

2 March 2023

ASX: PAT

WICKENBURG EXPLORATION ALMOST TRIPLES DOVE PEGMATITE STRIKE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing mapping across the Wickenburg Project, Arizona, USA, has almost tripled the strike length of the Dove pegmatites.
- Exploration team has identified additional pegmatite outcrops in close proximity to the Dove lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites.
- Soil and rock chip sampling program on the Dove pegmatites is underway, with results expected within 10-12 weeks.
- Reconnaissance exploration on the Wickenburg Project has been highly encouraging and provides Patriot with critical data and targets ahead of a maiden drill program.

Patriot Lithium Limited ("**Patriot**", "**PAT**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an exploration update on the Wickenburg Project in Arizona, USA. Following the success of the first pass field work, which uncovered the Dove and Mammoth pegmatite targets (see ASX release dated 7 February 2023), Patriot immediately commenced a detailed mapping and sampling program of the Dove pegmatite system.

Three pegmatites have now been mapped at Dove that exhibit potential for spodumene mineralisation. Their surface expression can be traced along strike for at least ~440m at the Dove West pegmatite and ~430m at the Dove East pegmatites (Figures 1 and 2). The Dove West and East pegmatites are trending subparallel but are separated by ~90-120m. The apparent maximum width of the individual pegmatites is ~15m. A small pegmatite outcrop ~80m east of Dove East may represent a fourth, albeit poorly exposed pegmatite body of the Dove system.

Importantly, the continued on-ground success and follow-up mapping at Wickenburg has not only significantly extended the strike length at Dove but also identified numerous additional pegmatite clusters in the vicinity of the Dove and Mammoth pegmatite targets within an area of at least 1.0km by 1.2km. Most of these pegmatites, including those at the newly identified Vulture target, 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.

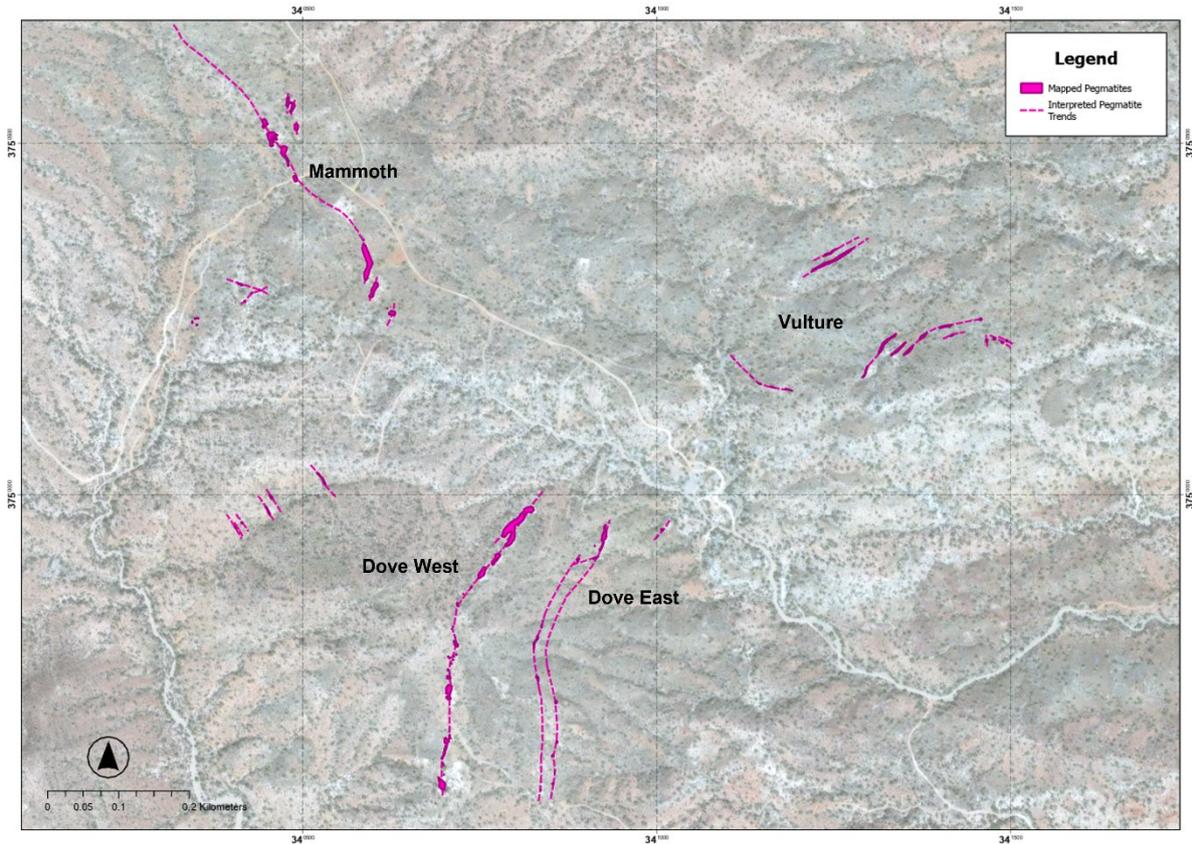


Figure 1. Dove, Mammoth and Vulture pegmatite targets at the Wickenburg Project, Arizona, USA. See Figures 5 and 6 for Project location.

Dove is proving to be an exciting target, consistent with historical descriptions by previous workers as an “extensive pegmatite dyke” with spodumene and lepidolite. The Dove LCT pegmatites (Figure 3) are strongly zoned, contain spodumene, including pink kunzite, lepidolite, green beryl and dark green tourmaline. The presence of these gem variety pegmatite minerals is further evidence for a spodumene-rich pegmatite system.

An initial rock chip sampling has been completed with samples now being prepared for submission to a laboratory for assaying. A soil sampling program at Dove and Mammoth is underway (Figure 4), with results expected within 10-12 weeks.

Once sampling results have been received and assessed, Patriot will select primary targets and obtain necessary permits ahead of a maiden drill program which is expected to commence in the second half of 2023.

Patriot Executive Director Matt Gauci commented:

“The early on-ground success at Wickenburg is promising and we are extremely pleased with the progress towards commencement of our maiden drill program. Through the excellent work of our exploration team, the Dove target has now almost tripled in size. At Dove spodumene minerals have been identified, indicating the potential presence of a lithium deposit.

“We have moved quickly since listing in December 2022, building the exploration team and commencing first pass field work, and are now looking forward to defining and drill testing priority targets at Wickenburg.

“Beyond the Wickenburg Project, once the winter snow clears, we will be commencing key reconnaissance programs across our Black Hills Projects in South Dakota and Wyoming and Ontario Projects in Canada. Like Wickenburg, we have several reconnaissance targets to assess prior to selecting drill targets. We are eager to follow up with drilling programs on these exciting lithium projects as soon as possible.

“2023 is shaping up to be a busy and exciting year for Patriot and its shareholders, as we add value to our exciting North American lithium project portfolio.”

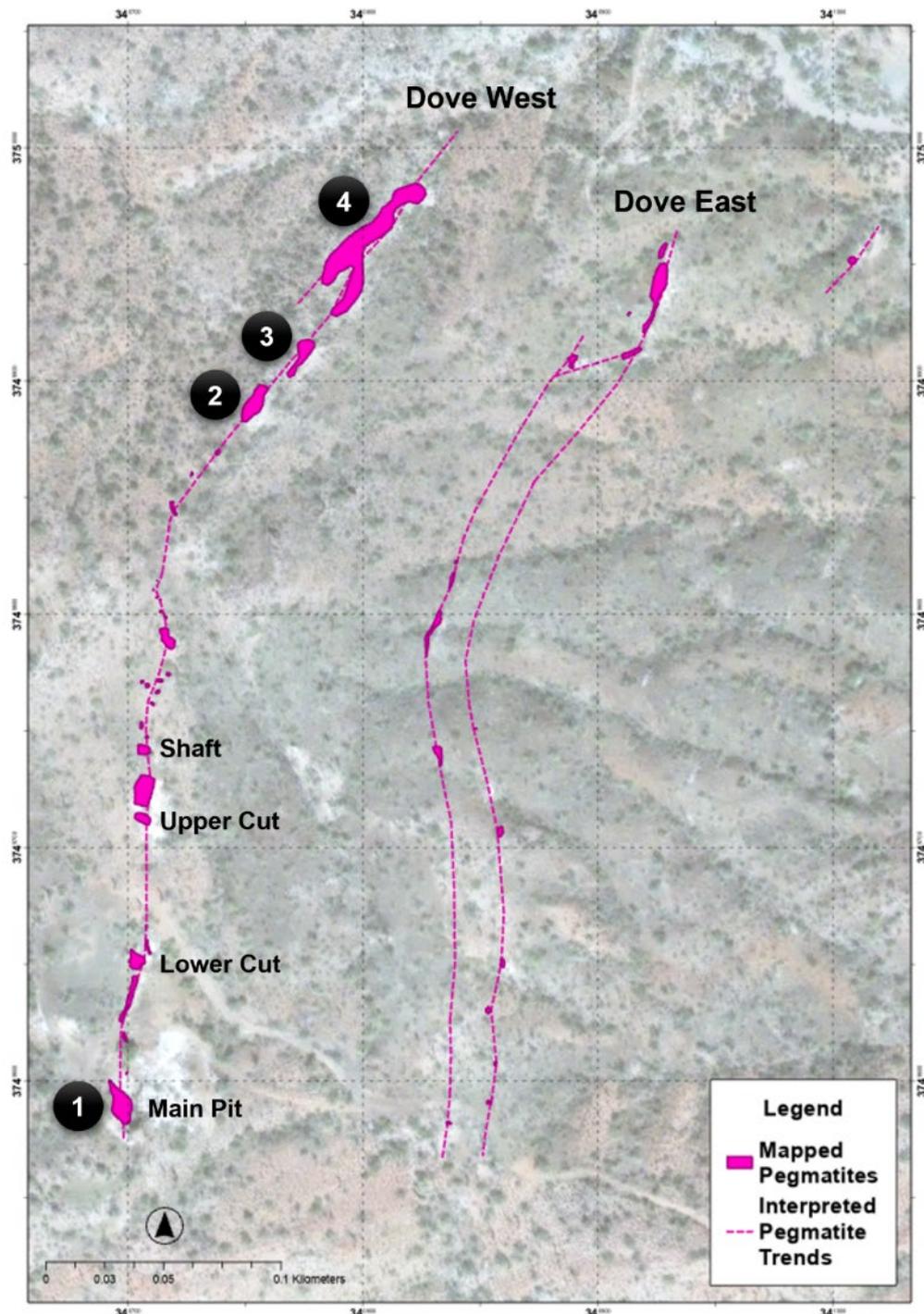


Figure 2. Dove pegmatites as mapped to date. Numbers 1-4 correspond to the localities of the photographs shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3a. Dove West pegmatite, view to the south over the Main Pit area (photo locality 1 in Figure 2).

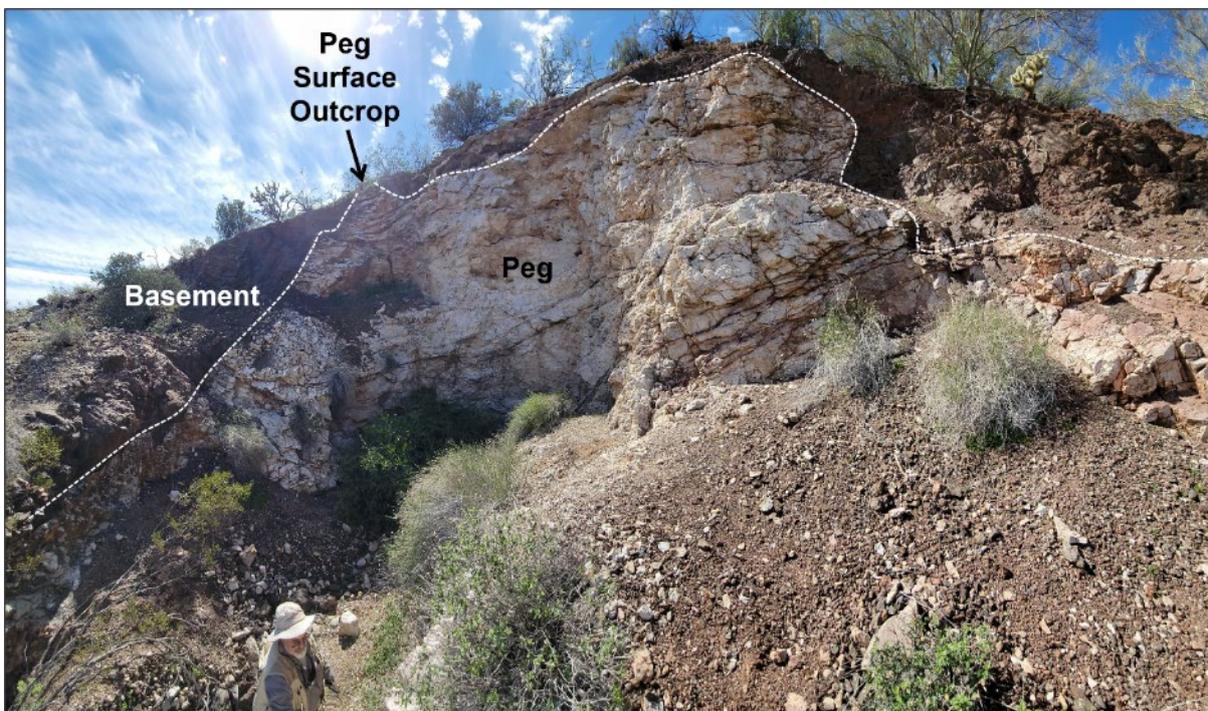


Figure 3b. Dove West pegmatite, Main Pit area. Note how the pegmatite body (Peg) is largely concealed under a cap of metamorphic basement rocks (Basement) with only a small portion of the pegmatite daylighting as surface outcrop (photo locality 1 in Figure 2).



Figure 3c. Dove West pegmatite, eastern side of Main Pit area. Contact between the metasedimentary basement ("Basement") and the Dove West pegmatite showing zonation from outer black tourmaline contact zone inwards to green beryl zone and inner spodumene zone (photo locality 1 in Figure 2).

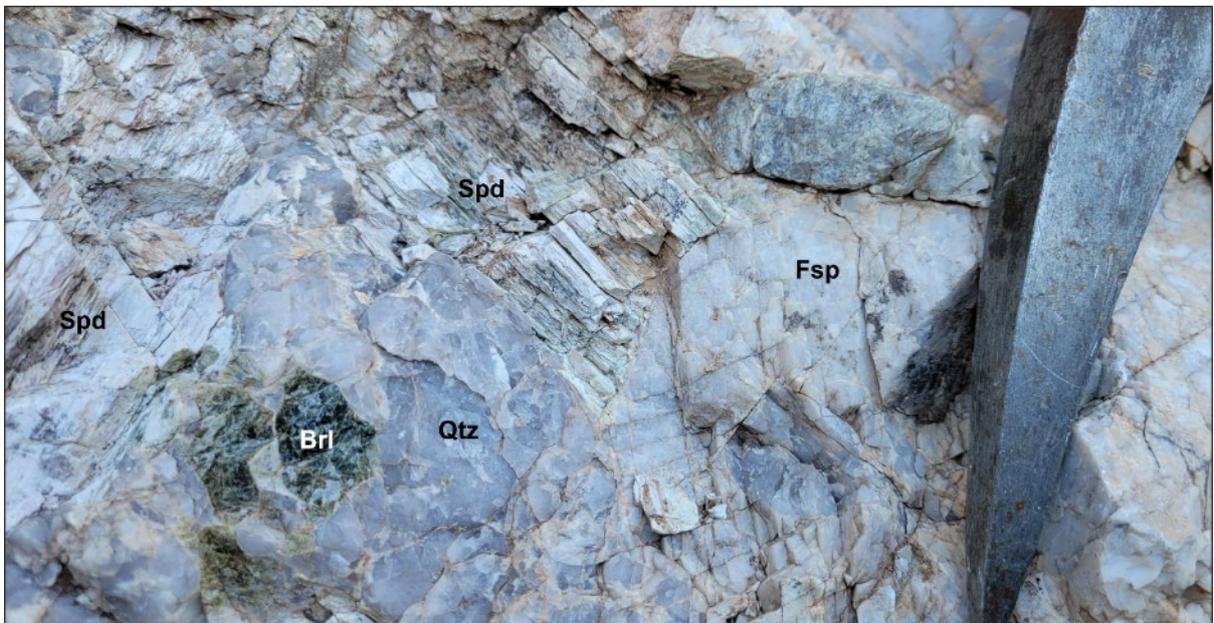


Figure 3d. Dove West pegmatite, Main Pit area. Detail of inner spodumene zone (photo locality 1 in Figure 2). Key to abbreviations: Spd = spodumene, Brl = beryl, Qtz = quartz, Fsp = feldspar.



Figure 3e. Spodumene (Spd) in strongly weathered, highly fractured and poorly preserved pegmatite outcrop (photo locality 2 in Figure 2).



Figure 3f. Pegmatite subcrop with green beryl (Brl) near the eastern margin of Dove West pegmatite (photo locality 3 in Figure 2).



Figure 3g. View to the south along strike of the Dove West pegmatite showing strongly weathered and fractured character (photo locality 4 in Figure 2). Apparent pegmatite width ~7m.



Figure 4. Soil sampling has commenced over the Dove and Mammoth pegmatite targets.

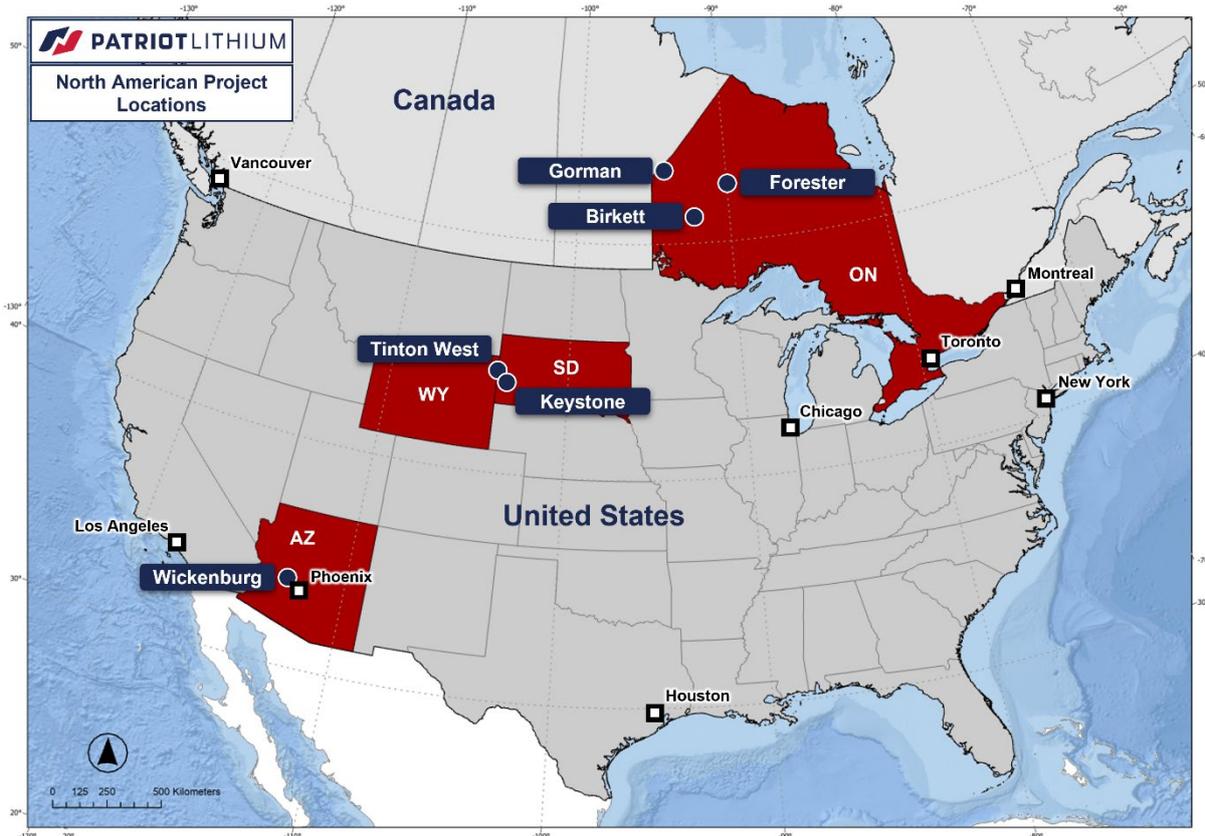


Figure 5. Locations of PAT's Projects in North America.

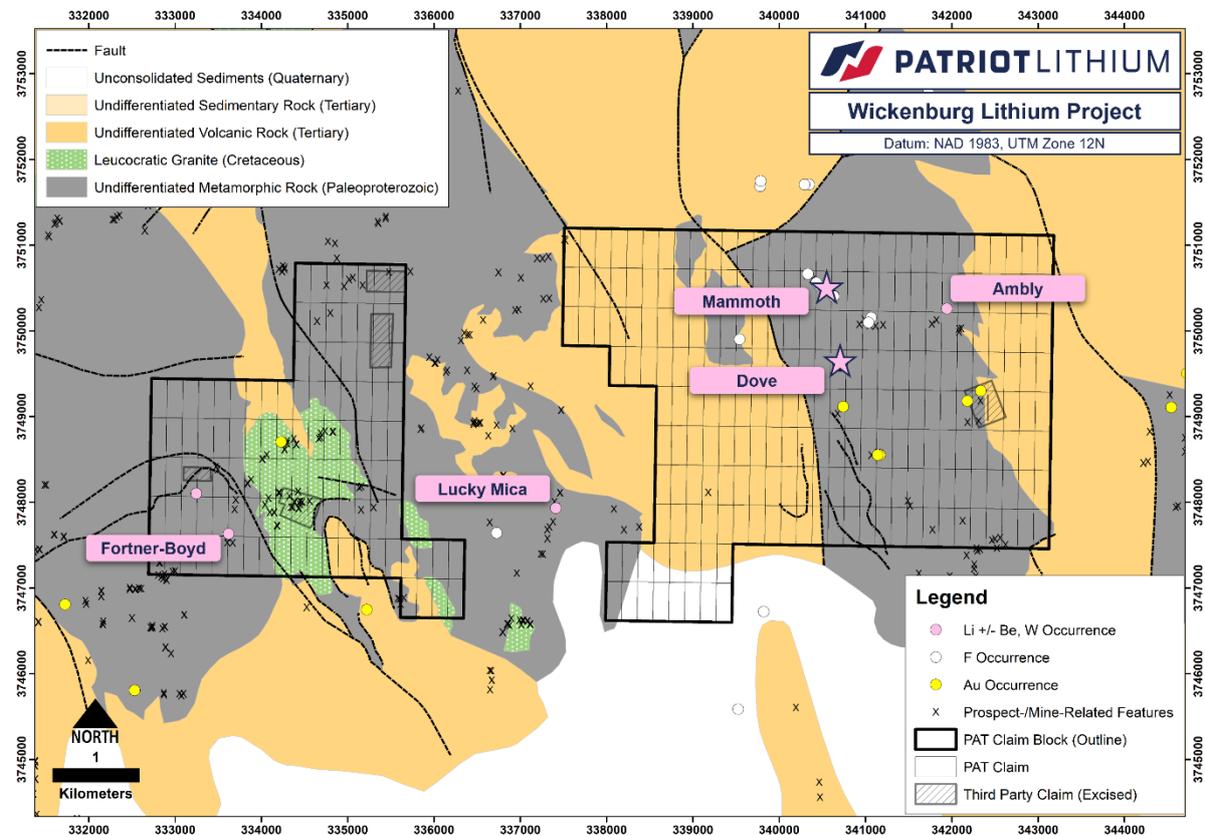


Figure 6. Locations of the Dove and Mammoth pegmatites, which are the focus of the current work program.

This announcement is authorised for ASX release by the Board.

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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 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 images of the spodumene crystals.

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 lithium prospectivity outlined within this document is based on information 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and soil samples is to establish the tenor of any mineralisation visible in outcrop and float. A soil sampling program has also commenced and is ongoing. The program comprises 1,165 samples, taken at 25 m x 100 m intervals over the bulk of the area, with 10 m x 25 m sampling across the mapped pegmatite trends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The purpose of collecting soil samples is to establish the geochemical signature of known pegmatites, including the amount of lateral dispersion of lithium and relevant

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pathfinder elements.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Dove Pegmatite are up to 60 cm long with the large size aiding visual identification.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are to be prepared using industry standard techniques: Coarse crush, followed by riffle split to produce sample for pulverising and homogenisation. Samples are to be submitted to ALS, an ISO-certified lab. Soil samples are taken from the C horizon (below organic material), at least 20cm below surface where possible. The soil is sieved in the field using a -4# (-1/4inch) screen, then dried and sieved using a -80# screen in the lab. About 500 g of soil is collected in the field, so that the final prepared sample yields sufficient fines.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no samples have been submitted to a laboratory.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as not appropriate for this early stage of reconnaissance exploration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Soil sampling parameters are those widely used in the exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		industry but have not been tested by orientation surveys in this locality.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are to be submitted to ALS, an ISO-certified lab. Quality control samples (blanks and standards) are to be inserted into the sample sequence every ten samples. A certified reference material is inserted into the series of soil samples submitted to the lab for every 20 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates of samples are recorded using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of about 2 m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used for the Wickenburg Project is NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handheld GPS accuracy (2 m) is adequate for reconnaissance stage exploration intended to establish the presence of a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralised system and plan follow-up drilling, trenching, etc.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are taken where pegmatite is exposed, not on a regular grid. Soil samples are taken at 25 m x 100 m intervals over the bulk of the area, with 10 m x 25 m sampling across the mapped pegmatite trends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been determined.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves have been determined.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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 c. 11 km to the northeast. LCT pegmatites constitute the main exploration target at the Wickenburg Project.</p>
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot. • Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no data aggregation has been conducted by Patriot.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no data aggregation has been conducted by Patriot. Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no data aggregation has been conducted by Patriot.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable. As of the date of this announcement, no drilling has been conducted by Patriot.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Soil sample assays are not directly indicative of the grade of underlying rock, due to effects such as leaching and lateral remobilization of soluble elements.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable at this stage
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping and rock chip sampling are ongoing but are nearing completion with respect of the current program. Soil sampling of the Dove and Mammoth pegmatites has commenced. The results of the mapping and sampling will be used to better constrain drill targets and plan a follow-up drill program.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable at this stage