ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8 June 2023

SIGNIFICANT LITHIUM ANOMALISM FROM GEOCHEMISTRY PROGRAM OVER MULTIPLE PEGMATITES AT WICKENBURG, ARIZONA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Selective spodumene samples collected from the weathered Dove West lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatite at the 'Main Pit' of the historic Dove pegmatite mine have returned grades of up to 5.88% Li_2O[1].
- Rock chip samples from LCT pegmatites along the Dove West, Dove East and Mammoth trends have returned numerous anomalous results greater than 0.01% Li_2O, which, due to intense surface weathering and leaching of these rocks, is considered anomalous. A peak lithium-in-rock chip value of 1.35% Li_2O has been returned from the 'Lower Cut' at the historic Dove pegmatite mine.
- X-ray diffraction (XRD) has confirmed the presence of spodumene at both the southern- and northernmost outcrops of the Dove West pegmatite, suggesting the pegmatite could be mineralised along much, or all, of its mapped strike length of ~440m.
- Soil sampling has identified zones of significant lithium, caesium and tantalum anomalism over the Dove, Mammoth and Vulture pegmatites as well as new target areas. Lithium-in-soil values range from below detection to a maximum of 510ppm Li.
- Mapping has further expanded the prospective LCT pegmatite swarm and identified new promising pegmatite targets, expanding the priority exploration area to ~2km by 2km.
- Additional claim staking has added 148 new lode mining claims to the Wickenburg Project. The new claims cover newly identified pegmatites as well as pegmatites mapped by the Arizona Geological Survey.

Patriot Lithium Limited ("**Patriot**", "**PAT**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on the progress of exploration activities at its 100% owned Wickenburg Project in Arizona, USA.

Patriot CEO and MD Mr Nicholas Vickery commented:

"It is very encouraging to see positive signs from early exploration activities on the Wickenburg Project. The pegmatite trends identified during the previous reconnaissance work have now been verified by these excellent rock chip and soil sampling results. Our consistent strategy has been to discover high-grade hard rock lithium deposits, through modern and systematic exploration techniques, and the Wickenburg Project has started strongly. We look forward to following these promising results with drilling, which is due to commence imminently."

[1] The Company cautions that these samples were selectively taken from outcropping spodumene crystals strictly to confirm lithium contents within weathered samples. The samples are not considered representative of the exposed or any other portion of the Dove West pegmatite nor its overall grade.

Rock chip sampling and geochemistry

A total of 35 rock chip samples have been collected at the Wickenburg Project as part of the Company's Phase 1 geochemical survey, including three spodumene samples that were taken from weathered pegmatite in the historic Dove pegmatite mine (Figure 1).

The spodumene samples were collected from the 'Main Pit' area with two of the samples representing spodumene crystals exposed in the pit walls and one of the samples representing spodumene crystals from the mine dump (Figure 2). The purpose of this selective sampling was primarily to confirm the grade of the visible spodumene mineralisation and verify that the visually identified spodumene crystals are indeed spodumene. All three samples were assayed at ALS Vancouver in North Vancouver, Canada (see Appendix 1 for details). As summarised in Table 1, the spodumene assay results range from 3.72% to 5.88% Li_2O[2] with the highest value originating from the least weathered and the lowest value from the most weathered spodumene sample. The results are considered significant given that the weathering of spodumene is known to result in an often-severe loss of lithium content.

Table 1. *Spodumene assay results, 'Main Pit' area, historic Dove pegmatite mine.*

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Description	Li (%)[3]	Li_2O (%)[4]
DoveW-01	340695.06	3749595.21	Moderately weathered spodumene crystals; northern pit	2.60	5.59
DoveW-03	340698.73	3749585.68	Strongly weathered (rotten) spodumene crystals; southern pit	1.73	3.72
DoveW-07	340707.21	3749592.92	Relatively fresh spodumene crystals; main dump	2.73	5.88

Spodumene sample DoveW-01 was split and also submitted for X-ray diffraction (XRD) to Prescott Petrographics, LLC, a laboratory in Prescott, Arizona. Based on the XRD results, the laboratory concluded that sample DoveW-01 is a good match for spodumene with small amounts of albite and muscovite also present in the sample (Table 2). A small amount of spodumene was also confirmed in sample #252067 (Figure 3a), collected for XRD from the northernmost mapped outcrop of the Dove West pegmatite and analysed at SGS Canada in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada. Together, the two XRD results suggest that the Dove West pegmatite could be mineralised along much, or all, of its mapped strike length of ~440m.

Table 2. *X-ray diffraction (XRD) results, Dove West pegmatite.*

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Description	Result
DoveW-01	340695.06	3749595.21	Moderately weathered spodumene crystals; Dove 'Main Pit'	Spodumene confirmed
252067	340793.90	3749928.90	Relatively fresh, green spodumene crystals	Spodumene confirmed

The bulk of the rock chip samples for multi-element analysis (n = 31) were collected from strongly weathered pegmatite outcrops along the Dove and Mammoth pegmatite trends and from other pegmatites located within the Wickenburg Project (Figure 3). The samples were assayed at SGS Canada in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada (see Appendix 1 for details). Lithium-in-rock chip assays obtained from these samples range from below detection to a maximum of 1.35% Li_2O. Lithium and associated multi-element assay data for these samples are presented in Appendix 2.

[2] The Company cautions that these samples were selectively taken from outcropping spodumene crystals strictly to confirm lithium contents within weathered samples. The samples are not considered representative of the exposed or any other portion of the Dove West pegmatite nor its overall grade.
[3] Lithium percentages are rounded to two decimal places.
[4] Li_2O% was calculated from Li% using a standard conversion factor of 2.153.

Figure 1. *Historic Dove pegmatite mine. View from the 'Lower Cut' towards the 'Main Pit' and mine dump in the south.*

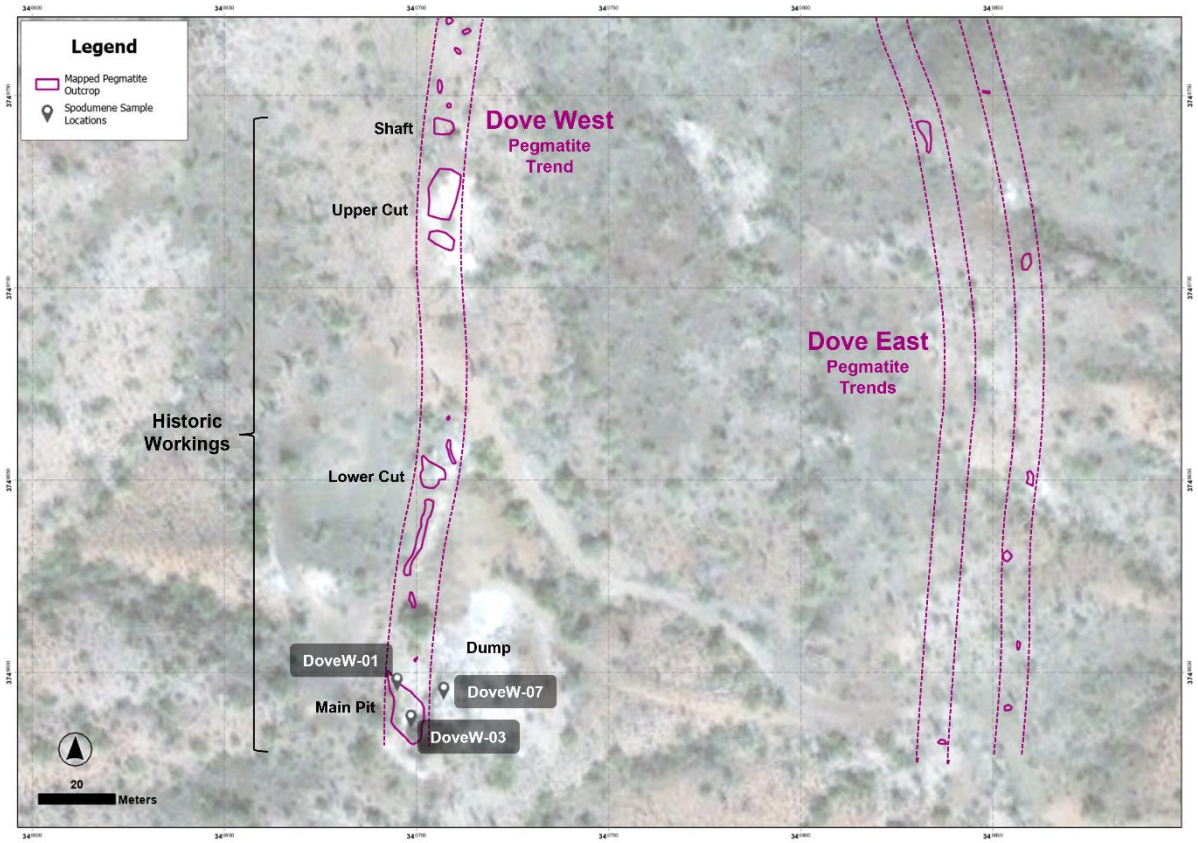

Figure 2. *Location of spodumene samples collected from the Dove West pegmatite exposed in the 'Main Pit' area of the historic Dove pegmatite mine.*

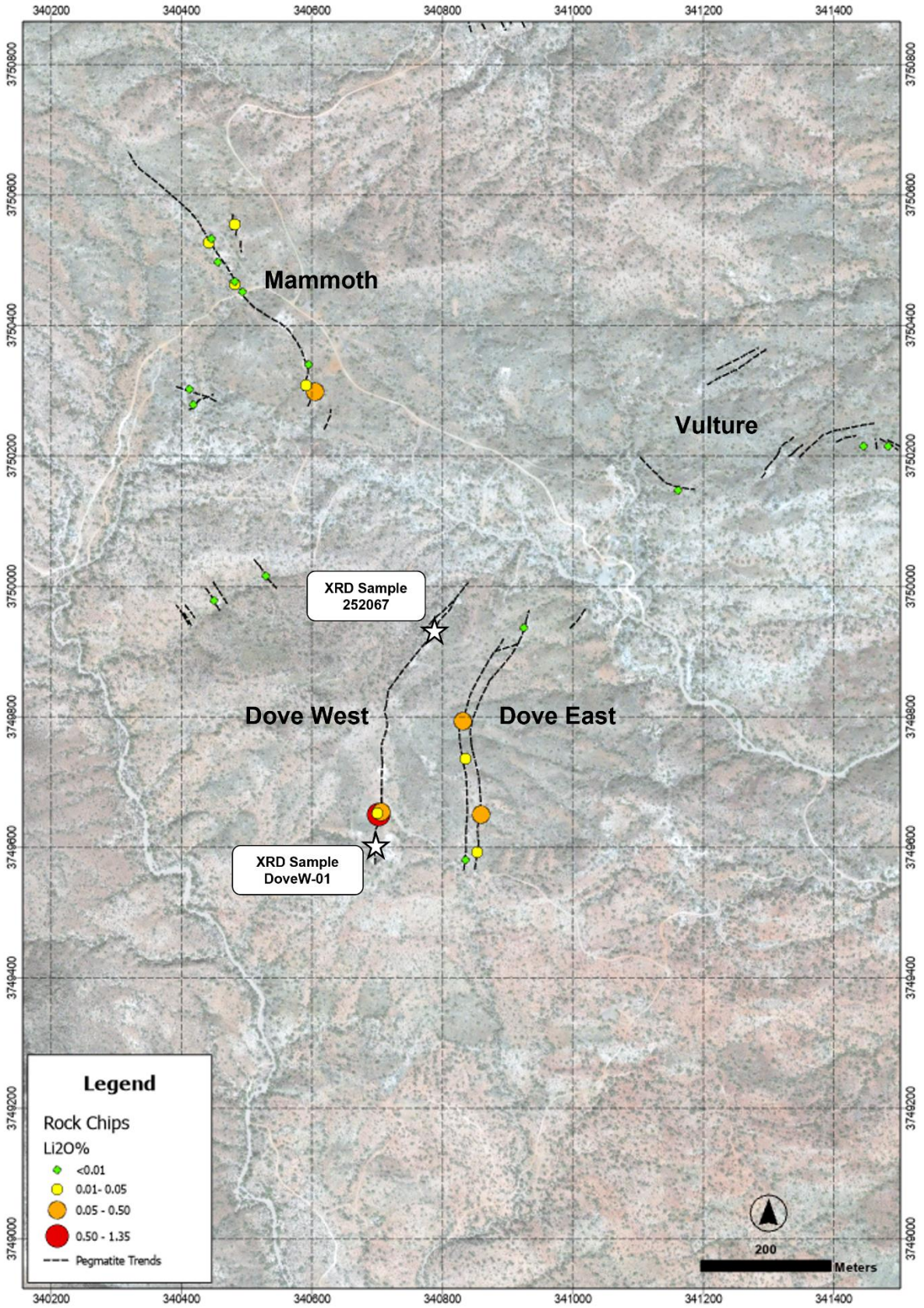

Figure 3a. *Phase 1 lithium-in-rock chip assay results for the Dove, Mammoth and Vulture pegmatite trends. Also shown are the locations of XRD samples DoveW-01 and 252067.*

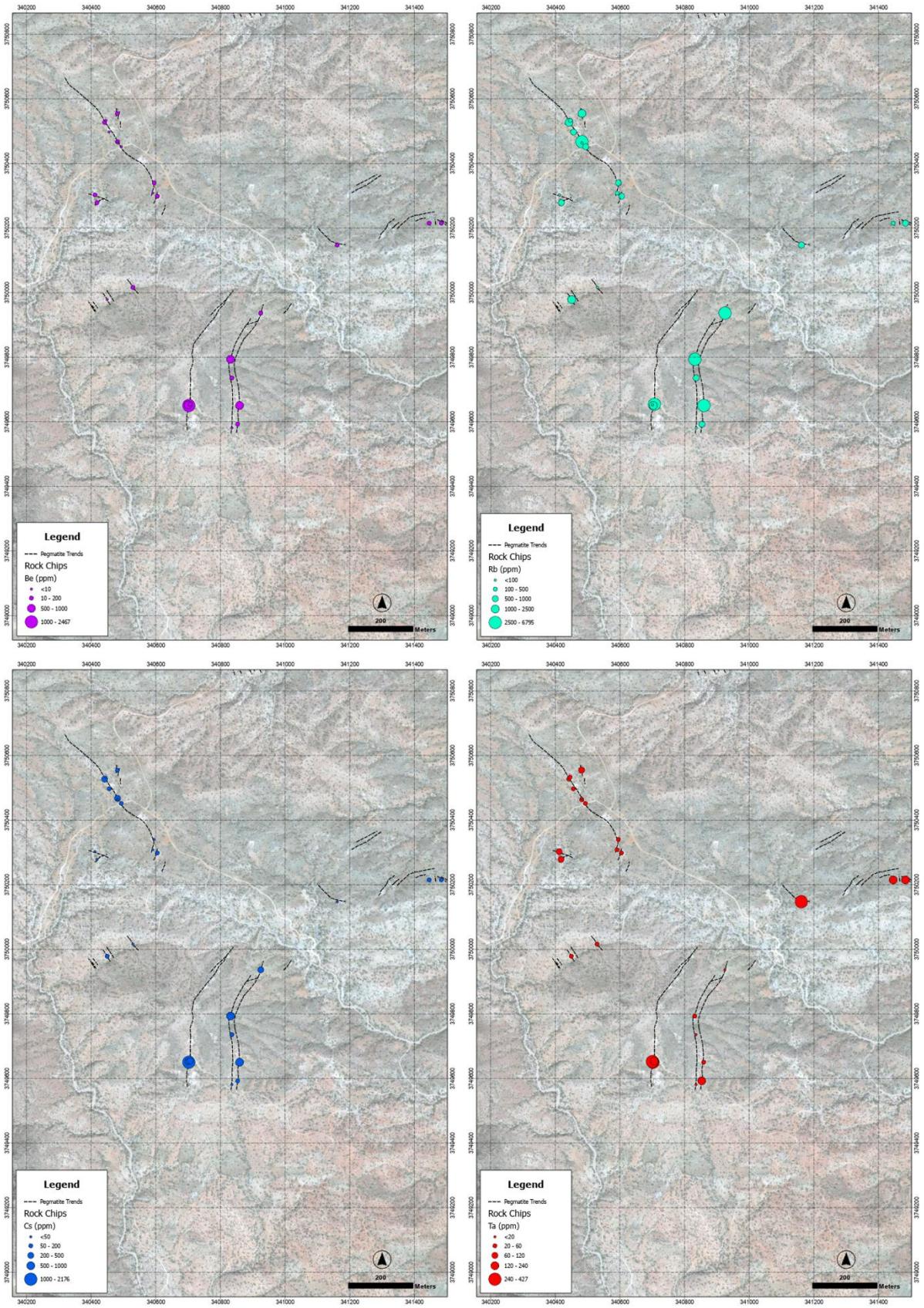

Figure 3b. *Phase 1 beryllium-, rubidium, caesium- and tantalum-in-rock chip assay results for the Dove, Mammoth and Vulture pegmatite trends.*

Anomalous lithium assays (≥0.01% Li_2O) are mainly associated with outcrops along the Dove West, Dove East and Mammoth pegmatite trends (Figure 3a), although one anomalous assay was returned from a newly identified pegmatite swarm at the Cholla target (Figure 4a) and another one from a pegmatite outcrop 1.2km south of Dove East. Only three samples were collected from pegmatites at the Vulture target, none of which returned any anomalous lithium results. Rock chip samples that are anomalous with respect to lithium typically also exhibit anomalous lithium-indicator geochemistry (Figure 3b), with up to 2,467ppm Be, 2,176ppm Cs, 6,795ppm Rb, 224ppm ppm Nb, 427ppm Ta and 642ppm Sn (Appendix 2). Overall, the anomalous geochemical assemblage confirms the widespread occurrence of LCT pegmatites at the Wickenburg Project.

Soil sampling and geochemistry

A total of 1,159 soil samples have been collected over the Dove and Mammoth LCT pegmatite trends using a set of grid system designs. The soil samples were assayed at SGS Canada in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada (see Appendix 1 for details). Lithium assay results from the soil samples range from below detection up to a maximum of 510 ppm Li.

Assays from the Company's maiden soil sampling program define a ~450m long and up to 70m wide zone of lithium and associated multi-element anomalism over the Dove West pegmatite, a ~410m long and up to 30m wide zone of lithium and associated multi-element anomalism over the Dove East pegmatite and a ~400m long and up to 100m wide zone of lithium and associated multi-element anomalism over the Mammoth pegmatite (Figure 4a). Along these three trends, anomalous lithium-in-soils (≥60ppm Li) is typically associated with anomalous caesium (>15ppm) and tantalum (>10ppm) (Figure 4b).

In addition to the above, soils along the Dove West pegmatite are also strongly anomalous with respect to beryllium (up to 81ppm), rubidium (up to 716ppm) and niobium (up to 79ppm). A possible, albeit at this stage highly speculative, explanation for the spatial distribution of the observed multi-element anomalism is that the Dove West pegmatite, in contrast to other nearby pegmatites, is exposed at or close to the spodumene zone, which outcrops in the historic Dove pegmatite mine (see ASX release dated 2 March 2023).

Lithium-in-soil anomalism (≥60ppm and up to 118ppm Li) has also been recorded over the western fringe of the Vulture pegmatite swarm, which is only partially covered by the Phase 1 soil survey, and in an area ~500m northeast of the Mammoth pegmatite, which is coincident with a series of poorly outcropping, typically narrow pegmatites referred to as the Cholla pegmatite swarm (Figure 4a).

Mapping

Ongoing mapping and prospecting activities at the Wickenburg Project have identified new promising pegmatite targets such as Cholla and Section One (Figure 5), expanding the current priority exploration area from ~1.0km by 1.2km to ~2.0km by 2.0km. As for most of the Wickenburg pegmatites, the newly identified pegmatites are poorly exposed at surface, strongly weathered and most appear to be <1m wide. The Section One pegmatites, however, have apparent widths of up to 5m and form closely spaced pegmatite outcrops covering areas of up to ~200m by 130m.

As illustrated by certain LCT pegmatites such as Liontown Resources' (ASX: LTR) Kathleen Valley deposit in Western Australia, swarms of thin, finger-like pegmatites can coalesce into a thicker spodumene zone at depth.

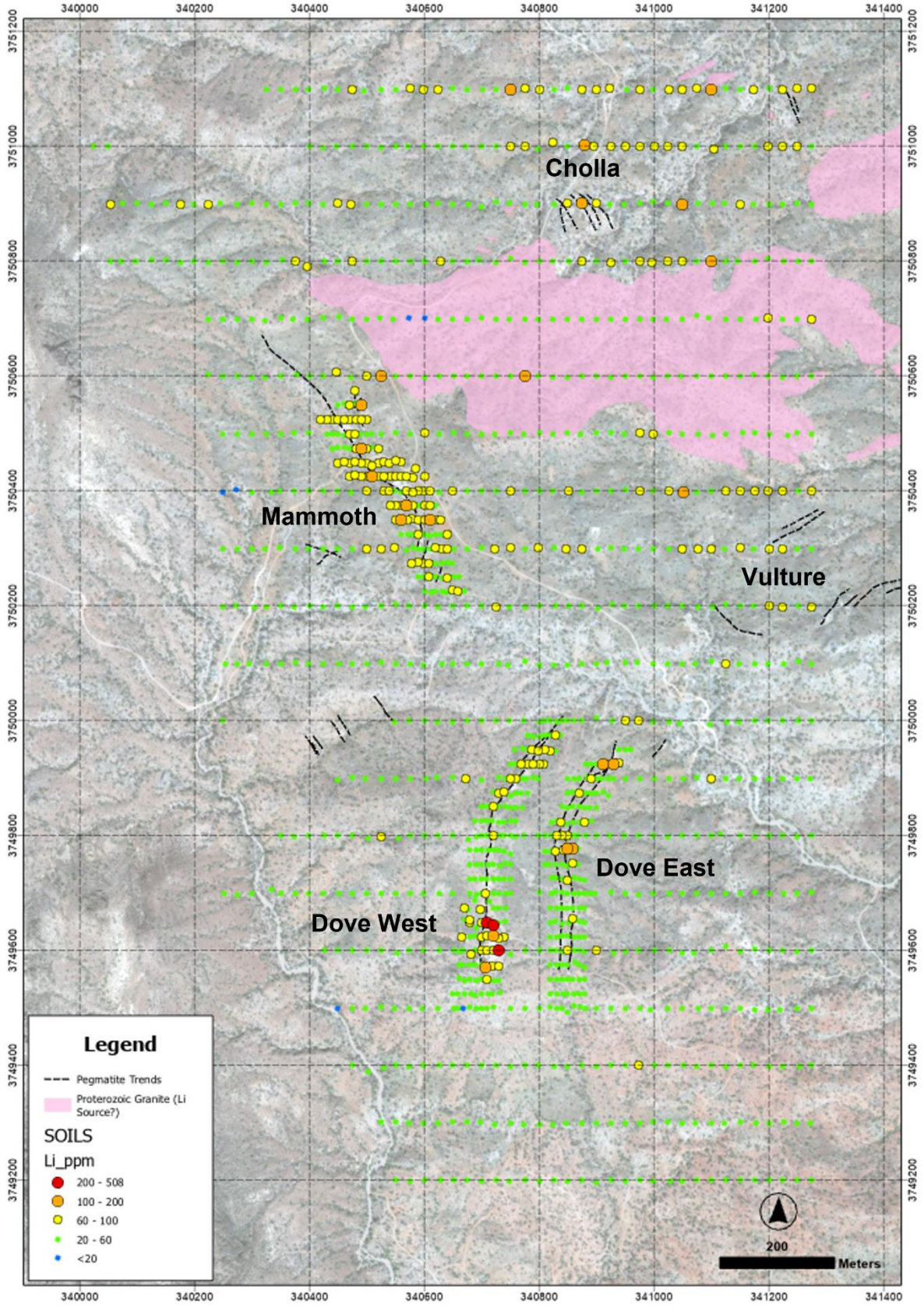

Figure 4a. *Lithium-in-soil assay results from the Phase 1 geochemistry survey over the Dove, Mammoth and Vulture pegmatite trends.*

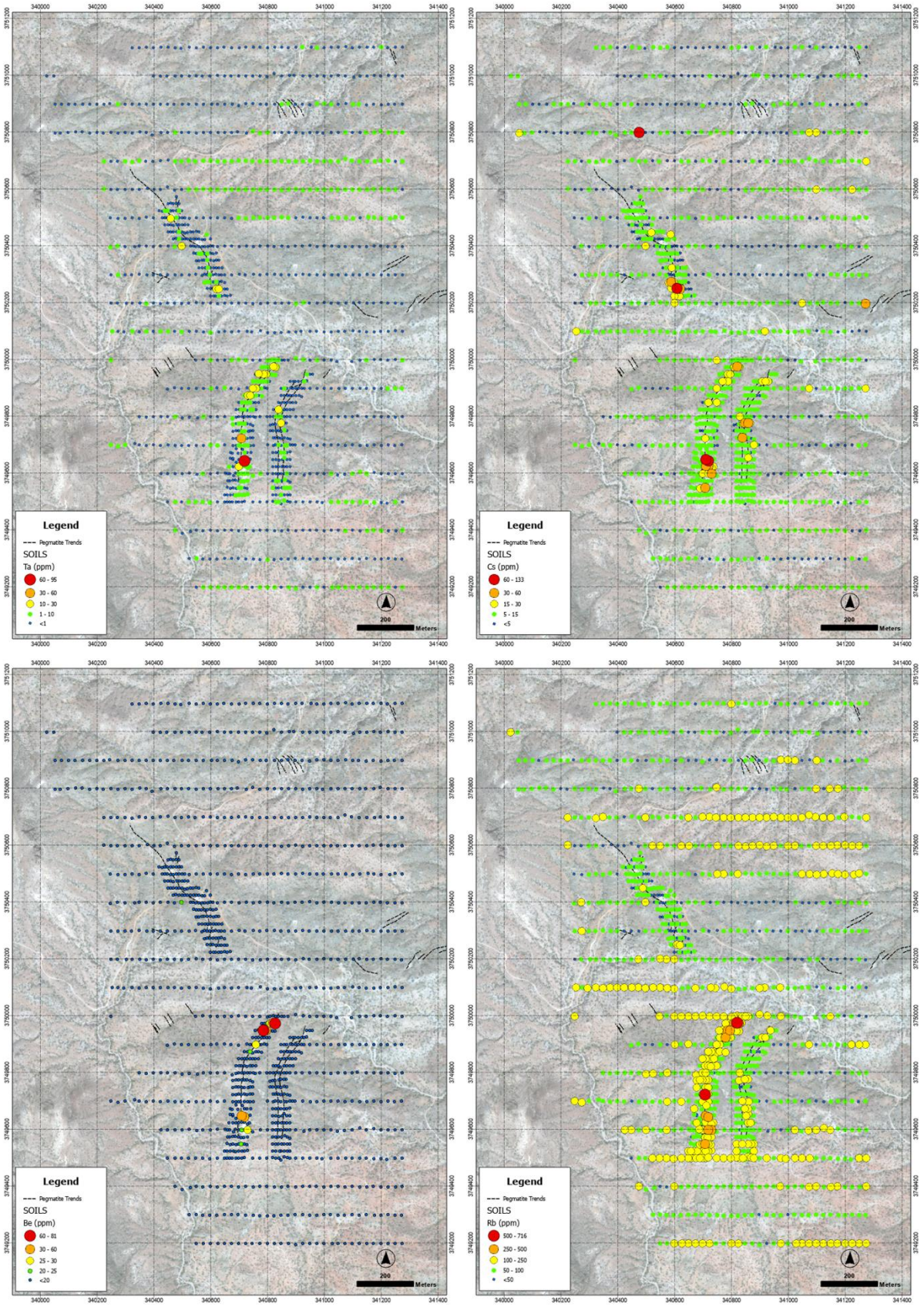

Figure 4b. *Tantalum-, caesium-, beryllium- and rubidium-in-soil assay results from the Phase 1 geochemistry survey over the Dove, Mammoth and Vulture pegmatite trends.*

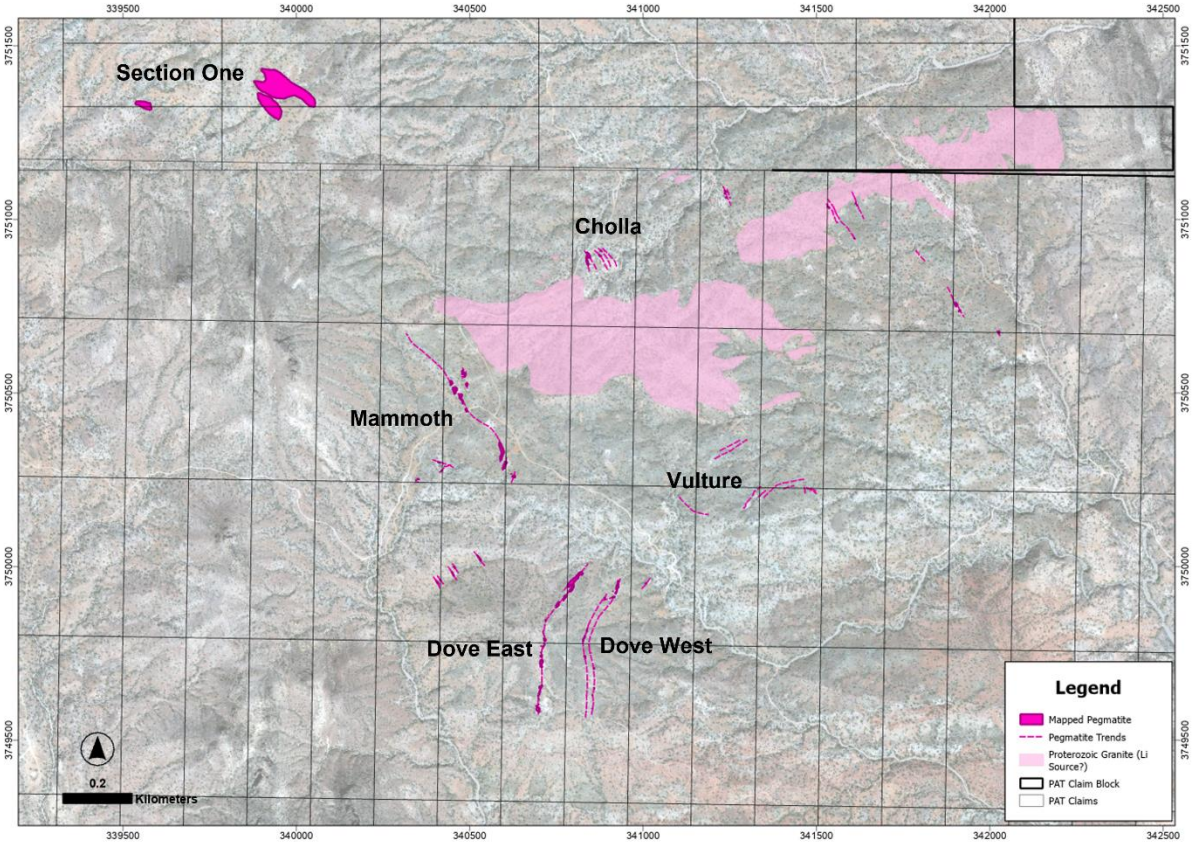

Figure 5. *Map illustrating the pegmatite systems mapped to date at the Wickenburg Project, covering an area of 2km by 2km. The map also shows a Proterozoic granite, which could be a potential lithium source granite. Note: The Section One pegmatite target outlines areas of closely spaced pegmatites that are yet to be mapped in more detail.*

Additional claim staking

Additional claim staking has added 148 new unpatented lode mining claims or ~12km^2 (~3,043 acres) to the existing 347 unpatented lode mining claims (~28km^2 or ~6,940 acres) comprising the Wickenburg Project (Figure 6). The new claims cover newly identified pegmatites (e.g., Section One pegmatite swarm) as well as pegmatites previously mapped by the Arizona Geological Survey (AZGS).

Forwards plans

Given the success of the Phase 1 soil geochemical survey, PAT is planning a follow-up Phase 2 infill and extension survey designed to better define lithium anomalism identified over parts of the Vulture and Cholla pegmatite swarms, which present key exploration targets. Additional systematic rock chip sampling will also be undertaken in key target areas as well as in tandem with ongoing prospecting and mapping activities.

In addition, the Company is awaiting results of a recent, detailed ground gravity survey across the Dove and Mammoth trends, designed to better constrain subsurface pegmatite targets along the Dove and Mammoth trends. Results from a hyperspectral remote sensing survey, designed to map minerals related to LCT pegmatites, are expected to become available in the coming weeks as well.

The Company will continue to update shareholders as results become available and is looking forward to commencement of its maiden drilling program, which is imminent and will be detailed in a separate announcement.

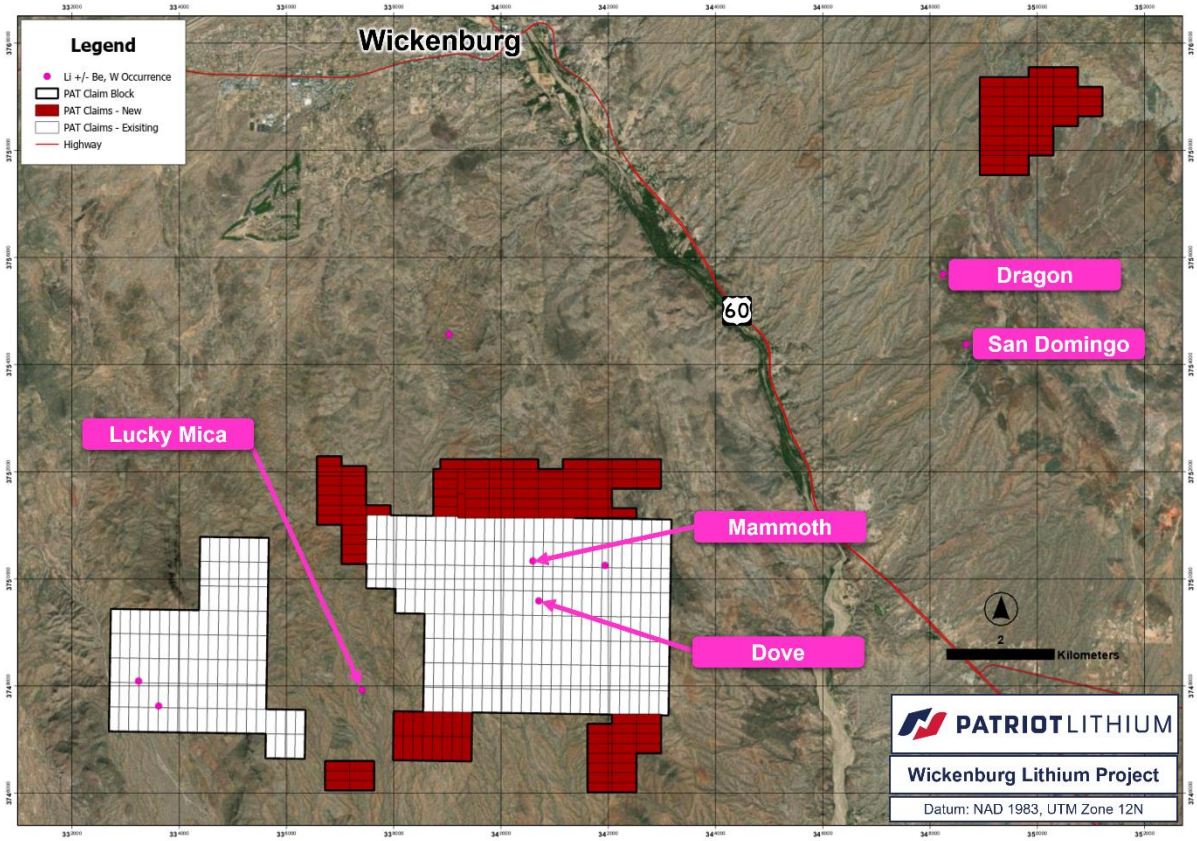

Figure 6. *Map showing PAT's enlarged Wickenburg Project. Newly staked unpatented lode mining claims are shown in red.*

Wickenburg Project: Background information

The Wickenburg Project, 100% owned by PAT, is located in the Pegmatite Belt of Arizona, USA, ~8km south of Wickenburg and 75km northeast of Phoenix (Figure 7).

First pass field work by the Company in early 2023 revealed two lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites at the Dove target, both exhibiting potential for spodumene mineralisation (see ASX release dated 7 February 2023). Subsequent mapping showed that the Dove West and Dove East pegmatites can be traced along strike for at least ~430m and have apparent widths of up to ~15m. The mapping also identified additional pegmatite clusters at Mammoth and Vulture that together with Dove cover an area of at least 1.0km by 1.2km (Figure 8).

Most of the pegmatites are poorly exposed at surface and appear to be narrow with average widths of less than 1m. However, as illustrated by certain LCT pegmatites such as Liontown Resources' (ASX: LTR) Kathleen Valley deposit in Western Australia, thin, finger-like pegmatites can coalesce into a thicker spodumene zone at depth (see ASX release dated 2 March 2023).

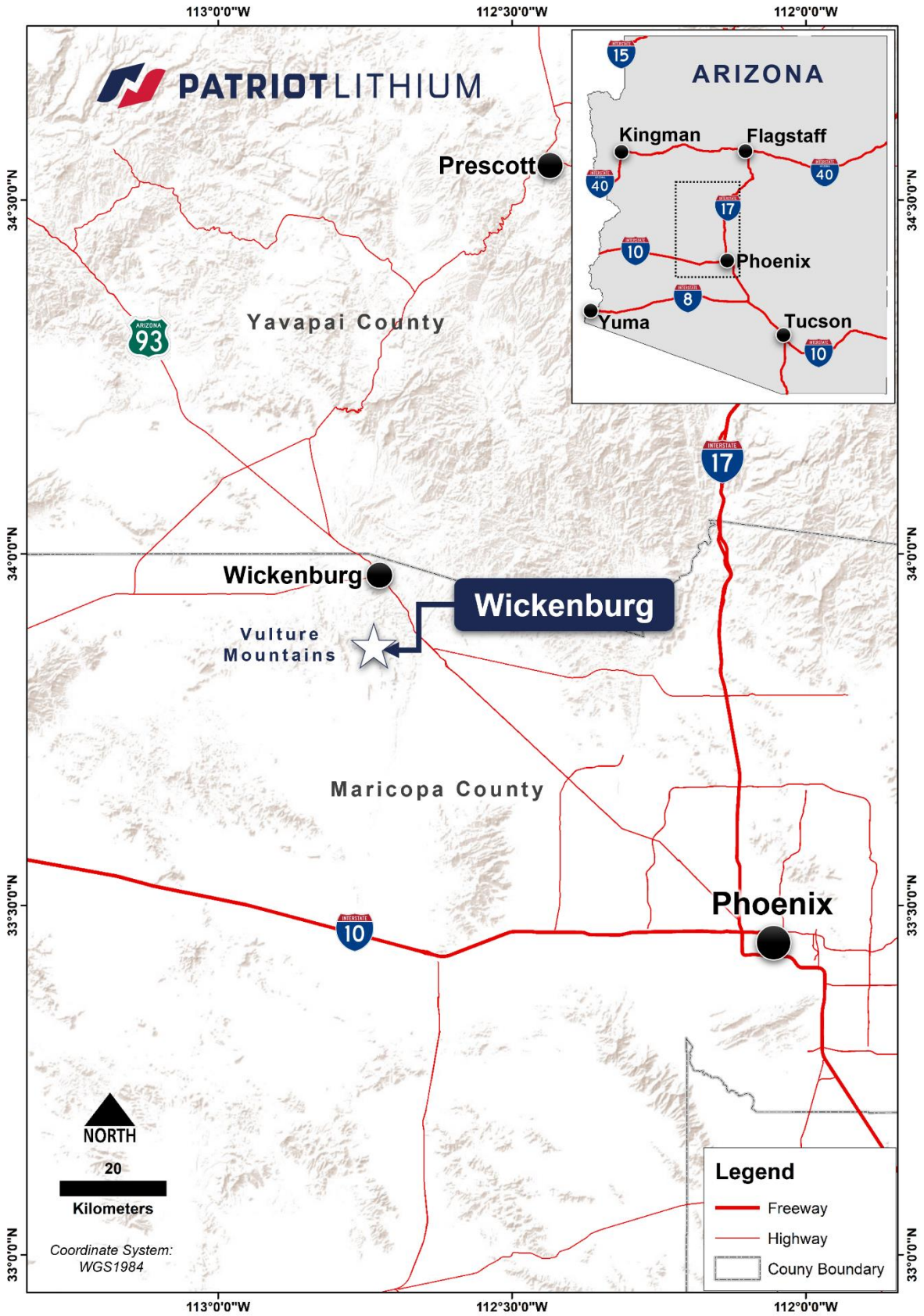

Figure 7. *Location of PAT's Wickenburg Project, Maricopa County, Arizona.*

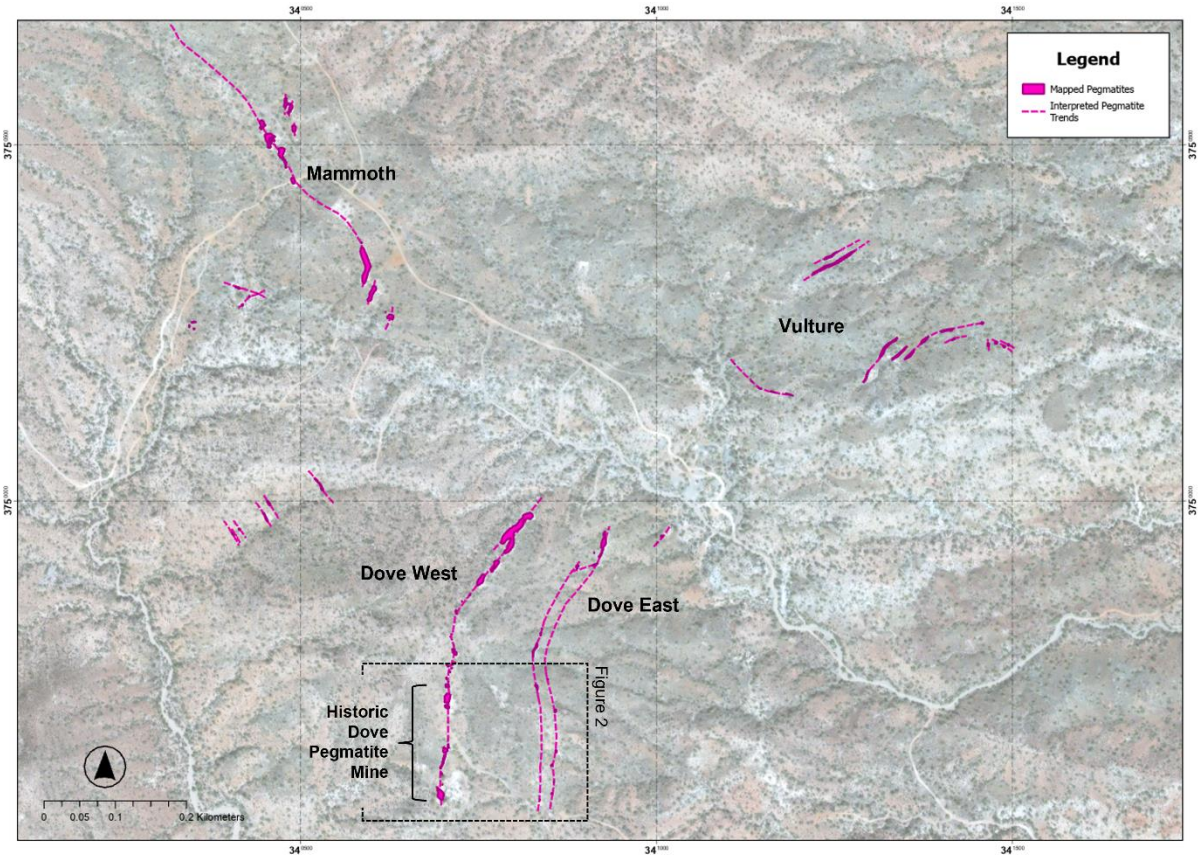

Figure 8. *Wickenburg pegmatite trends as mapped in March 2023. Also shown is the location of the historic Dove pegmatite mine. Box indicates area shown in Figure 2.*

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

ENDS

For more information, please contact:

Nicholas Vickery
Patriot Lithium Limited
+61 8 9322 7600

Jonathan van Hazel
Citadel-MAGNUS
+61 411 564 969

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 Persons' Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and conclusions derived by Dr Oliver Kreuzer and Mr David Johnson. Mr Ralph Porter has reviewed the content and the rock and soil geochemical results presented.

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.

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.

The information in this announcement that relates to the rock and soil geochemical results within this document has been reviewed by Mr Ralph Porter, a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd. Mr Porter is a professional geoscientist and Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#4836) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which has been 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 Porter consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this 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 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.*	• Rock chip sampling by Patriot Lithium Limited (**Patriot** or the **Company**) of outcropping pegmatites at the Company's Wickenburg Project, Arizona, is being conducted in conjunction with a mapping program. The mapping and sampling are ongoing. Samples are being collected from outcrop using a hammer. Sample locations are being recorded by handheld GPS. Upon conclusion of the current program, the rock chip samples will be submitted to a laboratory for geochemical analysis. The purpose of collecting the rock chip samples is to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float. • Soil samples were collected by Rangefront Mining Services (**Rangefront**). Around 500 g of material sieved to -4# (-1/4 inch) was collected from the C horizon (below organic matter), at least 20 cm below surface. This material was later dried and sieved to -80# in the lab.
	• *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 rock chip samples is to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float. Therefore, the samples are biased towards mineralised samples 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 Wickenburg Project.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Spodumene ($LiAlSi_2O_6$) 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 Dove Pegmatite are up to 60 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		content.
	• *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.*	• Mineralised lithium-caesium-tantalum (**LCT**) pegmatite is heterogenous on a macro scale: Spodumene crystals are frequently >30 cm long and sometimes occur as clusters and in zones/domains up 1 metre wide. Only bulk samples can be truly representative. The aim of the sampling currently underway is to confirm the tenor of the lithium mineralisation.
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. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
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. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
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. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Not applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Samples were prepared using industry standard techniques: Coarse crush, followed by riffle split to produce sample for pulverising and homogenisation. Samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		submitted to SGS Canada in Burnaby BC, an ISO-certified lab. • Soil samples were dried at 60°C and screened to -80# (180µm).
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Not applicable.
	• *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 extreme inhomogeneity of LCT pegmatites. However, the size of rock chip 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 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.*	• Samples were submitted to SGS Canada, an ISO-certified lab. Quality control samples (blanks and standards) were inserted into the sample sequence every ten samples for rocks and every 20 samples for soils.
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 drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Sample location data are recorded on the geologist's field tablet and downloaded to CSV files containing sample numbers, coordinates and descriptions for upload to a database and pairing with assay data uploaded from certificates supplied by the lab.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Coordinates of samples are recorded using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of about 2 m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used for the Wickenburg Project is NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Handheld 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.*	• Rock samples were taken where pegmatite is exposed, not on a regular grid. • Soil samples were collected on a 100 m x 25 m grid over most of the area of interest, with sampling at 25 m x 10 m spacing over the areas where pegmatite had been mapped.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable as no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been determined.
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.*	• Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	• *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. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Rock samples are stored in the geologist's utility vehicle and in the garage at the Chief Operating Officer's residence until sent by courier to the sample prep lab. These measures are adequate to ensure that the samples are not tampered. • Soil samples were photographed, packaged in plastic rice bags and transported to the Rangefront warehouse in Elko NV until sent by courier to the SGS Canada lab in Burnaby BC.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were conducted given the early-stage nature of the reported exploration activity.

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.*	• The tenure within which the Company's Wickenburg Project is located consists of 347 unpatented mining lode claims on US Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (**BLM**). The claimant is New Energy Metals (US) Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Patriot Lithium Ltd. Details about the claims are provided in the Company's Quarterly Activities Report for the Period ending 31 December 2022 (Patriot ASX Release dated 31 January 2023).
	• *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.*	• Claims are renewed annually upon payment to the BLM Management of the prescribed annual maintenance fees. Provided the fees are paid on time, renewal is automatic and no administrative decision is involved. Obtaining permits to conduct ground-disturbing activities involves consultation with the relevant Federal bureau (in this case, BLM) and may require environmental and archaeological surveys, etc.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Prospecting and small-scale pegmatite mining have 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, https://library.azgs.arizona.edu/item/ADMM-1552433708600-431).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pegmatite field are ~11 km to the northeast. LCT pegmatites constitute the main exploration target at the Wickenburg 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	• *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. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
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.*	• Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no data aggregation has been conducted by Patriot.
	• *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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 has been conducted 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 has been conducted 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 has been conducted 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 has been conducted 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.*	• Patriot's Wickenburg Project is at the earliest stages of exploration. Preliminary results highlighted herein are being used to guide exploration and to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float.
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,*	• Not applicable at this stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• A detailed ground gravity survey has recently been completed and a small drilling program has been planned to test for continuity of lithium mineralization beneath the Dove historic workings. Results from this work will be used to plan a more extensive drilling program.
	• *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

APPENDIX 2: ROCK CHIP ASSAY & XRD RESULTS

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li (ppm)	Li (%)	Li2O (%)	Be (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	K (%)	Nb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Description
252056	340606.64	3750299.20	1271.00	0.13	0.27	36.00	66.80	1.40	70.00	512.00	43.00	44.80	Muscovite-tourmaline pegmatite
252065	340708.77	3749656.75	1053.00	0.11	0.23	13.00	268.00	1.80	73.00	3067.00	73.00	221.00	Pegmatite grab sample from mine waste dump
252078	341447.28	3750217.14	16.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	75.10	0.60	34.00	369.00	22.00	131.00	Tourmaline pegmatite grab sample from mine waste dump
252079	341485.95	3750216.38	BD	BD	BD	23.00	91.20	0.90	48.00	597.00	28.00	194.00	Tourmaline pegmatite grab sample from mine waste dump
252057	340859.93	3749651.14	623.00	0.06	0.13	628.00	602.00	2.20	56.00	4565.00	62.00	43.90	Tourmaline-beryl pegmatite
252103	340495.00	3750454.00	25.00	0.00	0.01	7.00	86.40	1.60	48.00	639.00	14.00	43.90	Plagioclase-quartz-muscovite-potassium feldspar pegmatite
252069	340937.52	3748393.06	159.00	0.02	0.03	BD	5.60	2.00	1.00	69.50	BD	BD	Muscovite-beryl(?)-quartz-feldspar vein or pegmatite
252058	340837.31	3749736.82	62.00	0.01	0.01	35.00	85.80	1.00	3.00	812.00	14.00	3.40	Coarse quartz-muscovite-potassium feldspar pegmatite
252059	340833.02	3749795.91	688.00	0.07	0.15	501.00	670.00	3.50	13.00	6795.00	73.00	35.60	Coarse quartz-muscovite-potassium feldspar-tourmaline pegmatite
252063	340703.69	3749652.09	6278.00	0.63	1.35	2467.00	2176.00	1.50	194.00	1009.00	98.00	427.00	Spodumene-beryl pegmatite, spodumene deeply weathered (rotten)
252064	340701.81	3749654.28	210.00	0.02	0.05	952.00	364.00	0.10	224.00	43.00	8.00	279.00	Quartz-feldspar-tourmaline pegmatite
252077	340531.05	3750017.60	32.00	0.00	0.01	112.00	8.00	0.20	98.00	35.50	2.00	25.50	Feldspar-quartz pegmatite
252051	340482.65	3750556.97	115.00	0.01	0.02	195.00	176.00	3.00	98.00	2142.00	170.00	80.40	Coarse muscovite-tourmaline pegmatite
252052	340447.58	3750534.71	21.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.10	0.40	103.00	146.00	36.00	45.00	Muscovite-tourmaline pegmatite float
252075	340452.35	3749980.99	12.00	0.00	0.00	BD	102.00	4.00	64.00	1631.00	3.00	22.30	Pegmatite
252080	340419.82	3750280.93	BD	BD	BD	118.00	27.70	1.80	70.00	537.00	49.00	104.00	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite
252081	340413.00	3750304.56	26.00	0.00	0.01	30.00	1.00	BD	95.00	8.80	9.00	102.00	Quartz-feldspar-tourmaline pegmatite float
252082	341162.67	3750149.13	BD	BD	BD	49.00	31.60	2.20	48.00	606.00	31.00	411.00	Quartz-feldspar-muscovite-tourmaline pegmatite
252061	340836.12	3749582.54	15.00	0.00	0.00	BD	1.40	0.20	14.00	16.70	6.00	BD	Quartz-muscovite pegmatite
252062	340854.09	3749595.11	116.00	0.01	0.02	183.00	138.00	0.70	178.00	799.00	642.00	171.00	Muscovite pegmatite
252053	340458.00	3750499.59	10.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	50.50	1.60	61.00	638.00	43.00	25.30	Muscovite pegmatite
252054	340483.59	3750469.54	BD	BD	BD	11.00	271.00	6.80	14.00	2819.00	8.00	8.80	Muscovite pegmatite
252060	340925.91	3749939.00	24.00	0.00	0.01	39.00	237.00	2.20	14.00	2736.00	37.00	15.50	Coarse quartz-muscovite-potassium feldspar pegmatite
252101	333372.00	3747969.00	BD	BD	BD	6.00	2.60	5.60	47.00	128.00	2.00	20.20	Quartz-plagioclase pegmatite
252104	340443.00	3750529.00	155.00	0.02	0.03	34.00	211.00	2.60	102.00	1201.00	59.00	57.50	Quartz-plagioclase-tourmaline pegmatite
252105	340483.00	3750465.00	138.00	0.01	0.03	BD	6.50	0.30	91.00	81.40	9.00	47.50	Quartz-plagioclase pegmatite
252055	340592.39	3750309.76	51.00	0.01	0.01	10.00	23.90	1.40	57.00	420.00	21.00	39.40	Muscovite-tourmaline pegmatite
252073	341242.07	3751080.13	22.00	0.00	0.00	133.00	44.10	1.20	105.00	401.00	14.00	95.20	Quartz-feldspar-tourmaline pegmatite
252074	341535.25	3751036.86	100.00	0.01	0.02	BD	96.90	3.60	23.00	1195.00	13.00	24.60	Quartz-feldspar-tourmaline-muscovite pegmatite and float
252102	333406.00	3747983.00	BD	BD	BD	10.00	1.60	3.10	55.00	64.70	3.00	28.00	Quartz-plagioclase pegmatite
252107	340597.00	3750342.00	27.00	0.00	0.01	23.00	29.10	2.10	48.00	656.00	2.00	33.30	Quartz-plagioclase-muscovite pegmatite

BD = below detection; N/A = not applicable

APPENDIX 2: ROCK CHIP ASSAY & XRD RESULTS (CONTINUED)

Spodumene Samples						
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li (ppm)	Li (%)	Li2O (%)	Description
DoveW-01	340695.06	3749595.21	N/A	2.60	5.60	Moderately weathered spodumene crystals; northern pit (Main Pit, Dove pegmatite mine)
DoveW-03	340698.73	3749585.68	N/A	1.73	3.72	Strongly weathered (rotten) spodumene crystals; southern pit (Main Pit, Dove pegmatite mine)
DoveW-07	340707.21	3749592.92	N/A	2.73	5.88	Relatively fresh spodumene crystals; main dump (Main Pit, Dove pegmatite mine)

X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) Samples			
Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description
252076	340532.17	3750018.06	Relatively fresh pegmatite with green spodumene crystals
DoveW-01	340695.06	3749595.21	Moderately weathered spodumene crystals; northern pit (Main Pit, Dove pegmatite mine)