

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 October 2023

CHANNEL SAMPLING AT GORMAN DELIVERS HIGH GRADE RESULTS INCLUDING 12.8 METRES @ 1.3% Li₂O

- Patriot's Phase 3 geochemistry program has now been completed at its 100% owned Gorman project in the "Electric Avenue" lithium district in NW Ontario.
- Channel sampling of three outcrops along the G0, G1 and G2 lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite trend at Gorman has returned continuous high grade mineralisation at each sample locality, including:
 - 5.0 metres @ 1.7% Li₂O (G0 pegmatite)
 - 12.8 metres @ 1.3% Li₂O (G1 pegmatite)
 - 5.0 metres @ 2.0% Li₂O (G2 pegmatite)
- The sawn channel results further bolster the numerous high-grade rock chip results returned in July from the G0, G1 and G2 pegmatites, including:
 - 3.4% Li₂O (sample E516948, G0 pegmatite)
 - 3.5% Li₂O (sample D721066, G1 pegmatite)
 - 3.7% Li₂O (sample E516917, G2 pegmatite)
 - 3.5% Li₂O (sample E516809, G2 pegmatite)
 - 3.5% Li₂O (sample E516915, G2 pegmatite)
 - 3.4% Li₂O (sample D721111, G3 pegmatite)¹
- The G0, G1 and G2 pegmatites form part a 5.2 kilometre, spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatite trend that is open along strike to the Northwest and Southeast.²
- Soil samples collected at the G0, G1 and G2 pegmatites, intended to better define the known mineralised trends and identify extensions under cover, have been submitted for assaying. Results are expected in the next 4-6 weeks.
- Patriot has staked 21 additional mineral claims totalling 409 hectares (Figure 1) to cover new targets identified along the Chocolate Milk pegmatite trend (5 kilometres to the North of the G0 to G3 LCT pegmatite trend) where a 630 metre extension has been identified through reconnaissance mapping, bringing the total length of this trend to over 1 kilometre.³
- The mineralised LCT pegmatites at Gorman lie 68 kilometres to the Northwest and along trend of Frontier Lithium's (TSXV:FL) world-class PAK-Spark lithium development project, which recently announced a drill intercept of 2.1% Li₂O over 108.4 metres and channel sample results of 2.4% Li₂O over 8.0 metres and 2.0% Li₂O over 10.0 metres.⁴

¹ Refer to Patriot Lithium ASX Announcement dated 31 July 2023

² Spodumene confirmed in sample D721111 by laboratory X-ray diffraction

³ No significant lithium grades have been identified to date in the Chocolate Milk trend or the newly identified extension. However, anomalous lithium, tantalum, caesium have been identified in the limited outcrop.

⁴ Refer to Frontier Lithium TSX Release dated 25 September 2023

Patriot Lithium Limited ("Patriot", "PAT" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of the initial channel sampling program completed at its Gorman Project ("Gorman") in Northwestern Ontario, Canada.

Patriot CEO and MD Mr Nicholas Vickery commented:

"These initial channel sampling results further highlight the potential for significant lithium mineralisation at Patriot's Gorman Project and support the impressive high-grade rock chip results already received at up to 3.7% lithium oxide.

Importantly, each of these samples are from separate pegmatite outcrops forming part of a large 5.2 kilometre lithium-mineralised trend, which is currently open in all directions.

These results further confirm Gorman as an exciting exploration project with significant potential, along trend from Frontier Lithium's world-class PAK-Spark lithium development project, in Ontario's "Electric Avenue".

Channel Sampling Program Overview

Following on from Patriot's maiden exploration program in July, which returned highly encouraging rock chip assay results, including multiple results of over 3.0% Li₂O from each of the G0-G3 pegmatites, this channel sampling program at the Gorman Project was designed to test the potential for consistent lithium mineralisation across each of the main G0 – G2 outcrops where 2023 mapping and sampling identified high-grade spodumene-bearing pegmatites.

In total three channels were cut at the Gorman Project totalling 29.6 metres (Figures 1-6). Composite assay result highlights are summarised Table 1, with full results presented in Appendix A.

Table 1. Composite assay results from channels G0-23-01, G1-23-01 and G2-23-01 using a cut-off grade of 0.4% Li₂O. Numbers are rounded to one decimal place. Full assay results are presented in Appendix A.

Pegmatite Outcrop	Channel ID	Pegmatite Widths and Grades
G0	G0-23-01	5.0 metres @ 1.7% Li ₂ O
G1	G1-23-01	12.8 metres @ 1.3% Li ₂ O
G2	G2-23-01	5.0 metres @ 2.0% Li ₂ O

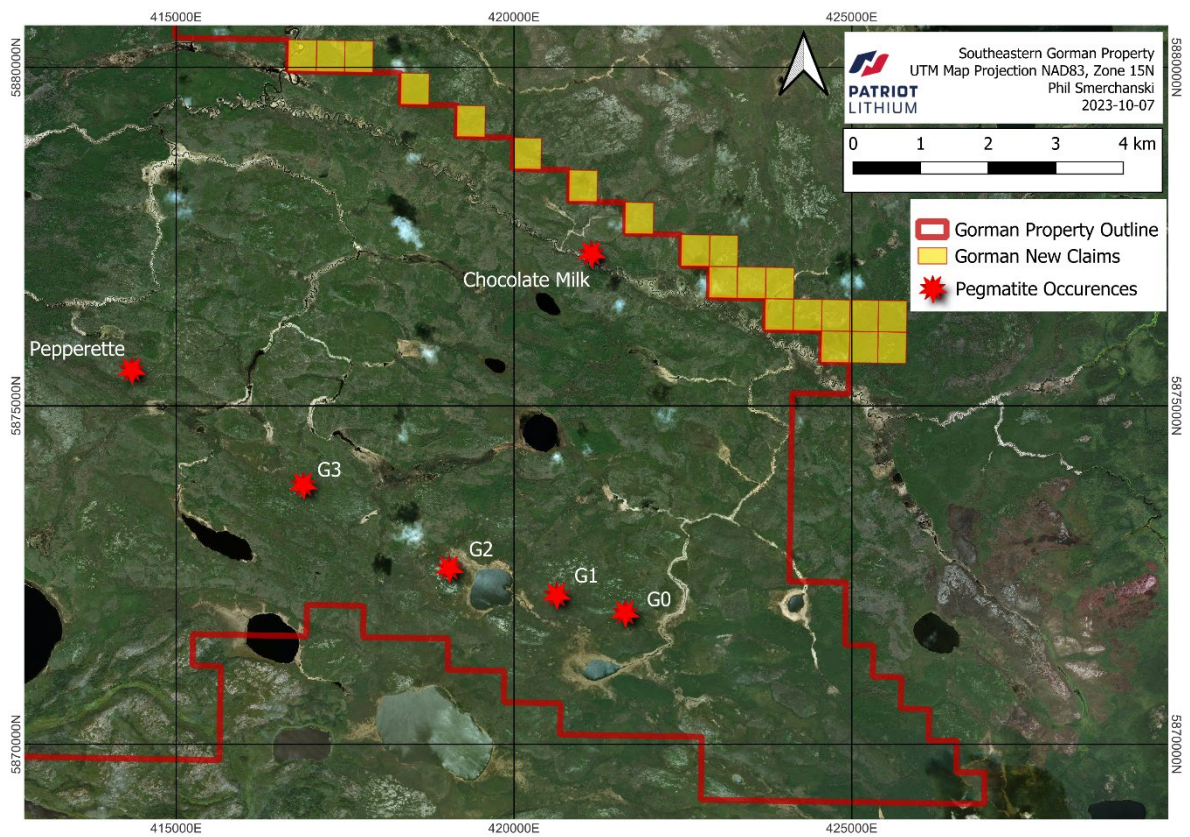


Figure 1: Location map of Gorman pegmatite occurrences, newly staked claims shown in yellow.



Figure 2: Channel sampling across an outcrop of the G2 pegmatite at Gorman. See Figure 5 for detail.

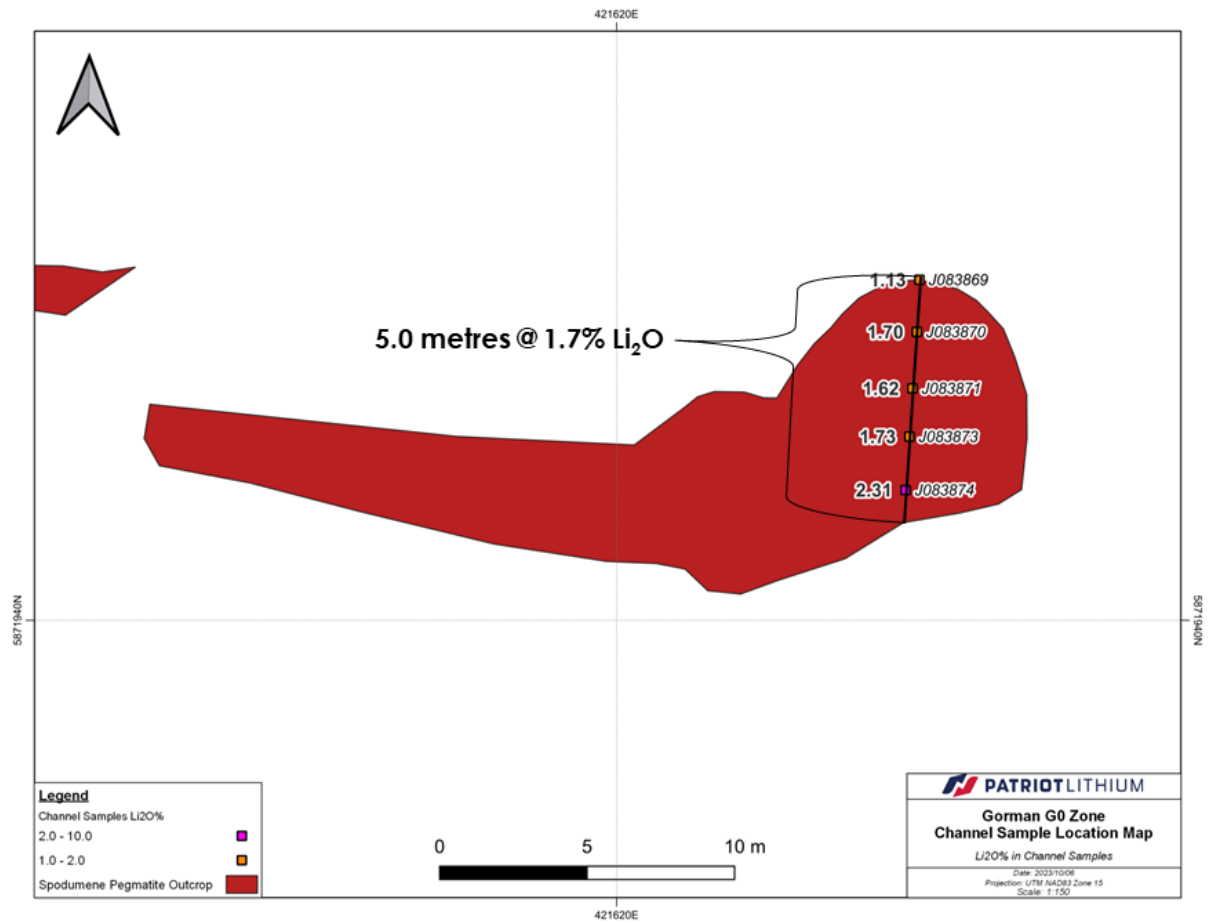


Figure 3: Location of the continuous sawn channel sample (black line) across an outcrop of the G0 pegmatite. All sample results presented in Appendix A. The sampling returned 5.0m @ 1.7% Li₂O, including a maximum of 1.0m @ 2.31% Li₂O.

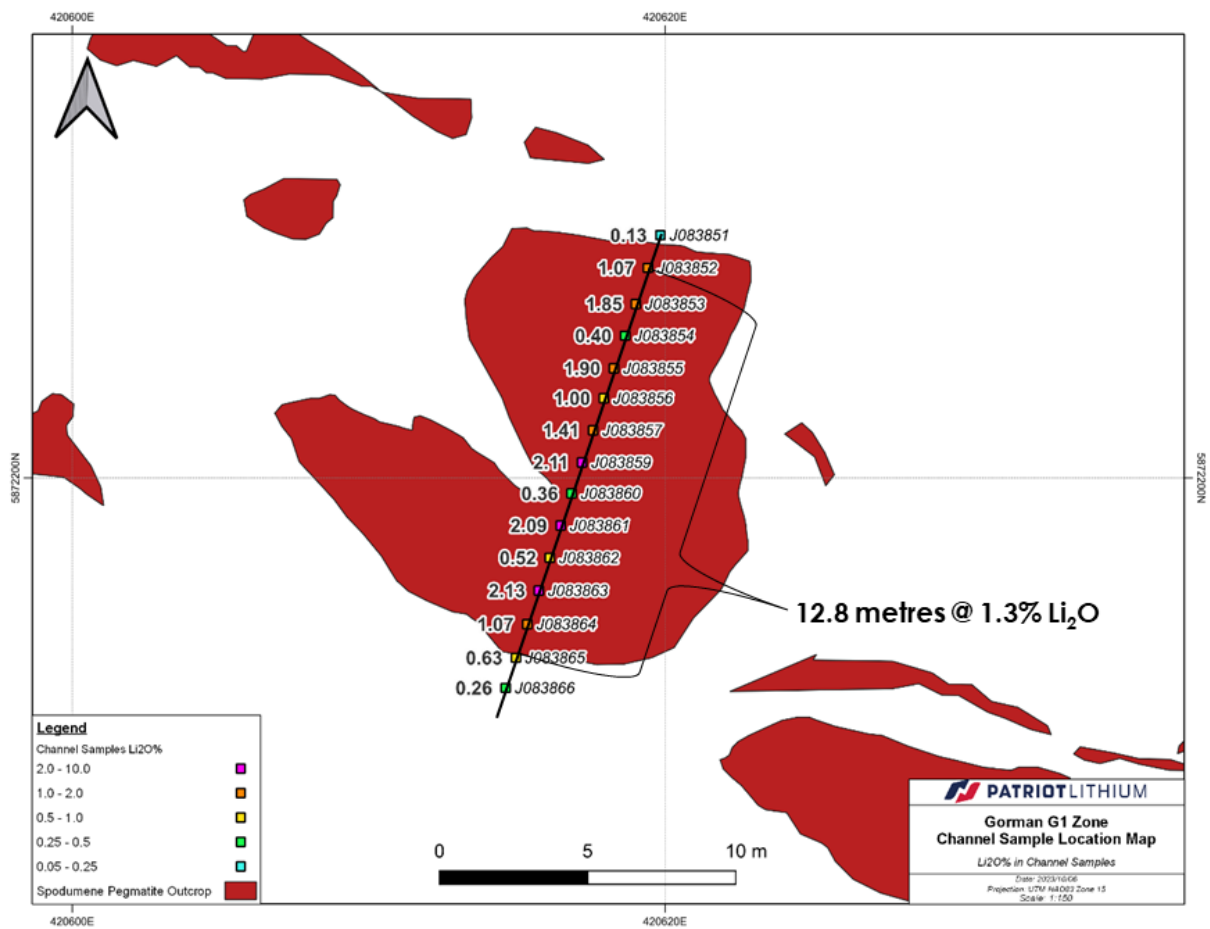


Figure 4: Location of the continuous sawn channel sample (black line) across an outcrop of the G1 pegmatite. All sample results presented in Appendix A. The sampling returned 12.8m @ 1.3% Li₂O, including a maximum of 1.0m @ 2.1% Li₂O.

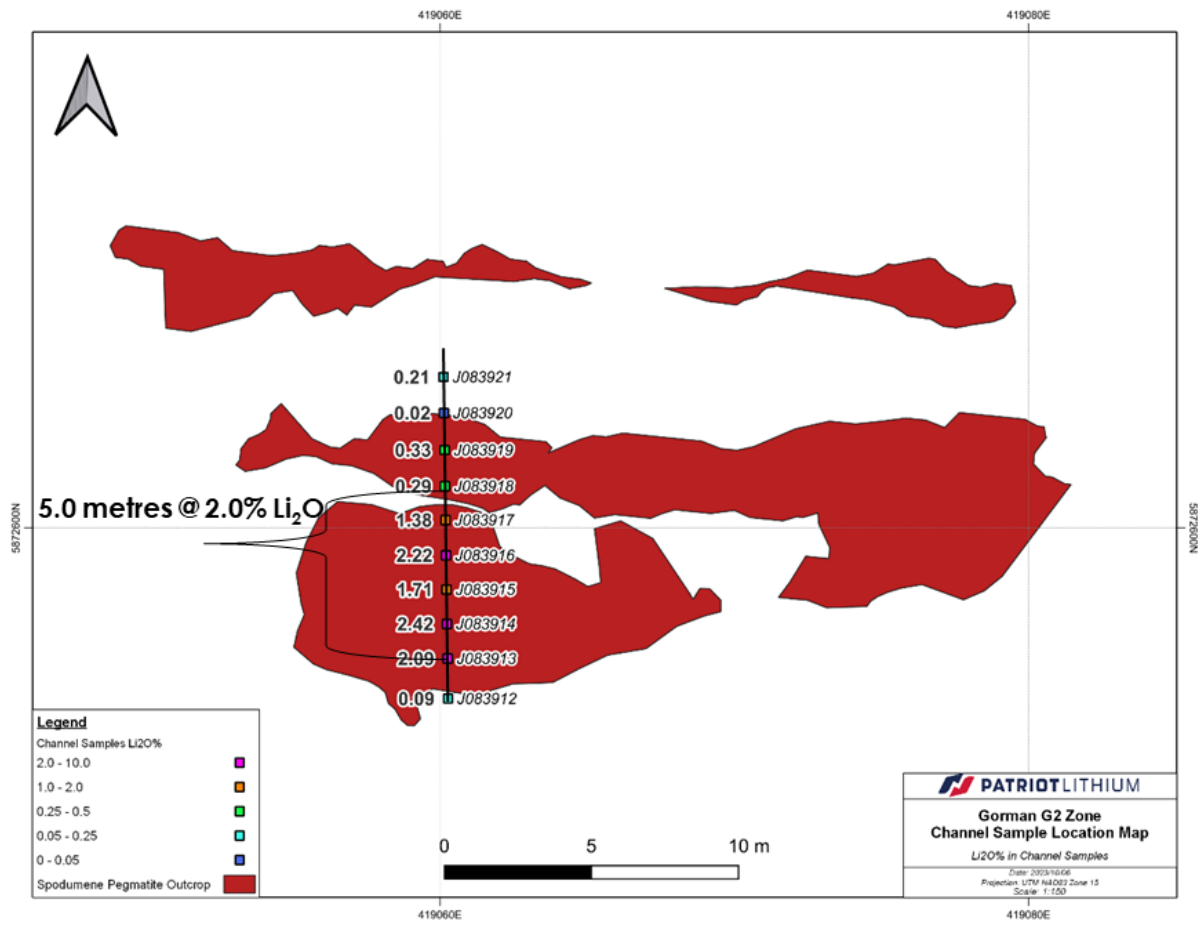


Figure 5: Location of the continuous sawn channel sample (black line) across an outcrop of the G2 pegmatite. All sample results presented in Appendix A. The sampling returned 5.0m @ 1.7% Li₂O, including a maximum of 1.0m @ 2.4% Li₂O.

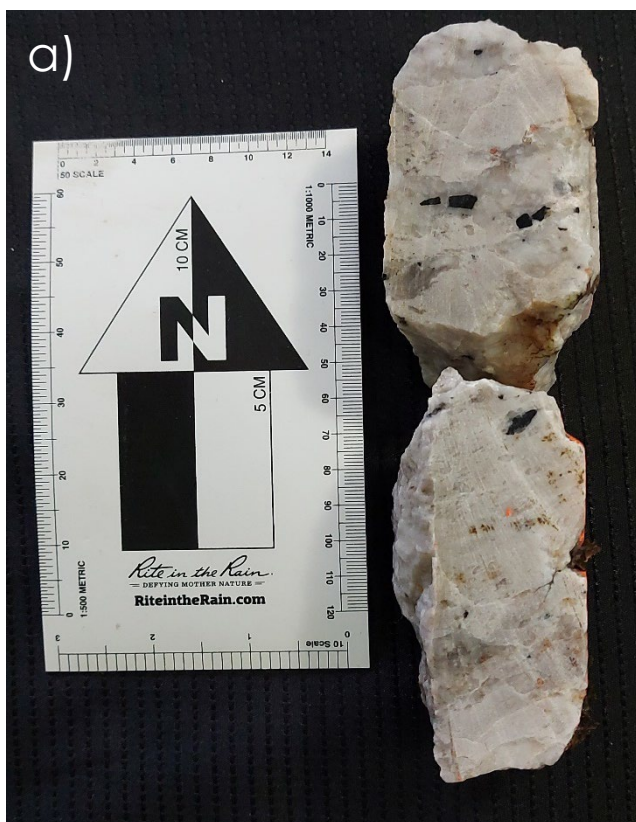


Figure 6a): G2 channel sample J083914 (2.42% Li₂O) visually representative portion of 1m sample of leucocratic pegmatite comprising alternating bands of crystalline quartz blue-grey to white in colour (40%) and aphanitic white bands of spodumene and plagioclase (20% and 25% respectively). 3-5% black coarse (0.5 – 2cm) subhedral tourmaline and tantalite are disseminated within the quartz banding. 5% pale green mica (0.1 – 0.5cm) are disseminated throughout the rock. Pink to red garnet are present in trace disseminations of highly variable grain size ranging from 0.1 – 1 cm.



Figure 6b): G2 channel sample J083916 (2.22% Li₂O) visually representative portion of 1m sample of leucocratic pegmatite comprising alternating bands of crystalline quartz blue-grey to white in colour (40%) and aphanitic white bands of spodumene and plagioclase (20% and 25% respectively). 3-5% black coarse (0.5 – 1cm) subhedral tourmaline and tantalite are disseminated within the quartz banding. 1-3% fine grained pale green micas (0.1 – 0.2cm) are disseminated throughout the rock. Pink to red garnet are present in trace disseminations of highly variable grain size ranging from 0.1 – 1cm.



Figure 6c): G1 Channel sample J083861 2.09% Li_2O visually representative portion of 1 metre sample of leucocratic pegmatite comprising alternating bands of crystalline quartz blue-grey to white in colour (40%) and aphanitic white bands to coarse crystals of spodumene and plagioclase (15% and 25% respectively). White prismatic spodumene crystals range from 1 – 2 cm. Medium grained (0.1 – 0.5 cm) subhedral tourmaline and tantalite $\pm$ columbite are dark black in colour and disseminated, varying between 3 – 5% within the quartz banding. 1-3% fine grained pale green mica (0.1 – 0.2 cm) are disseminated throughout the rock. Pink to red garnet present in trace disseminations of highly variable grain size ranging from 0.1 – 1 cm.



Figure 6d): G0 Channel sample J083874 2.31% Li_2O visually representative portion of 1 metre sample of leucocratic pegmatite comprising alternating bands of crystalline quartz blue-grey to white in colour (40%) and aphanitic yellowish-white bands of spodumene and plagioclase (15% and 25% respectively). White prismatic spodumene crystals range from 1 – 5 cm. 3-5% medium grained (0.1 – 0.5 cm) subhedral tourmaline and tantalite $\pm$ columbite are dark black in colour and disseminated within the quartz banding. 5-10% fine grained pale green mica (0.1 – 0.2 cm) are disseminated throughout the rock. Pink to red garnet are present in trace disseminations of highly variable grain size ranging from 0.1 – 1 cm.

Next Steps

Further soil and rock sampling results from the Phase 3 program are expected in the coming 4-6 weeks. This data is expected to assist in drill targeting.

Patriot is currently preparing initial permitting applications for a maiden drill program at Gorman, anticipated to commence in Q2 2024.

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

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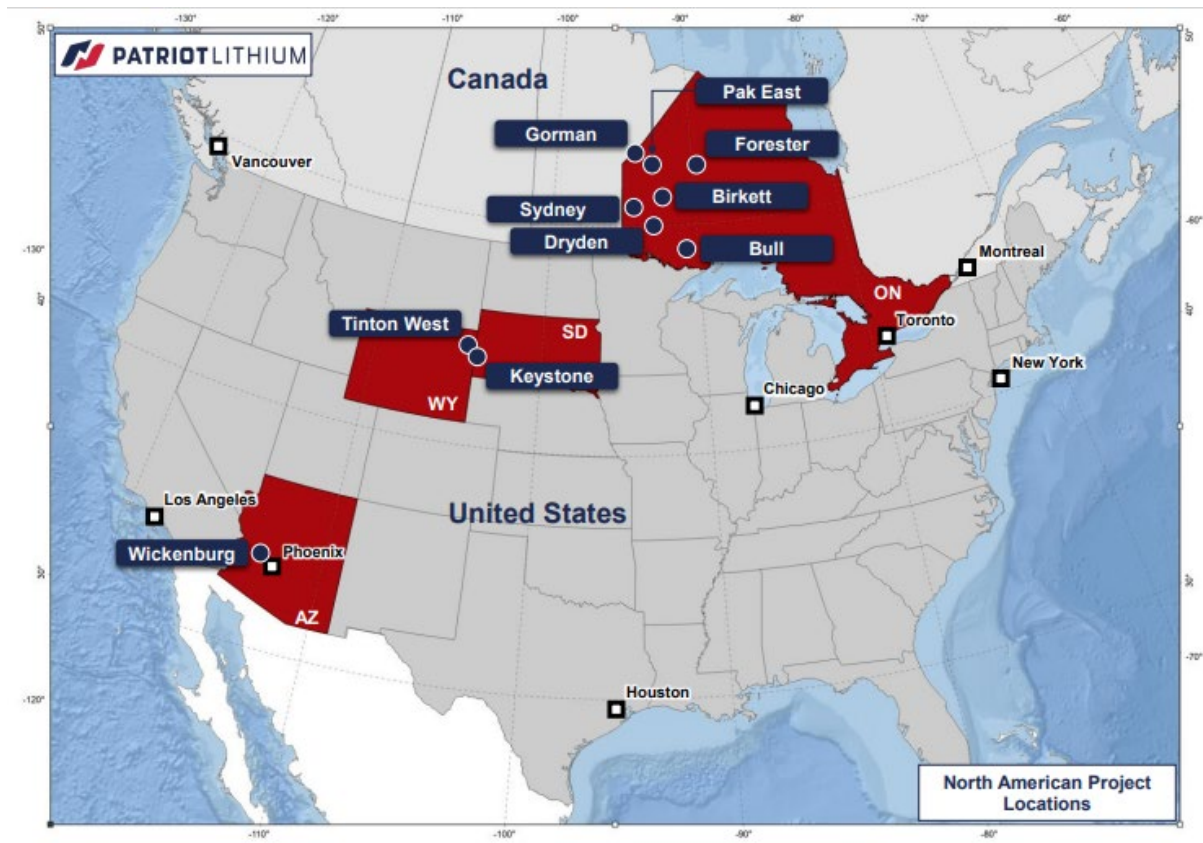
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ABOUT PATRIOT LITHIUM LIMITED

Patriot Lithium Limited is primarily focused on highly prospective Archean Greenstone Belts in northwest Ontario, Canada, as well as 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. 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 North American-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.

APPENDIX A: CHANNEL SAMPLE RESULTS

Channel	Sample	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Li ₂ O (%)	Ta (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Weight (kg)
G1-23-01	J083851	420620	5872208	1.0	Rhyolite	0.1	10.1	63.0	3.2
G1-23-01	J083852	420619	5872207	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.1	53.7	59.6	2.6
G1-23-01	J083853	420619	5872206	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.9	52.2	71.0	1.9
G1-23-01	J083854	420619	5872205	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	0.4	28.9	138.0	2.0
G1-23-01	J083855	420618	5872204	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.9	49.7	45.8	1.8
G1-23-01	J083856	420618	5872203	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.0	97.1	58.7	2.1
G1-23-01	J083857	420618	5872202	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.4	48.5	67.1	3.0
G1-23-01	J083859	420617	5872201	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	2.1	39.2	81.2	2.7
G1-23-01	J083860	420617	5872199	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	0.4	50.8	107.5	2.6
G1-23-01	J083861	420616	5872198	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	2.1	38.1	73.2	2.3
G1-23-01	J083862	420616	5872197	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	0.5	67.0	117.5	4.2
G1-23-01	J083863	420616	5872196	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	2.1	85.6	66.3	4.3
G1-23-01	J083864	420615	5872195	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.1	47.4	69.5	4.8
G1-23-01	J083865	420615	5872194	0.8	Spodumene Pegmatite	0.6	40.6	61.3	3.1
G1-23-01	J083866	420615	5872193	0.8	Spodumene Pegmatite	0.3	0.9	83.3	1.7
G0-23-01	J083869	421630	5871952	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.1	54.8	26.8	4.9
G0-23-01	J083870	421630	5871950	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.7	47.7	24.1	5.6
G0-23-01	J083871	421630	5871948	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.6	43.3	30.3	7.8
G0-23-01	J083873	421630	5871946	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.7	50.2	28.8	5.2
G0-23-01	J083874	421630	5871944	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	2.3	45.5	25.9	4.9
G2-23-01	J083912	419060	5872594	1.0	Felsic Tuff	0.1	0.5	40.5	4.9
G2-23-01	J083913	419060	5872596	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	2.1	62.1	132.5	1.9
G2-23-01	J083914	419060	5872597	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	2.4	71.8	90.5	3.3
G2-23-01	J083915	419060	5872598	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.7	31.3	88.6	2.9
G2-23-01	J083916	419060	5872599	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	2.2	33.9	72.9	3.4
G2-23-01	J083917	419060	5872600	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	1.4	112.0	132.5	4.0
G2-23-01	J083918	419060	5872601	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	0.3	144.0	493.0	5.5

Channel	Sample	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Li ₂ O (%)	Ta (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Weight (kg)
G2-23-01	J083919	419060	5872603	1.0	Felsic Tuff	0.3	5.3	253.0	2.8
G2-23-01	J083920	419060	5872604	1.0	Spodumene Pegmatite	0.0	239.0	70.3	2.7
G2-23-01	J083921	419060	5872605	1.0	Felsic Tuff	0.2	8.3	170.0	2.5

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.	Outcrop rock channel sampling by Patriot Lithium Limited (Patriot or the Company) of outcropping pegmatites was conducted by cutting with portable gas-powered rock saw. One channel sample was taken at each of the G0, G1 and G2 targets across the width of an outcrop exposure. Samples were collected at 1 metre intervals (except two occasions where topography required 0.8m) from nominally 7 - 9 cm wide and 3 – 5 cm deep incisions made into the outcropping bedrock. Upon conclusion of the work program, samples were submitted to a laboratory for geochemical analysis.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	- The purpose of collecting the channel samples is to establish the lithium, caesium, and tantalum content of 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 early 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 including drilling will look to determine the size, form and mineralogical characteristics of the pegmatites sampled
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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 nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	spodumene in two samples analysed to date. 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 sampling at the Gorman project is to provide more detailed information on LCT mineralisation variability 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).	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.	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.	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. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	- Not applicable. No drilling results are being reported here - Not applicable. No drilling results are being reported here

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- 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).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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.
	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 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 channel samples being collected by Patriot is appropriate for this early stage of exploration. Sample weights and lengths are described in Appendix A.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	31 rock channel 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 – Na2O2 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 (3 blanks, 3 pulp duplicates, and 3 certified reference materials) were randomly inserted by the company into the sample sequence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The Competent person, the Exploration Manager – Canada for the Company, and the Exploration Manager for the contractor have all independently reviewed the results and verified the intersections reported.
	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.	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. Hardcopy backups for location data and sample information are also recorded in the field and preserved for future use.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Elemental lithium concentrations in parts per million (Li ppm) values reported by the lab were converted to lithium oxide percent (Li₂O%) values using a ratio of 1:2.153 and standard ppm to percent conversion.
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.	Channel start and end point coordinates were recorded using a Garmin GPSMAP60 with the averaging function enabled and are believed to be accurate to approximately 1 m. Sample lengths were recorded from the start and end points of the channel with a tape measure.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used for the Gorman Project is UTM projection, NAD83, Zone 15 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	GPS accuracy (1-2 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.	Channel samples were collected along a continuous outcrop area where pegmatite is exposed in outcrop and all available sample material was collected out of the channel and bagged. This sampling should not be considered to be representative of all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mapped pegmatite.
	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.	Channel samples were collected over 1 m lengths except for two samples which were 0.8 m due to topography restrictions. Channel sample summary results are reported as length weighted composite values.
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.	Channel samples were collected across the strike of exposed pegmatite outcrops but should not be considered to be representative or unbiased.
	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.	Not applicable. No drilling has been completed on these projects.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Channel 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.
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 park and environmental settings.	- Patriot Lithium's Gorman property consists of 102 multi-cell mining cell claims covering a total area of ~354 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 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.
	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.	- 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 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.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- 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 a definitive feasibility study in 2025 to make construction decision for a mine, mill 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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.	Not applicable as of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot on the Gorman project.
	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.	Not Applicable.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Channel samples are reported as length weighted composites including all samples and shoulder samples below 0.4 Li₂O% were excluded from the composites and lengths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.
	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 mineralisation 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 mineralisation 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 mineralisation 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 mineralisation has been reported by Patriot.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Preliminary results highlighted herein are being used to guide exploration. All channel samples results are reported herein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	- Petrographic study and additional XRD analysis is planned to better characterise the mineralisation and host pegmatites. - Preliminary drill planning has been completed with drilling permit applications expected to be submitted in October. Drilling is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2024.
	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