XRD confirmation of spodumene)
- A follow-up soil and rock chip sampling and geological mapping program is planned to commence in August.
- Drilling permit applications are expected to be submitted in August with drilling planned to commence in the second quarter of 2024.

WICKENBURG

- Patriot has concluded its preliminary scout drilling program at its Wickenburg Project in Arizona, USA, after identifying that the mineralisation has likely been truncated at depth by faulting.
- Detailed gravity survey results from Wickenburg show an extensive NNW trending gravity low, indicating further areas of interest at Dove.

BLACK HILLS

- Forty-six (46) rock chip samples have been collected from identified pegmatites on the Black Hills Projects in North Dakota and Wyoming, USA.
- Samples are currently being analysed, with a follow-up sampling program planned for August 2023.

¹This statement is not meant to imply that all rock chip samples collected over the entire 5.2km LCT pegmatite trend returned >3% Li₂O but that samples taken from each of the main pegmatite outcrops along the 5.2km LCT pegmatite trend returned >3% Li₂O. The sampling also returned lower-grade lithium results, all of which are shown in Figures 1 to 2 and reported in Table 1 of this announcement.

²X-ray diffraction (XRD) laboratory work is in progress on additional selected samples.

Patriot Lithium Limited ("**Patriot**", "**PAT**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update with respect to exploration activities on its North American projects.

Patriot CEO and MD Mr Nicholas Vickery commented:

"The rock chip results from Gorman are strong and provide initial confirmation that lithium mineralisation occurs within many of the pegmatites sampled within the G0 to G3 trend. On the back of these positive results we will initiate a follow up soil and rock chip sampling and geological mapping program in August to further define the identified mineralised zones. The results will help confirm targets for our initial drilling program at Gorman that is targeted for the second quarter of 2024.

"We have also made good progress over our claims at Wickenburg which was targeting pegmatite in our maiden drilling program. The outcropping Dove pegmatite appears to be truncated by faulting, so drilling was paused while we assess the extensive lows identified in our recent gravity survey. We remain optimistic about the Wickenburg Project and the identification of several additional pegmatites within the project area are yet to be mapped and sampled.

"Work has also continued on both Black Hills Projects and will ramp up in the coming quarter with a follow up sampling program planned for August 2023."

"The Patriot team is actively exploring across its projects, spanning three separate jurisdictions, utilising local expertise where possible. We have prioritised projects based on their accessibility and then on the subsequent prospectivity identified by early reconnaissance work. This has allowed the company to move forward rapidly and simultaneously on multiple fronts across different regions."

GORMAN PROJECT, ONTARIO CANADA (100% PAT)

Assay results from rock chip samples collected at the G0 to G3 pegmatites at Gorman have confirmed significant lithium mineralisation potential over a strike length of 5.2km, with the mineralised LCT pegmatite trend open along strike to the NW and SE.

Outcrop Rock Chip Sampling Program

Analytical results have been received for 102 rock chip samples collected at Gorman as part of the Company's recent Phase I and II reconnaissance programs (see ASX announcement dated 12 July 2023) (Table 1).

Approximately 85% of the samples (87 of 102) collected Gorman were collected from the G0 to G3 pegmatite occurrences (Figures 1 to 3) identified on the eastern section of the Gorman Project during recent reconnaissance programs. These pegmatite occurrences form large outcrops with strike lengths of up to 530m and apparent widths at surface of up to 14m. Each of these zones is open along strike in both directions. Together, the G0 to G3 pegmatite occurrences form a 5.2km-long trend, which in turn forms part of a broader 8km-long, open-ended pegmatite trend (see ASX announcement dated 12 July 2023). The Gorman LCT pegmatites occur along trend of Frontier Lithium's world-class PAK-Spark lithium development project, which is only 68km SE of PAT's Gorman Property.

All samples collected from zones G0 to G3 are from visually similar, relatively homogenous and typically only weakly-zoned, white pegmatites with rare quartz-rich cores. The lithium mineralisation identified at the G0 to G3 pegmatites to date is best described as spodumene-quartz intergrowth (SQUI) (Table 1), which is the dominant style of lithium mineralisation

reported from Frontier Lithium's Pennock Lake pegmatite², ~45km to the SE. In addition to quartz and spodumene, the Gorman pegmatites also contain various amounts of feldspar (microcline, albite), mica (muscovite, biotite) tourmaline and garnet.

All samples reported here were large (1-4kg; average 2.3kg) rock chip samples taken from outcropping pegmatites. No channel samples were cut due to the extreme fire risk in the region at the time of work.

Given the sample type, being reconnaissance rock chip samples, and non-systematic distribution of these samples, further detailed sampling and drilling programs will be required to establish the form, width and composition of the lithium mineralisation within the Gorman pegmatites. Hence, the Company cautions that the samples collected to date are not considered representative of the pegmatites at the Gorman project nor their overall grade.

Laboratory Assay and XRD Results

Of the 102 rock chip samples submitted for assaying, 37 samples (~36%) returned >1.0% Li₂O, 18 samples (~18%) returned >2.0% Li₂O and 9 samples (~9%) returned >3.0% Li₂O. Of the samples that returned greater than 1% Li₂O, all had relatively low iron averaging 0.66% Fe.

Key assay results include:

- Sample E516917 with 3.71% Li₂O (G2 pegmatite)
- Sample E516809 with 3.54% Li₂O (G2 pegmatite)
- Sample D721066 with 3.49% Li₂O (G1 pegmatite)
- Sample E516915 with 3.47% Li₂O (G2 pegmatite)
- Sample E516948 with 3.36% Li₂O (G0 pegmatite)
- Sample D721111 with 3.35% Li₂O (G3 pegmatite)

Highly anomalous Ta and Cs values were returned for lithium-bearing samples.

A list of all lithium, tantalum and caesium assay results is provided in Table 1. Maps of sample locations are provided in Figures 1, 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d.

Laboratory X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis and visual inspection have confirmed spodumene as the only lithium mineral in two initial samples sent for analysis (D721111 and D721331). Additional samples are being submitted.

Mineralised samples also included LCT pathfinder minerals such as garnet and tourmaline.

Findings to date are preliminary and non-systematic and, thus, require additional confirmatory results.

² <https://www.frontierlithium.com/resource-assets>

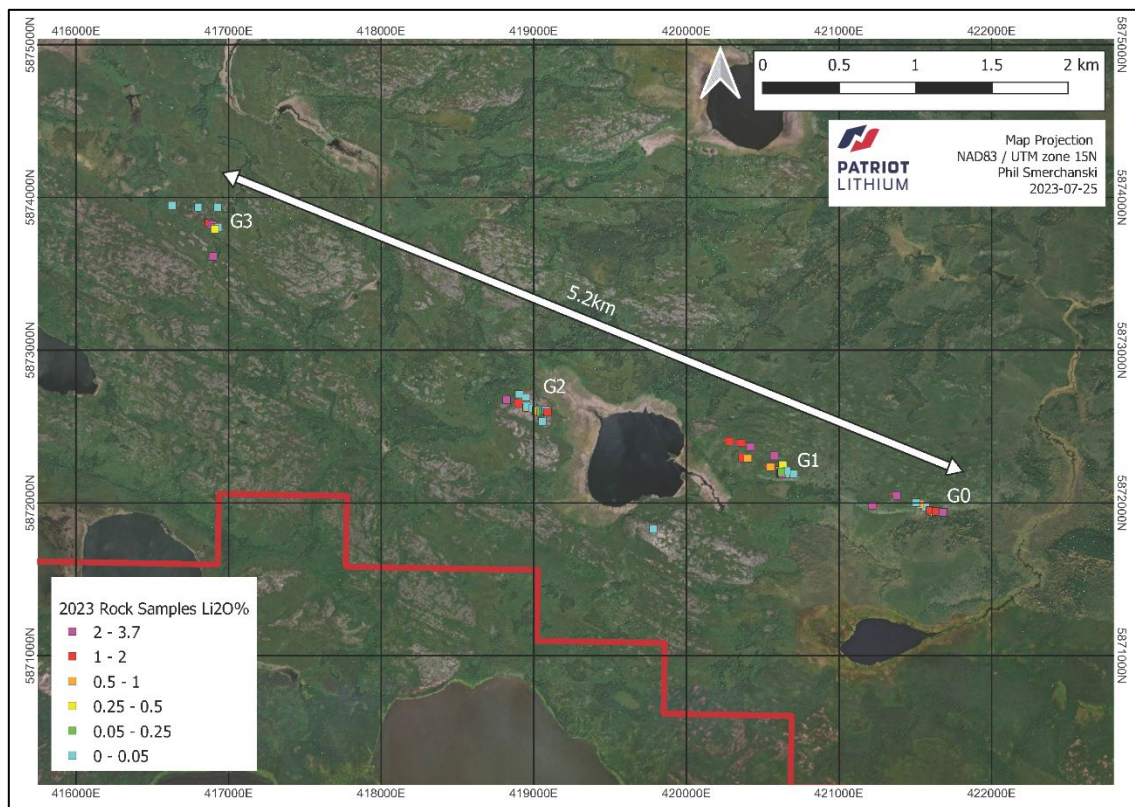


Figure 1: Rock chip locations and assay results, spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatites G-0 to G3

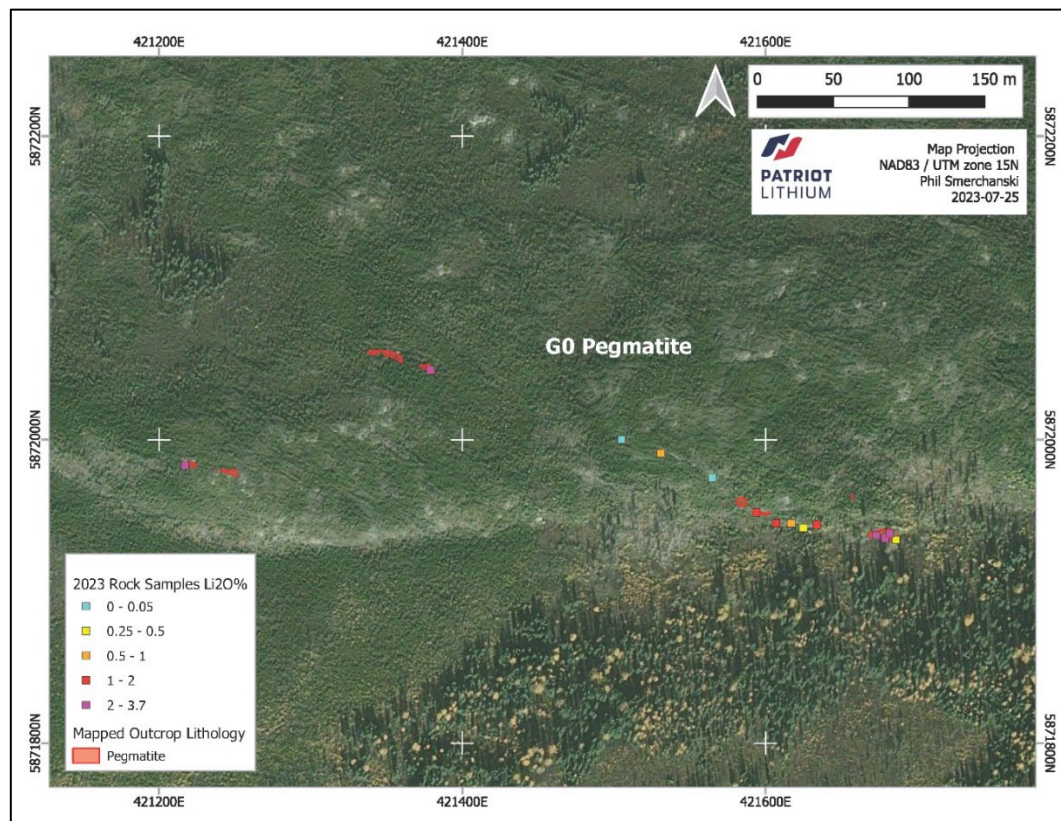


Figure 2a. Map of the G0 pegmatite and rock chip sample locations

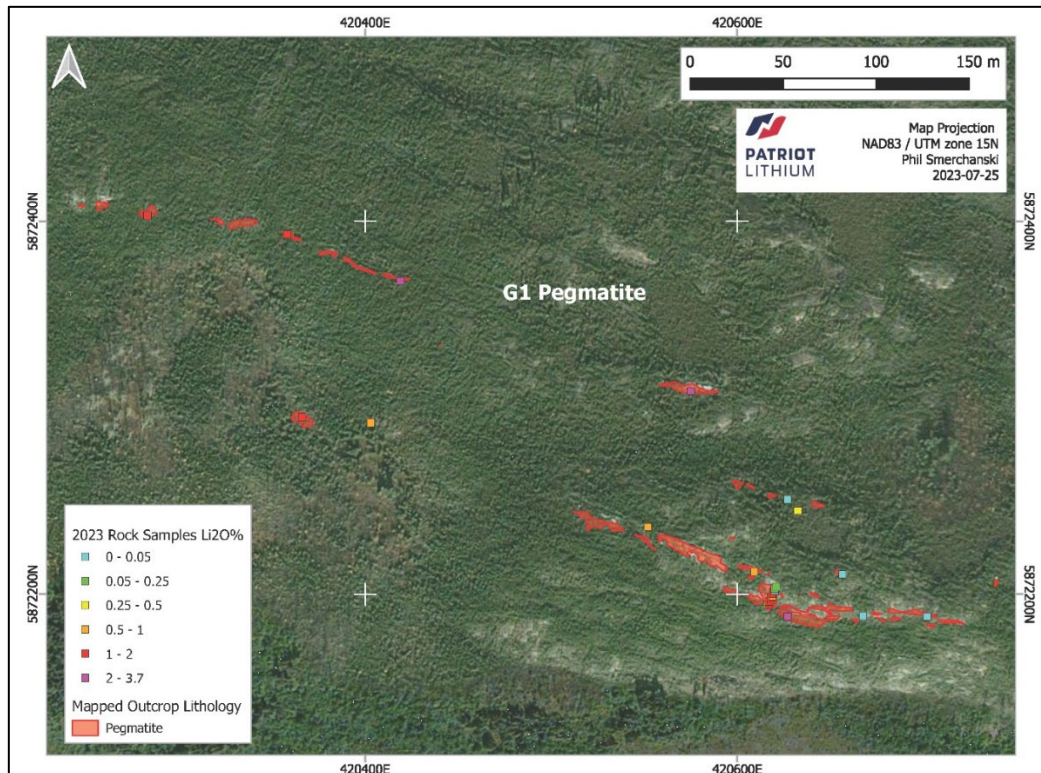


Figure 2b. Map of the G1 pegmatite and rock chip sample locations

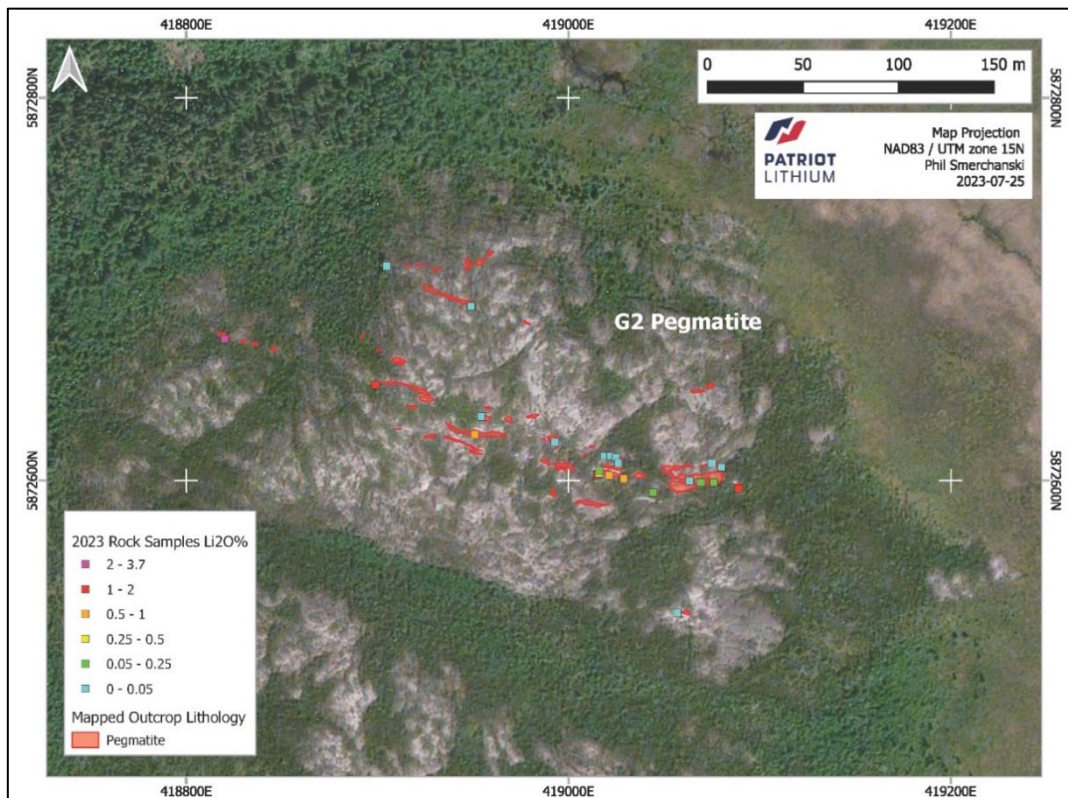


Figure 2c. Map of the G2 pegmatite and rock chip sample locations

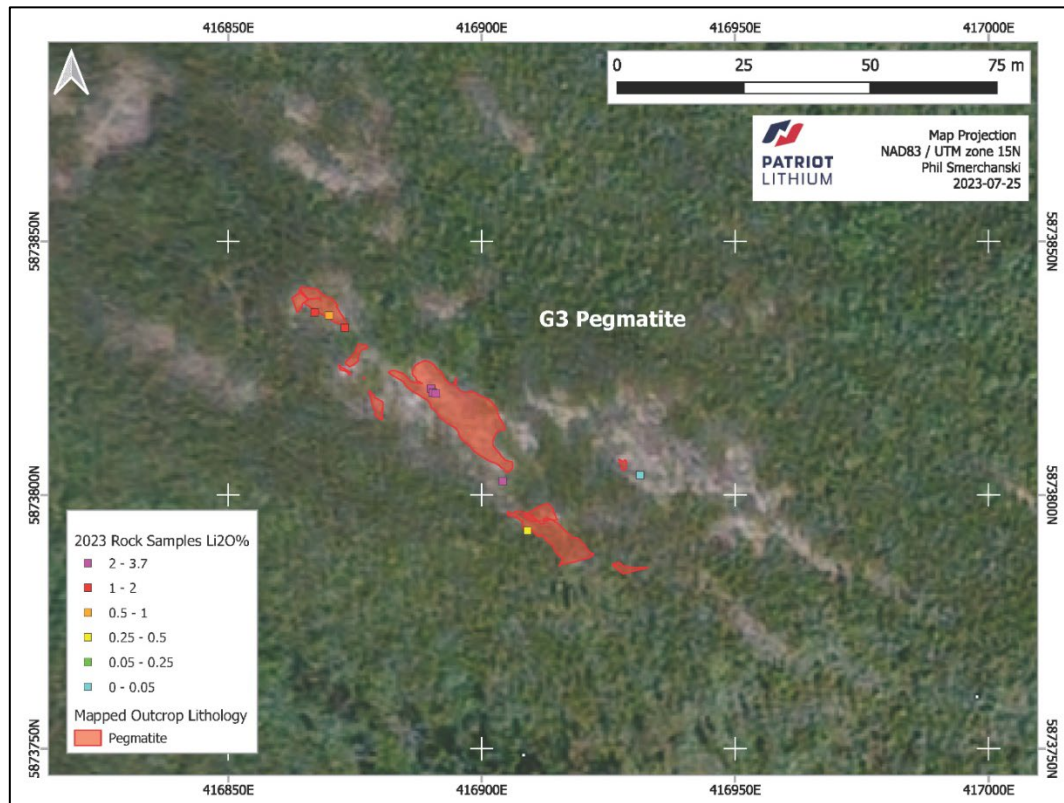


Figure 2d. Map of the G3 pegmatite and rock chip sample locations



Figure 3: Aerial view of a portion of the G1 pegmatite at Gorman. The pegmatite is the linear, lighter coloured rock in the central part of the photograph. It is 550m long and up to 12m wide at surface, and open along strike where the bedrock is covered by soil and thick vegetation. View is to the W.

Next Steps

The new, high-grade lithium analytical results confirm that the G0 to G3 pegmatites have the potential to host significant lithium mineralisation, which warrants immediate follow-up.

A follow-up soil and rock chip sampling and geological mapping program designed to extend the known mineralised zones, confirm size, width and form of currently sampled pegmatites in more detail and target potential extensions along strike from the mapped pegmatite trends, is planned for August 2023.

Petrographic studies will commence shortly as well, designed to better characterise the mineralisation and host pegmatites.

Preliminary drill planning has been completed with drilling permit applications expected to be submitted in August. Drilling is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2024.

Wickenburg Drill Program

The planned drilling program at Wickenburg was targeting up to 14 diamond core holes for a total of up to approximately 1,015 metres.

This initial, scout drilling program was designed to test the Dove West pegmatite in and around the historic 'Main Pit' and 'Lower Cut' workings, with drilling sites selected due to their ease of access, short approvals timeframes and high-grade surface spodumene samples (up to 5.88% Li₂O) in outcrop.

A total of five (5) holes were drilled at Dove, with no pegmatite bodies intersected. The program was concluded early, as it appears that the pegmatite bodies have been truncated at depth by faulting. The rocks intersected in the drilling consist of the same amphibole schist as is observed in outcrop forming the country rock into which the pegmatite intruded. Several zones of brecciation and hematite-sericite alteration were observed, consistent with a history of deformation that likely post-dates the pegmatite intrusion event.

Detailed Gravity Survey

A detailed gravity survey was undertaken at Dove, defining an extensive NNW trending gravity low, intersecting the Dove West trend (Figure 4). The southern end of the Dove East pegmatite trend lies on the eastern margin of this anomaly. This zone is about 330 m long and terminates against the Dove West pegmatite trend, where there is another 85 m long NNE trending low that coincides with the mapped pegmatites towards the northern end of the Dove West pegmatite trend.

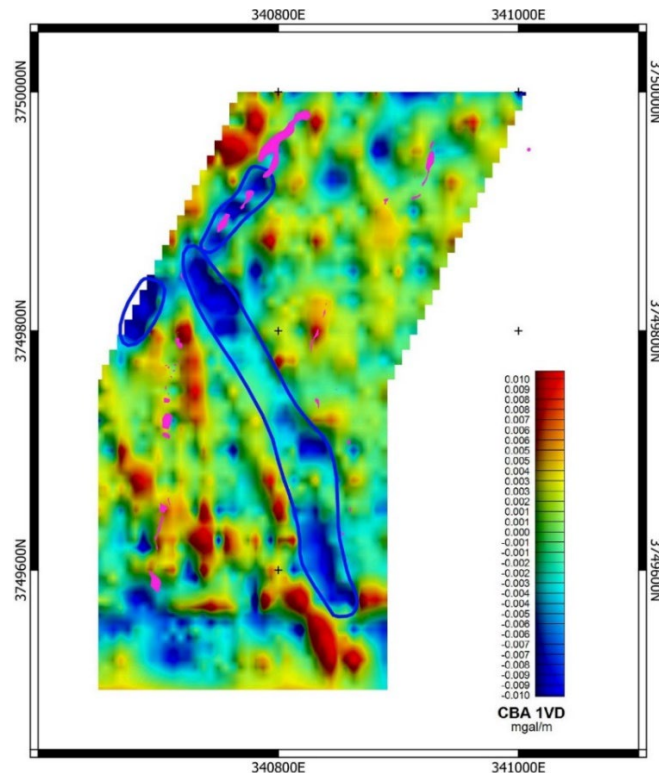


Figure 4: Dove detailed gravity survey image of first vertical derivative (1VD) of residual Complete Bouguer Anomaly with mapped pegmatites at Dove occurrence shown in magenta

Expansion of Wickenburg claim holdings

During Q2 2023, 131 additional claims were staked in the Wickenburg project; 38 of these covering a new target area to the northeast in the San Domingo area, and the remaining 93 extending the area covered by the MICA claims staked in 2022 (Figure 5) (Table 3).

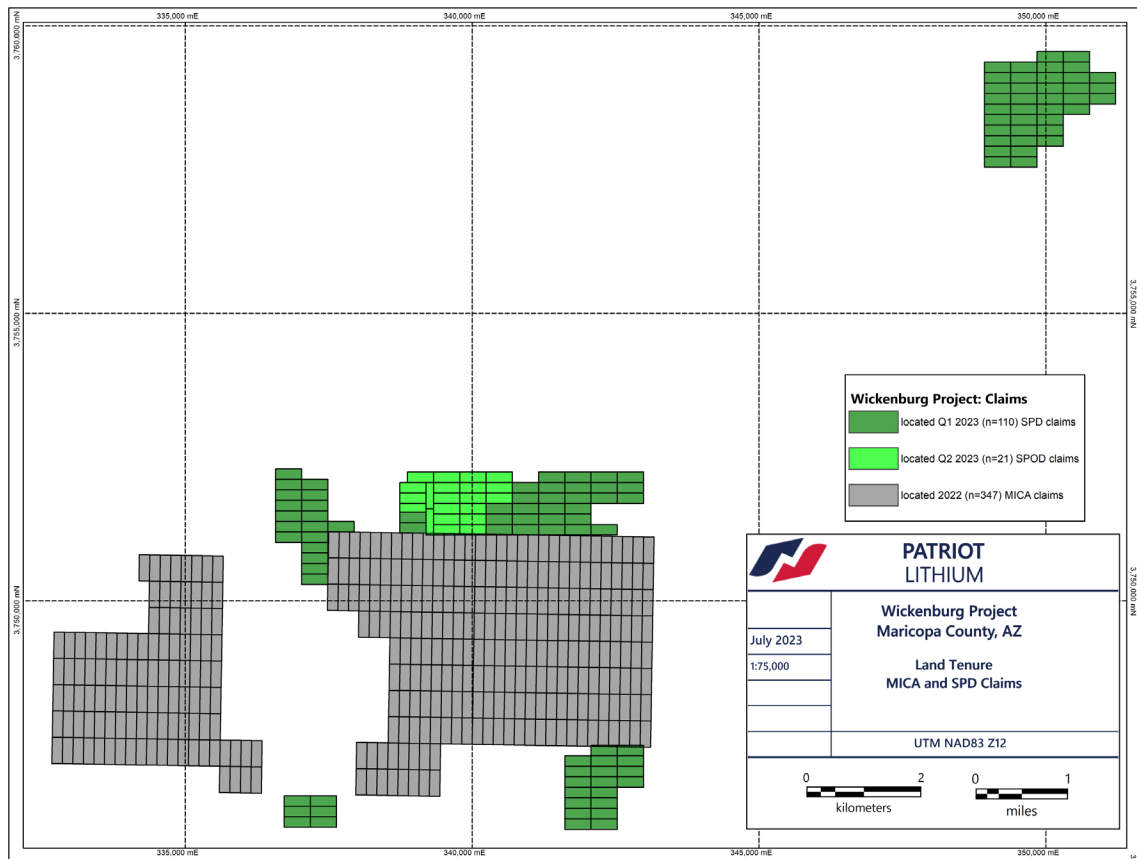


Figure 5: New claims staked in the Wickenburg area

Next Steps

Gravity targets require further work to verify the model before further drill testing can be considered. Passive seismic, ground magnetics and ground penetrating radar will be evaluated as tools to investigate the targets. Further processing of the gravity data to verify the accuracy of the terrain corrections is also planned in Q3 2023.

BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA & WYOMING USA (100% PAT)

Black Hills Exploration Program

Rock chip samples (total: 44, additional 2 in Tinton area) have been collected from pegmatites in the Keystone region to provide muscovite and potassium feldspar crystals for Portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analysis (Figure 6).

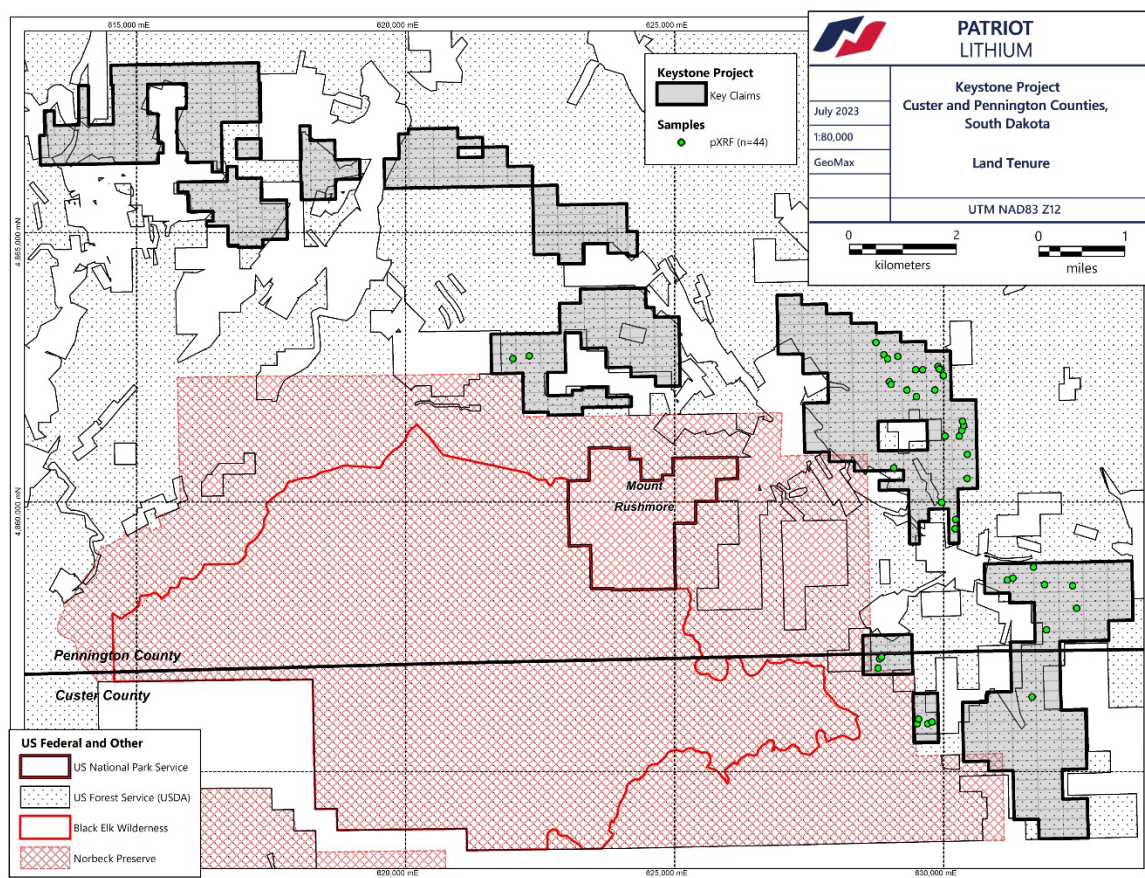


Figure 6 Keystone area pegmatite samples locations (green dots)

The purpose of this work was to identify pegmatites exhibiting an evolved, potentially lithium-fertile magma composition. Enrichment in rubidium (Rb), which substitutes for potassium in the crystal lattice of potassium feldspar and muscovite, is a genetic indicator of mineralised products from evolved S-type granitic magmas³ and, therefore, an effective exploration tool commonly employed in the search for mineralised LCT pegmatites.

Analysis of the results from this work is currently underway and a follow-up sampling program is planned for August 2023. This program will gather more representative material from pegmatites identified as being prospective for lithium mineralisation, with those samples submitted for ICP-MS analysis at a certified laboratory.

Expansion of Claim Holdings

A total of 176 new claims were added to the Keystone Project, covering 15 km² and bringing the total project claim area to 34 km² over 407 claims (Figure 7). A total of 52 new claims have been added to the Tinton West Project, covering 4.3 km² and bringing the total project claim area to 10 km² over 121 claims (Figure 8).

³Bradley DC & McCauley LL (2016) A preliminary deposit model for lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites. US Geological Survey Open File Report 1008.

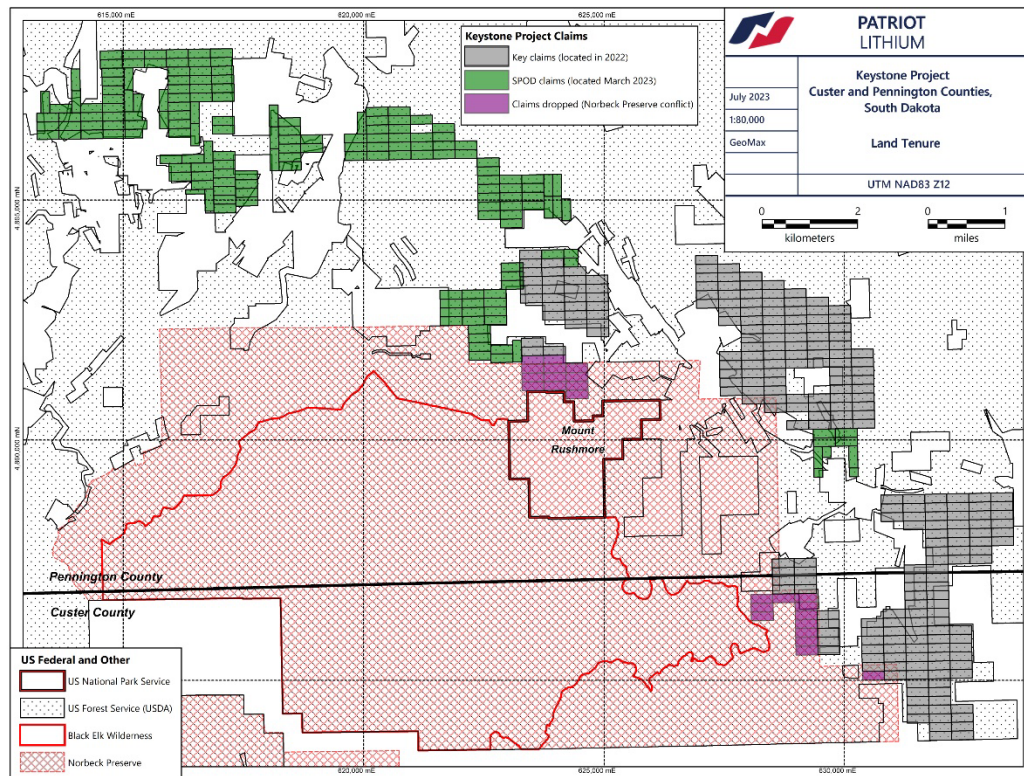


Figure 7: Keystone Tenure

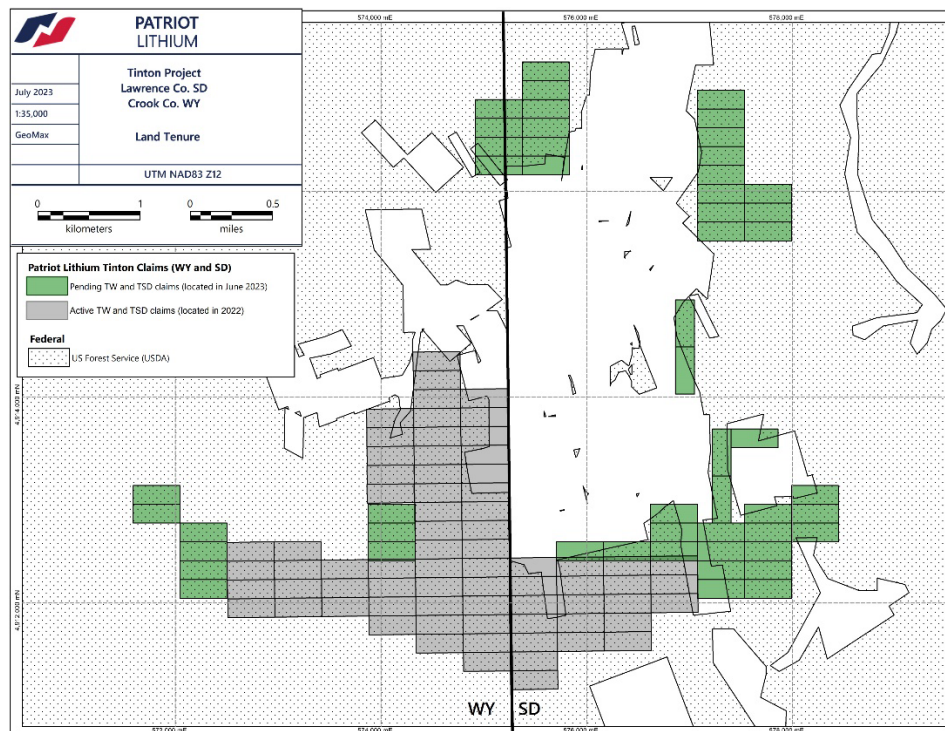


Figure 8: Tinton West Tenure

Next Steps

Further priority rock chip samples will be collected and sent for assay with further soil sampling and rock chip work being planned, particularly around anomalous outcrops.

Additional pegmatite mapping and sampling over the remainder of Keystone and Tinton West areas will continue and are expected to be completed by this year.

This announcement is authorised for ASX release by Nicholas Vickery, Managing Director of the Company.

ENDS

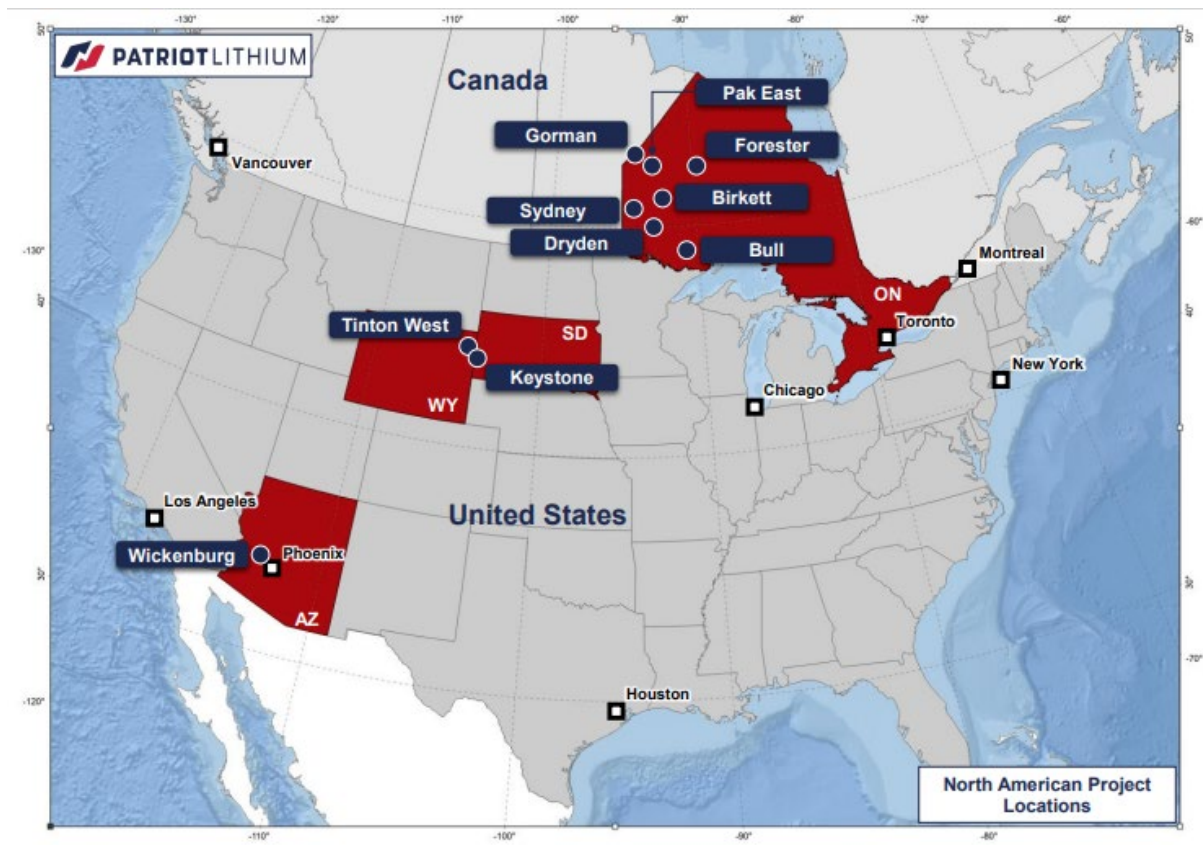
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ABOUT PATRIOT LITHIUM LIMITED

Patriot Lithium Limited is primarily focused on the exploration of high-grade, hard rock lithium projects located in the prolific Black Hills lithium district of South Dakota and Wyoming and the Pegmatite Belt of Arizona, United States of America, as well as highly prospective Archean Greenstone Belts in northwest Ontario, Canada. The Company intends to build the size and scale of these properties by staking additional lithium prospective ground and through pragmatic assessment of potential acquisition opportunities. Patriot is working with US-based exploration, generative and land management teams to progress exploration and project development.



Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and conclusions derived by Mr David Johnson and Dr Oliver Kreuzer.

Mr Johnson is a Member (#4358) of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Johnson is an employee of Patriot Lithium Limited and holds securities in the Company. Mr Johnson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Johnson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Dr Kreuzer is a Member (#2762) and Registered Professional Geologist (RPGEO #10073) of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a Member (#208656) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Dr Kreuzer is an employee of Patriot Lithium Limited and holds securities in the Company. Dr Kreuzer has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Kreuzer consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may also contain forward looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in exploration and development activities, geological, mining, processing and technical problems, the inability to obtain exploration and mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with operations, competition for among other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; incorrect assessments of prospectivity and the value of acquisitions; the inability to identify further mineralisation at the Company's tenements, changes in commodity prices and exchange rates; currency and interest rate fluctuations; various events which could disrupt exploration and development activities, operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions; the demand for and availability of transportation services; the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks and various other risks. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct.

Table 1. Lithium (Li), caesium (Cs) and tantalum (Ta) assay results for 102 rock chip samples collected from outcropping pegmatites at the Gorman Property. A standard conversion factor of 2.153 was applied to convert results from Li to Li₂O. Sample coordinates are in metres and UTM Projection NAD83, Zone 15 North

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Lithology Description	Li ppm	Li ₂ O %	Cs ppm	Ta ppm
D721007	420656	5872211	Granitic Pegmatite	38	0.01	12	52
D721051	420668	5872188	Clay Altered Pegmatite, K-Feldspar, Albite, Tourmaline	78	0.02	46	74
D721052	420632	5872245	Pegmatite With Albite, Microcline, Quartz, Garnet, Possible Petalite	2320	0.5	52	50
D721055	420617	5872194	Spodumene Pegmatite	4680	1.01	89	42
D721056	420627	5872188	Spodumene Pegmatite	10750	2.31	143	54
D721058	419075	5872609	Pegmatite	23	0	81	196
D721059	419080	5872607	Quartz-Rich Pegmatite with Garnet, Tourmaline	23	0	41	333
D721062	419076	5872599	Spodumene Pegmatite with Garnet, Tourmaline	530	0.11	24	143
D721063	419089	5872596	Spodumene Pegmatite	8830	1.90	279	75
D721064	419057	5872531	Pegmatite With Muscovite	20	0	24	55
D721065	419029	5872601	Spodumene Pegmatite	3580	0.77	71	82
D721066	420419	5872368	Spodumene Pegmatite	16200	3.49	39	22
D721067	420358	5872393	Spodumene Pegmatite	6430	1.38	27	25
D721068	420283	5872403	Spodumene Pegmatite	9190	1.98	34	18
D721069	420702	5872188	Pegmatite	130	0.03	58	103
D721070	414330	5875526	Pegmatite	11	0	12	9
D721071	421607	5871945	Spodumene Pegmatite	7050	1.52	65	33
D721072	421091	5877260	Pegmatite	67	0.01	21	22
D721073	421431	5877170	Quartz Muscovite Pegmatite Cutting Granodiorite	137	0.03	15	16
D721074	421617	5871945	Spodumene Pegmatite	4480	0.96	39	66
D721101	418954	5872634	Albite, Microcline, And Quartz Pegmatite	68	0.01	51	142
D721102	413436	5871305	Pegmatite	41	0.01	3	1
D721110	416931	5873804	Pegmatite	143	0.03	69	223

D721111	416904	5873803	Spodumene Pegmatite	15550	3.35	21	15
D721308	419780	5871827	Rhyolite With Quartz Veining	20	0	6	0
D721309	419021	5872603	Silicified Pegmatite with Trace Mica, Tourmaline	3220	0.69	48	87
D721310	419044	5872594	Quartz Vein	240	0.05	90	75
D721311	419069	5872599	K-Feldspar Mica Pegmatite	260	0.06	170	181
D721312	419063	5872600	Feldspar Pegmatite	62	0.01	54	222
D721331	416890	5873820	Spodumene Pegmatite	10100	2.17	45	39
D721332	416870	5873835	Pegmatite With Garnet and Beryl	4550	0.98	79	60
E516807	416926	5873937	Granitic Pegmatite	31	0.01	126	374
E516808	416867	5873836	Spodumene Pegmatite With K-Feldspar	7050	1.52	68	46
E516809	418820	5872674	Spodumene Pegmatite	16450	3.54	42	27
E516810	418899	5872650	Spodumene Pegmatite	7210	1.55	139	55
E516811	416890	5873821	Spodumene Pegmatite	12750	2.75	22	31
E516812	416891	5873820	Albite, Microcline, Quartz Pegmatite	740	0.16	543	4
E516813	416891	5873820	Spodumene Pegmatite	9790	2.11	96	54
E516814	416800	5873935	Pegmatite	87	0.02	28	32
E516815	416628	5873947	K-Feldspar Tourmaline Pegmatite	47	0.01	36	38
E516816	420552	5872236	Spodumene Pegmatite with Garnet	3500	0.75	138	55
E516825	418949	5872691	Quartz Rich Pegmatite	4	0	95	35
E516826	418905	5872712	Spodumene? Feldspar Pegmatite	14	0	30	603
E516827	418951	5872624	Quartz Rich Spodumene Pegmatite with Garnet	3370	0.73	154	98
E516828	418993	5872620	Quartz Rich Spodumene? Pegmatite, Garnet, Tourmaline	66	0.01	113	197
E516831	419022	5872613	Garnet K-Feldspar Pegmatite	7	0	21	136
E516832	419025	5872612	Garnet Rich K-Feldspar Pegmatite	15	0	79	117
E516833	419019	5872613	Spodumene? Feldspar Pegmatite	49	0.01	21	161
E516834	419026	5872609	Spodumene? Feldspar Pegmatite	181	0.04	165	144
E516835	420609	5872212	Spodumene Pegmatite, Tourmaline, Garnet	3720	0.8	87	46
E516836	420627	5872251	Spodumene? Pegmatite	48	0.01	40	28
E516837	420575	5872309	Spodumene Pegmatite	14850	3.20	18	24
E516838	420403	5872292	Spodumene Pegmatite	4010	0.86	119	169
E516839	420366	5872295	Spodumene Pegmatite	6720	1.45	130	28
E516840	414389	5875543	Feldspar Muscovite Pegmatite	13	0	3	81
E516841	421679	5871935	Garnet-Biotite-Muscovite-Spodumene Pegmatite	14100	3.04	24	41
E516842	421625	5871942	Spodumene? Pegmatite Garnet, Biotite	2230	0.48	65	43
E516843	421686	5871934	Spodumene Pegmatite	1660	0.36	53	82
E516844	405570	5898631	Granodiorite	32	0.01	3	3
E516845	403793	5885583	Biotite Granite	51	0.01	1	1
E516846	421185	5877231	Feldspar-Muscovite Pegmatite	37	0.01	16	18
E516847	421077	5877273	Biotite-Muscovite-Spodumene? Pegmatite	56	0.01	14	46
E516848	421379	5872046	Spodumene Pegmatite Biotite Muscovite	12300	2.65	27	45
E516851	421217	5871983	Spodumene Pegmatite	13050	2.81	58	28

E516852	708818	5812623	Quartz K-Feldspar Pegmatite Muscovite	20	0	8	6
E516853	708774	5812551	K-Feldspar Megacrystic Granite	79	0.02	13	2
E516905	416873	5873833	Pegmatite	7630	1.64	56	46
E516906	416909	5873793	K-Feldspar Megacrystic Granite	1560	0.34	43	40
E516914	419015	5872601	Felsic Tuff	340	0.07	63	0
E516915	419015	5872602	Spodumene Pegmatite	16100	3.47	40	57
E516916	419015	5872603	Spodumene Pegmatite	6910	1.49	103	108
E516917	419016	5872603	Spodumene Pegmatite	17250	3.71	49	38
E516918	419016	5872604	Spodumene Pegmatite	2240	0.48	145	162
E516921	419016	5872605	Metasediment Contact Zone	980	0.21	153	1
E516922	420615	5872192	Spodumene Pegmatite	630	0.14	91	0
E516923	420616	5872193	Spodumene Pegmatite	270	0.06	53	53
E516924	420616	5872193	Spodumene Pegmatite	13450	2.90	44	28
E516925	420616	5872194	Spodumene Pegmatite	550	0.12	104	72
E516926	420617	5872195	Spodumene Pegmatite	6870	1.48	79	41
E516927	420617	5872196	Spodumene Pegmatite	9060	1.95	66	56
E516928	420618	5872197	Spodumene Pegmatite	7570	1.63	72	38
E516929	420618	5872198	Spodumene Pegmatite	7450	1.6	104	50
E516930	420619	5872199	Spodumene Pegmatite	2630	0.57	31	38
E516931	420619	5872200	Spodumene Pegmatite	6660	1.43	34	52
E516932	420619	5872201	Spodumene Pegmatite, Garnet	8010	1.72	56	45
E516933	420620	5872202	Spodumene? Pegmatite, Tourmaline, Biotite	209	0.04	40	70
E516934	420620	5872203	Spodumene Pegmatite	7640	1.64	71	51
E516935	420620	5872203	Spodumene Pegmatite	11200	2.41	59	49
E516936	420620	5872203	Spodumene? Pegmatite	300	0.06	29	125
E516937	420621	5872204	Felsic Tuff	880	0.19	55	1
E516938	421565	5871975	Pegmatite	74	0.02	24	92
E516941	421531	5871991	Spodumene Pegmatite	2360	0.51	63	72
E516942	421505	5872000	Spodumene Pegmatite	85	0.02	103	157
E516943	421057	5877283	Spodumene? Pegmatite, Mica	124	0.03	43	32
E516944	421207	5877236	Spodumene? Pegmatite, Biotite	16	0	7	10
E516945	421279	5877216	Granitic Pegmatite	64	0.01	14	21
E516946	421594	5871952	Spodumene Pegmatite	4710	1.01	71	57
E516947	421634	5871944	Spodumene Pegmatite	8500	1.83	58	31
E516948	421673	5871937	Spodumene Pegmatite	15600	3.36	19	52
E516949	421682	5871938	Spodumene Pegmatite	14300	3.08	38	35
E516951	416897	5873615	Spodumene Pegmatite	11550	2.49	32	29
E516952	421407	5877172	K-Feldspar Megacrystic Granite	67	0.01	10	27

Table 2. Drill hole information, Dove target, Wickenburg Project, Arizona, USA.

Hole [ID]	Easting [m]	Northing [m]	Elevation [m]	Dip [°]	Azimuth [°]	EOH Depth [m]
Dove-001	340687	3749650	742.3	45	080	69.09
Dove-002	340687	3749650	742.3	45	120	53.63
Dove-003	340687	3749650	742.3	45	050	59.69
Dove-004	340687	3749650	742.3	60	080	60.00
Dove-005	340678	3749610	747.1	45	135	49.39

Table 3. Updated Claims.

Project	Location	Total Claims	Total Claim area (nearest km)	Newly Staked Claims	Newly Staked Claim Area (nearest km)
Keystone	South Dakota, USA	407	34 km ²	0	0
Tinton West	South Dakota and Wyoming, USA	121	10 km ²	52	4.3 km ²
Wickenburg	Arizona, USA	478	40 km ²	21	1.8 km ²
Birkett	Ontario, Canada	6	25 km ²	Nil	Nil
Bull	Ontario, Canada	31	141 km ²	Nil	Nil
Dryden	Ontario, Canada	38	160 km ²	Nil	Nil
Forester	Ontario, Canada	36	144 km ²	Nil	Nil
Gorman	Ontario, Canada	81	348 km ²	Nil	Nil
Pak East	Ontario, Canada	8	34 km ²	Nil	Nil
Sydney	Ontario, Canada	70	340 km ²	Nil	Nil
Total		1276			

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	<u>Gorman Project</u> - Rock sampling by Patriot Lithium Limited (Patriot or the Company) of outcropping pegmatites at the Company's Gorman Project, Ontario was conducted in conjunction with a geological mapping program. Large (2-4kg) grab samples intended to represent the surrounding mapped rock units were collected from outcrop using a hammer. Sample locations were recorded digitally using a handheld GPS-based field computer. Hardcopy location information was also recorded manually as a backup. Upon conclusion of the work program, rock samples were submitted to a laboratory for geochemical analysis. The purpose of collecting the rock samples is to establish the lithium, caesium, and tantalum content of pegmatite intrusions mapped in outcrop as well as to characterize the intrusions. - In addition to the laboratory geochemical analysis of the Gorman samples, two initial pulp samples were sent for X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis to characterize the mineralogy of the samples. Additional samples are being sent for optical petrography and XRD. <u>Black Hills (Keystone and Tinton) Projects</u> - Rock sampling of pegmatites at the Keystone and Tinton projects was performed to gather examples of potassium feldspar and muscovite crystals from pegmatite outcrops for probing using a Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) instrument to determine concentrations of elements such as rubidium. The purpose of this work was to determine for internal purposes the possible lithium fertility of the pegmatite intrusions, to guide future rock sampling for ICP-MS geochemical analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	<u>Gorman Project</u> The purpose of collecting the rock samples is to establish the lithium, caesium, and tantalum content of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pegmatite intrusions mapped in outcrop as well as to characterize the intrusions. Therefore, the samples are biased towards fractionated pegmatite and are not representative of bulk composition. This is appropriate for this type of reconnaissance-stage work. Patriot is collecting both mineralised and unmineralised pegmatite samples to establish background values and provide input to a study characterising the geochemistry of the pegmatites at the Company's Gorman Project. - Further in-situ sampling will look to determine the size, form and mineralogical characteristics of the pegmatites sampled <u>Black Hills (Keystone and Tinton) Projects</u> - The Keystone and Tinton samples were not intended to provide any representativity with respect to lithium concentration in the pegmatite, but to instead provide indications of likely lithium-fertility of the intrusive body as a whole.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	<u>Gorman Project</u> Spodumene ($\text{LiAlSi}_2\text{O}_6$) has a diagnostic cleavage, crystal habit and lustre that can be used to distinguish it from other pegmatite minerals such as alkali feldspar. Spodumene crystals encountered at the Gorman Project are up to 10 cm long with the large size aiding visual identification. Furthermore, a Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectrometer (LIBS) instrument has been used to verify that some specimens visually identified as spodumene do have a high lithium content. XRD analysis also confirmed spodumene in two samples analysed to date.
	<i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine</i>	<u>Gorman Project</u> Mineralised lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite at Gorman is relatively homogenous at the outcrop scale but can be heterogenous on a macro scale with observed spodumene crystals frequently >10 cm long and sometimes occurring as clusters and in zones/domains up 14 m wide. Only bulk samples can be truly representative. The aim of the current rock sampling at the Gorman project is to confirm LCT

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	mineralisation exists in the pegmatite units mapped and to help focus further work including drilling and future bulk sampling.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	<u>Wickenburg Project</u> - The diamond drill coring method was used to recover HQ diameter core from holes at the Wickenburg project in Arizona. The core was not oriented. <u>Gorman Project and Black Hills Projects</u> - Not applicable. No drilling results are being reported here.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	<u>Wickenburg Project</u> - Drill core lengths at Wickenburg were measured using a tape measure and compared with core barrel length. Recovery was assessed as good throughout the drilling program. - None of the diamond core from Wickenburg has been sampled, as there was no mineralization intersected. <u>Gorman Project and Black Hills Projects</u> - Not applicable. No drilling results are being reported here
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	<u>Wickenburg Project</u> - Preliminary inspection of the core indicated that no pegmatite was intersected in any of the holes at Wickenburg. There is no need for detailed logging. <u>Gorman Project and Black Hills Projects</u> - Not applicable. No drilling results are being reported here
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	<u>Wickenburg Project</u> - Not applicable. No mineralization was intersected in the Wickenburg core, so no sampling has been completed. <u>Gorman Project and Black Hills Projects</u> - Not applicable. No drilling results are being reported here
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	<u>Wickenburg Project</u> No sample preparation of the rock samples was completed prior to submittal for preparation at the commercial analytical laboratory, as described in following sections

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>Gorman Project and Black Hills Projects</u> Not applicable. No drilling results are being reported here
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<u>Gorman Project</u> - All rock samples were submitted to ALS Canada in Thunder Bay for analytical geochemistry preparation. ALS Canada applies industry leading techniques and quality management. - Samples were crushed to 70% passing <2mm mesh (ALS method CRU-31) and a 1,000-gram subsample was riffle split (ALS Method SPL-21) - The subsample was pulverised to 85% passing <75µm (ALS Method PUL-32). <u>Wickenburg and Black Hills Projects</u> - Not applicable. No assay results are being reported here.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<u>Gorman Project</u> - No sub-sampling was completed in the field. ALS Canada are an internationally accredited global analytical services provider with strong internal governance standards and an robust quality management system. <u>Wickenburg and Black Hills Projects</u> - Not applicable. No assay results are being reported here.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Not applicable as not appropriate for this early stage of reconnaissance exploration.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes smaller than one tonne are unlikely to be representative, given the inhomogeneity of LCT pegmatites. However, the size of rock samples being collected by Patriot is appropriate for this early stage of reconnaissance exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their	<u>Gorman Project</u> 102 rock samples were submitted to ALS Canada in Thunder Bay for preparation by crushing to 70%, passing <2mm mesh (CRU-31) and riffle splitting of a 1,000-gram subsample (SPL-21) which was pulverised to 85%, passing <75µm (PUL-32). Geochemical analysis has been completed at the ALS Canada North Vancouver laboratory with B/Li – Na202

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Fusion digestion of the pulps and ICP-AES high grade (ME-ICP82b) and super trace detection limit ICP-MS (ME-MS89L) analysis. - Samples were submitted to ALS Canada, an ISO-certified lab. In addition to those inserted by the laboratory as part of their quality control program quality control samples (11 blanks and 5 certified reference materials) were randomly inserted by the company into the sample sequence. <u>Wickenburg and Black Hills Projects</u> - Not applicable. No assay results are being reported here.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drill sampling has been conducted by Patriot.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not Applicable. No prior drilling has been conducted on any of the company's projects.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	<u>Gorman and Black Hills (Tinton and Keystone) Projects</u> - Sample location data are recorded on the geologist's gps-based field computer and downloaded to data files containing sample numbers, coordinates and descriptions for upload to a centralized cloud database and pairing with assay data uploaded from certificates supplied by the lab. <u>Wickenburg Project</u> - Not applicable. No sampling is being reported here.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Elemental lithium concentrations in parts per million (Li_ppm) values reported by the lab were converted to dilithium oxide percent (Li₂O%) values using a 1:2.153 ratio. Both values are presented in Table 1 in the announcement.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	<u>Gorman and Black Hills (Tinton and Keystone) Projects</u> - Coordinates of samples are recorded using an android field computer GPS with an accuracy of <2 m. <u>Wickenburg Project</u> - Not applicable. No sampling is being

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reported here.
	Specification of the grid system used.	- The grid system used for the Gorman Project is UTM projection, NAD83, Zone 15 North. - The grid system used for the Wickenburg Project is UTM projection, NAD83, Zone 12 North - The grid system used for the Keystone and Tinton Projects is UTM projection, NAD83, Zone 13 North
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	GPS accuracy (<2 m) is adequate for reconnaissance stage exploration intended to establish the presence of a mineralised system and plan follow-up drilling, trenching, etc.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	<u>Gorman and Black Hills (Tinton and Keystone) Projects</u> - Rock samples were taken where pegmatite is exposed in outcrop and sample material was able to be broken off by hammer. This sampling was not on a regular grid and should not be considered to be representative of all mapped pegmatite. <u>Wickenburg Project</u> - Not applicable. No sampling is being reported here.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Not applicable as no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been determined.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	<u>Gorman Project</u> - Samples were collected both across and along the strike of exposed pegmatite intrusions where available outcrop allowed but should not be considered to be representative or unbiased. <u>Black Hills (Tinton and Keystone) Projects</u> - Sampling was conducted in order to characterize the magma composition of the intrusion in a preliminary fashion. No results are reported here. More sampling may be deemed necessary after detailed mapping.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	<u>Wickenburg Project</u> - Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, only initial reconnaissance drilling has been conducted and no attempt at systematic sampling has been made. <u>Gorman and Black Hills (Tinton and Keystone) Projects</u> - Not applicable. No drilling has been completed on these projects.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<u>Gorman Project</u> - Rock samples were labelled, tagged, and packaged in plastic bags and sealed with zipties at the field collection location. The plastic bags were stored in locked storage prior to being sealed in rice bags with a numbered plastic security seal. Once sealed, bags were delivered by project staff to the ALS Thunder Bay lab where they were entered into the ALS chain of custody tracking. - These measures were considered adequate to ensure that the samples are not tampered with. <u>Black Hills (Tinton and Keystone) and Wickenburg Projects</u> - Not applicable. No samples taken for assay are being reported here.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No formal audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were conducted given the early-stage nature of the reported exploration activity. The company conducts regular review of all quality control analytical results.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national	<u>Gorman Project</u> - Patriot Lithium's Gorman property consists of 81 multi-cell mining cell claims covering a total area of ~349 km², located in NW Ontario. - The cell claims are in the name of Patriot Lithium (Canada) Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of the company. - No royalties or other interests apply to the property. - The property is within the traditional territory of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	park and environmental settings.	Sandy Lake and Deer Lake First Nations. - There are no other documented surface rights owners on the lands. - The company is not aware of any material facts which would affect their title to these claims. <u>Wickenburg Project</u> - The Wickenburg Project property consists of 478 mining claims covering 40 km² located on Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Arizona, United States of America. - The claims are in the name of New Energy Metals (US) Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of the company. - No royalties or other interests apply to the property. - The company is not aware of any material facts which would affect their title to these claims. <u>Keystone and Tinton West Projects</u> - The Keystone Project property consists of 407 mining claims covering 34 km² located on Federal land administered by the United States Forest Service in the State of South Dakota, United States of America. - The Tinton West Project consists of 121 mining claims covering 10 km² located on Federal land administered by the United States Forest Service in the States of Wyoming and South Dakota, United States of America. - The claims are in the name of New Energy Metals (US) Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of the company. - No royalties or other interests apply to the property. - The company is not aware of any material facts which would affect their title to these claims.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Company considers the likelihood of tenure forfeiture to be low given the laws and regulations governing exploration in the US and Canada and the ongoing expenditure budgeted for by the Company. The Company is not aware of any material facts which would affect their title to these claims.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<u>Gorman Project</u> - No exploration for LCT pegmatites is known to have been conducted on the property. - In 1985 an Airborne Magnetics and Very Low Frequency Electromagnetics survey was completed by Noranda Exploration covering a small part of the southeastern-most portion of the property along the BearHead Lake Fault. - A Zinc-Lead-Silver-Gold occurrence is documented near the centre of the Gorman

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Property that was reportedly located during 1952. No other details are available. - No other work is documented and no signs of previous exploration have been identified in the field. <u>Wickenburg Project</u> - Prospecting and small-scale pegmatite mining has been undertaken at the Dove LCT pegmatite within PAT's Wickenburg Project. Little information is available in the public domain regarding the nature of this work (Dove Claims File, Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources (ADMM) Mining Collection: http://docs.azgs.az.gov/OnlineAccessMineFiles/C-F/DoveclaimsMaricopa713.pdf). <u>Keystone and Tinton West Projects</u> - The exploration and mining history of the region dates back to 1874 when placer gold was discovered near Custer by General Custer Exploration and is also home to the Homestake gold mine at Lead which was discovered in 1876 (DeWitt et al., 1986) and produced 40 Moz of gold between 1878 and 2000, when mining ceased (Redden and DeWitt, 2008). Shortly after the discovery of the Homestake deposit, many of the Tertiary gold deposits in the Lead-Deadwood area were also discovered. - Placer cassiterite was discovered in the Tinton area around the same time as the gold (c. 1876), as a byproduct of the placer gold mining, with the pegmatite deposits discovered shortly thereafter, in this area as well as the southern Black Hills area around Keystone and Custer (DeWitt et al., 1986). These constitute the two main pegmatite fields in the Black Hills region, namely the one around Harney Peak in the southern Black Hills, in the Pennington and Custer counties, and the other in the northern Black Hills, in the Tinton district, in Lawrence County. These two areas have produced mica, beryl, columbite-tantalite, microlite, amblygonite, spodumene, lepidolite, pollucite, rose quartz, feldspar, and cassiterite (Page et al., 1953) and were an important source of mica, feldspar, beryl, and lithium minerals during World War II (Norton et al., 1964).
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<u>Gorman Project</u> The Gorman Project is located in the 'Electric Avenue' LCT pegmatite district 68km along strike West-Northwest of the Frontier Lithium Pak and Spark LCT pegmatite development project. Frontier Lithium aims to complete final permitting, metallurgical test work and definitive feasibility in 2025 to make construction decision for a mine, mill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and downstream chemical plant to produce lithium chemicals. - LCT Pegmatites are known to occur along the Bearhead Lake Fault which is interpreted to occur along the southern portion of the Gorman Property and continue to the Pak-Spark deposits. - The LCT pegmatites at the company's Gorman Property are poorly known and described to date, as exploration is at an early stage however, they appear to belong to the same pegmatite swarm and be geologically similar to the Pak-Spark LCT spodumene pegmatites. - The proximity and geological similarities to the Frontier Lithium Pak-Spark LCT pegmatite resources provide no certainty that Patriot Lithium will achieve similar results on the Gorman Property. - LCT spodumene pegmatites constitute the main exploration target at the Gorman Project. <u>Wickenburg Project</u> - PAT's Wickenburg Project is located in the Arizona Pegmatite Belt, a 400 km long and 50–130 km wide crystalline basement high that forms part of the Basin and Range tectonic province. The pegmatites at Wickenburg are hosted in multi-deformed metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the 1800–1600 Ma (Paleoproterozoic era) Yavapai Supergroup as well as Paleoproterozoic granite. The pegmatites at PAT's Wickenburg Project are poorly known and described. However, they appear to belong to the same pegmatite swarm and be similar in nature to the Lucky Mica LCT pegmatite, which is located in between PAT's Wickenburg claim blocks. The historical LCT pegmatite workings of the White Picacho (also known as San Domingo) pegmatite field are ~11 km to the northeast. LCT pegmatites constitute the main exploration target at the Wickenburg Project. <u>Keystone Project</u> - The Keystone Project is underlain by Palaeoproterozoic age metasediments comprising mostly metagreywackes, metaconglomerate, quartzites phyllites, biotite schists and iron formation. The claims also contain a number of, from a past production perspective, less significant pegmatite workings for which little to no information is available. Most of the pegmatites within the claims strike northwest-southeast to west-northwest to east-southeast, parallel to the regional fabric; in the northwest the structural grain is largely northwest-southeast and the pegmatites here are orientated in the same direction. <u>Tinton West Project</u>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Tinton West Project is located within an inlier of Palaeoproterozoic basement rocks exposed on a small domal uplift, surrounded by unconformably overlying Cambrian to Carboniferous age sedimentary rocks. The basement rocks comprise quartz-mica, graphitic and hornblende schists intruded by foliation-parallel to slightly transgressive pegmatites, typically striking north-northwest and dipping at 40°-70° to the northwest. Approximately 240 pegmatites, which includes a number of LCT pegmatites, have been mapped over an area of approximately 15km². A small proportion of these pegmatites are mineralised with respect to lithium, tin and tantalum; and 40 contain cassiterite mineralisation. The primary minerals exploited from the pegmatites in the Tinton area were cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, amblygonite and spodumene.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	<u>Wickenburg Project</u> - A table of drill collars for the Wickenburg project is included in the text of this document. <u>Gorman, Tinton West and Keystone Projects</u> - Not applicable as of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot on the Gorman, Keystone or Tinton West projects.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade	Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no data aggregation has been conducted by Patriot.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no data aggregation has been conducted by Patriot.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no data aggregation has been conducted by Patriot.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling of mineralization has been reported by Patriot.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling of mineralization has been reported by Patriot.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling of mineralization has been reported by Patriot.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling of mineralization has been reported by Patriot.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable,	Preliminary results highlighted herein are being used to guide exploration. All rock samples results are reported herein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Not applicable at this stage
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	<u>Gorman Project</u> - Follow-up soil and rock chip sampling and geological mapping designed to extend the known mineralised zones and target potential extensions along strike from the mapped pegmatite occurrences is planned for August. - Petrographic study and additional XRD analysis is also planned to better characterise the mineralisation and host pegmatites. - Preliminary drill planning has been completed with drilling permit applications expected to be submitted in August. Drilling is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2024. <u>Wickenburg Project</u> - Gravity targets require further work to verify the model before further drill testing can be considered. Passive seismic, ground magnetics and ground penetrating radar will be evaluated as tools to investigate the targets. Further processing of the gravity data to verify the accuracy of the terrain corrections is also planned in Q3 2023. <u>Keystone and Tinton Projects</u> - Further priority rock chip samples will be collected and sent for assay with further soil sampling and rock chip work being planned, particularly around anomalous outcrops. - Additional pegmatite mapping and sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		over the remainder of Keystone and Tinton West areas will continue and are expected to be completed by this year
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Not applicable at this stage