ASX Announcement
18 November 2026

HIGH-GRADE GOLD AND SILVER RESULTS IDENTIFIED IN HISTORIC DRILLING AT GORMAN PROJECT

Patriot Resources Limited (ASX: PAT) (**"Patriot"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce that an internal desktop review of historical exploration data at its Gorman Project in north-western Ontario, Canada, has identified **significant gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralisation**. The mineralisation was intersected in diamond drilling completed by previous operators in 2010 and 2011. The review was undertaken as part of the Company's strategy to realise value from Gorman while it maintains its focus on the Tassa Silver-Gold Project in Peru. The review further indicates potential for Gorman as a gold-silver-lead-zinc prospect in addition to its lithium potential. The historic drill site and core shed were inspected by Patriot's field team in 2023; however, given the Company's lithium focus at the time, the silver and gold prospectivity was not assessed for further work.

Highlights

- **Broad gold-silver intercepts** in Historical Drilling at the Borland Lake Project within Patriot's Gorman Project from 2010 to 2011 for 4,309m of diamond drilling intersected gold, silver, lead, and zinc mineralisation including:
    - Hole B-11-02 intersected **40.7m at 1.03 g/t Au and 99 g/t Ag from 23.8m**
    - Hole B-11-01 intersected **14m @ 0.73 g/t Au and 291 g/t Ag from 76.8m**
- **High-grade gold-silver at surface, Borland Lake:** High-grade historical surface samples (2006) at the Borland Lake Project confirm gold-silver mineralisation including:
    - Nine panel chip samples returning **21.8 g/t to 710 g/t Ag, with gold up to 2.54 g/t Au *(refer Table 4)***
    - Grab samples returned **640 g/t Ag and 0.45 g/t Au (sample ID 06030526-11), and 294 g/t Ag, 0.48 g/t Au and 2.67% Zn (sample ID 06030526-10)**
- **Very high-grade silver at Murray-Stewart**: Historical surface sampling (2006) at the Murray-Stewart (Hagar) silver-lead-zinc prospect returned high-grade lead and silver from veins mapped over 125m of strike
    - Chip samples across the shear **returned 2,720 g/t Ag, 28.6% Pb, 1.39% Zn and 0.29% Cu over 0.4m** *(sample ID -06030527-13)*, **1,600 g/t Ag and 14.8% Pb over 0.15m** *(sample ID -06030527-14)* and 1,140 g/t Ag and 11.6% Pb over 0.15m *(sample ID- 06030527-12)*
- Recent Exploration progress and corporate developments in the Gorman / Bear Head fault zone region focussing on Gold and Silver polymetallic targets with **TSX Listed Talisker Resources acquisition of Midex resources for ~CAD$2.5m**[1]
- **Value beyond lithium:** The results indicate gold-silver-lead-zinc potential at Gorman in addition to its lithium and critical minerals prospectivity, supporting the Company's strategy to realise value from the project while it remains focused on the Tassa Silver-Gold Project in Peru.
- **Strategic review:** The Gorman Project is currently under strategic review and these results will be considered as part of that process. Patriot's capital and operational focus remains on the Tassa Silver-Gold Project in Peru.

[1] Refer Talisker Resources Limited (TSX: TSK) announcement 29 October 2026. https://www.sedarplus.ca/csa-party/records/document.html?id=4b35f92544b13b353c2785187459f7483d8c0ed2f9c1ec3335c4ee268af44f03

Dominic Duggan, Managing Director & CEO, said:

"Patriot remains fully focussed on its high-grade Tassa Silver-Gold Project in Peru. In parallel, our desktop review of the Gorman Project has brought to light historical drilling completed by the prior operators in 2010 and 2011, that Patriot is assessing for its gold, silver and base metals potential. These historical results indicate that the Borland Lake prospect, that's within our wider Gorman Claim area, hosts gold-silver-lead-zinc mineralisation including 40.7m at 1.03g/t Au and 99g/t Ag from 23.8m in hole B-11-02, and 14m at 0.73g/t Au and 291g/t Ag from 76.8m in hole B-11-01. These High-Grade gold and silver results highlight further prospectivity within Gorman beyond its lithium and critical minerals potential and strengthen our position as we work on pathways to realise that value for shareholders."

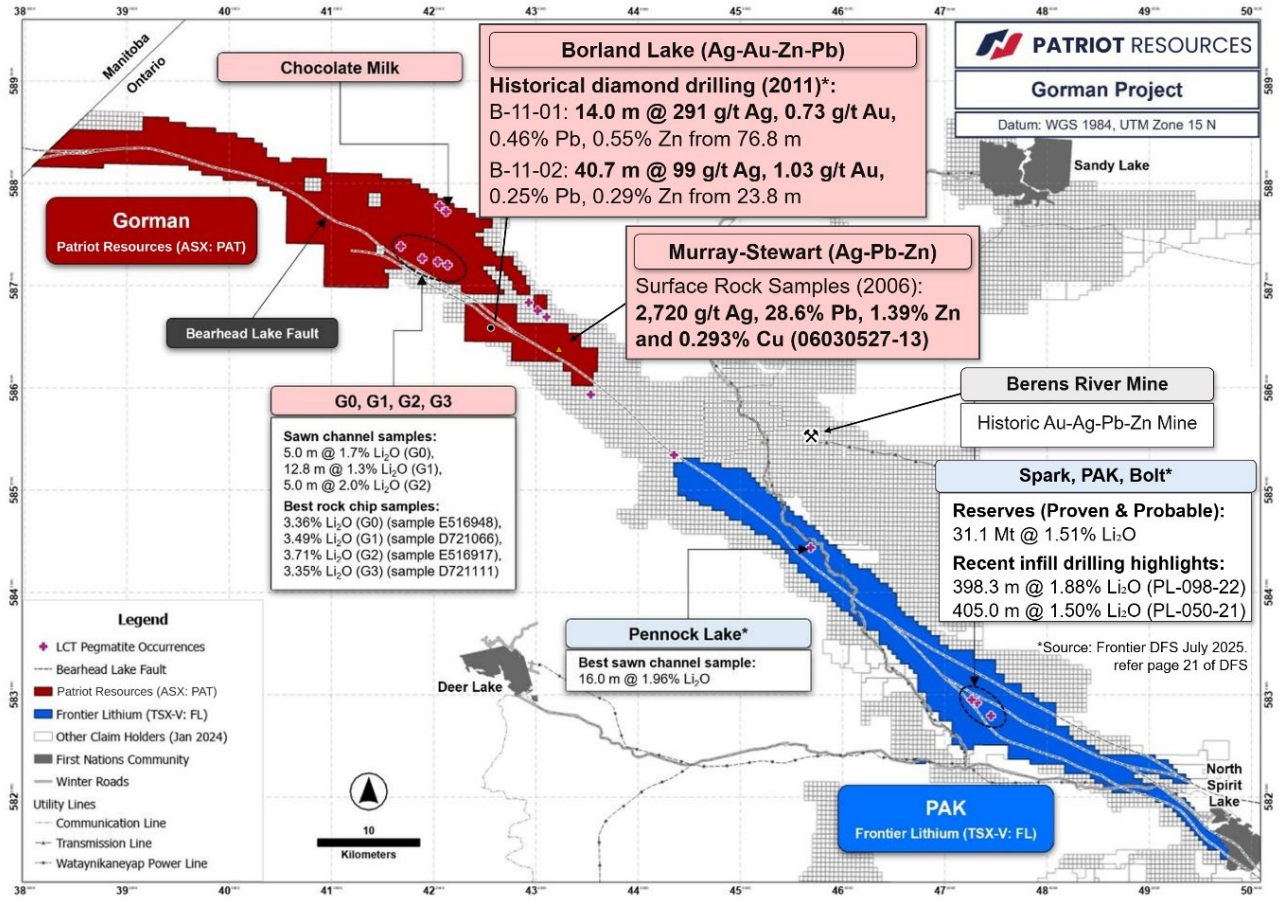

Figure 1: Location of the Borland Lake and Murray Stewart Prospect (See Figure 2 for detailed map) within the Gorman Project Area. Refer to PAT ASX announcements 31 July 2023 and 10 October 2023 for G0 to G3 results

Table 1: Mineralised Intersections from 2011 Borland Lake Drilling Program

Hole Number	Hole Depth (m)	Bearing/Dip (degrees)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
B-11-01	**118.00**	**030/-70**	**76.80**	**90.80**	**14.00**	**0.73**	**291**	**0.55**	**0.46**
including			79.75	90.80	11.05	0.92	365	0.75	0.58
and			92.10	96.00	3.90	0.89	31	0.12	0.03
B-11-02	**118.00**	**180/-45**	**23.80**	**64.50**	**40.70**	**1.03**	**99**	**0.29**	**0.25**
including			49.00	64.50	15.50	1.63	285	0.69	0.28
including			56.14	64.50	8.36	2.99	438	1.06	0.90
and			67.70	73.70	6.00	0.51	93	2.70	0.19

Source: Guyana Frontier Mining Corp (TSX: GYG) announcement 10 June 2011

About the Borland Project

The Borland Project is within the Gorman Project which cover approximately 13km of the highly prospective Bear Head Lake fault zone. The Borland claims have historically been explored for gold, and more recently for Lithium bearing pegmatites. There are four known and partially explored mineral occurrences within Borland property, The Borland Lake gold-silver-lead prospect, Murray-Stewart silver-lead-zinc showing, Wilkens Lake iron formation, and a molybdenite showing.

The Borland Lake silver-gold-lead-zinc prospect has been intermittently explored since 1961, the latest documented exploration work was in 2011. It has been the subject of detailed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveying, and has been tested by diamond drilling.

The work identified gold-silver mineralisation within two parallel, roughly east-west striking silicified shear zones within deformed, fine-grained, epiclastic greywacke. Within these two shear zones varying amounts of sulphides including, pyrrhotite, pyrite, argentite, galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite host significant gold and silver mineralisation in three discrete lenses.

Mineralisation at the Murray-Stewart silver-lead-zinc prospect is reported as an epigenetic replacement-type vein of argentiferous galena, accompanied by sphalerite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. The vein is locally controlled by a shear zone within a thick sequence of porphyritic feldspar tuff. The shear zone strikes 117° and dips steeply northward. The vein has been traced over a strike length of 125 metres and averages 0.2 to 0.25m in width.

The geology of the Borland Project is deemed highly prospective, with the entire southern margin of the claim hosting potentially lithium bearing granites that intruded along the Bear Head Lake fault zone. The area to the north of the fault zone is dominated by greenstone sequences that hosts the Historic Berens River mine to the Northeast of the Borland project. The Berens River Mine is interpreted as a low-sulphidation epithermal-VMS type model with, the presence of iron formations and garnet-chlorite-actinolite and quartz-sericite alteration assemblages that indicate the potential of hydrothermal alteration associated with a VMS deposits [2]

[2] 43-101 Technical Report on the Berens River Property - May 2012 https://www.sedarplus.ca/csa-party/records/document.html?id=9463b3c41c2ad298f9c6961735b7a094935c5262642dd938c1653cdd5beb3c23

Geological Interpretation: 2010 and 2011 Borland Project Drilling Programs

In 2010 Shoreham Resources commenced a diamond drill program to test the Borland Lake Silver targets that are a series of three stratiform silver – gold – lead zinc mineralised zone 'horizons' along 2 km of strike in folded metasedimentary rocks on the edge of a shallow lake (Borland Lake). Two holes, which did not require ice support, were completed before drilling planned for priority targets under the lake was suspended by early thawing of the winter ice on the Lake. The program was restarted from land-based sites testing the western extensions of the key target horizons. The results of the 2010 drill program are contained in Table 3.

2011 Follow-up Program

In 2011, Guyana Frontier Mining Corp *(formerly Shoreham Resources)* conducted a follow-up diamond drilling program at the Borland Lake target area.

Objective

The program successfully achieved its objective of testing a historical silver-mineralised zone that had been only partially tested in 2010.

Drilling Details

- Two holes totalling 236 metres were completed from the ice of Borland Lake.
- Hole locations targeted the mineralised zone as interpreted from filed assessment reports and from the results of Guyana Frontier's 2008 Titan 24 geophysical survey.

Results

- Hole B-11-01 intercepted gold, silver, lead and zinc mineralisation as disseminated sulphides from 76.8 to 90.8 metres within siliceous metagreywacke and quartzite, and in two other mineralised intervals between 92.1 and 108.9 metres downhole. Visible sulphides of argentite were observed on the core, with accessory sphalerite, pyrrhotite and pyrite.
- Hole B-11-02 was collared approximately 84 metres from Hole B-11-01 and intersected mineralisation from near surface. Mineralisation was similarly observed within siliceous metagreywacke and quartzite units but with notably higher gold and silver values than were seen in B-11-01, broadly averaging 1.03 g/t gold and 99 g/t silver over 40.7m from 23.8 to 64.5m, including 1.63 g/t gold and 285 g/t silver over 15.50 metres (49.0 to 64.5m), and 2.99 g/t gold and 438 g/t silver over 8.36m metres (56.14 to 64.5m).

Murray-Stewart (Hagar) Occurrence

The Murray-Stewart (Hagar) mineral occurrence is situated centrally within the property; north of Favourable Lake and southeast of Wilkens Lake. This prospect is an epigenetic replacement-type vein of argentiferous galena with attendant sphalerite, pyrite, and minor chalcopyrite mineralisation. The vein has been mapped over a strike of 125 metres; averaging 0.20 to 0.25 m wide. In 2006/7 three chip samples were collected. A 0.40 m wide chip sample (06030527-13) collected across the vein returned values of 2,720 g/t Ag, 28.6% Pb, 1.39% Zn and 0.29% Cu. Further results from the Surface Samples from the Murray-Stewart Occurrence can be found in Table 4.

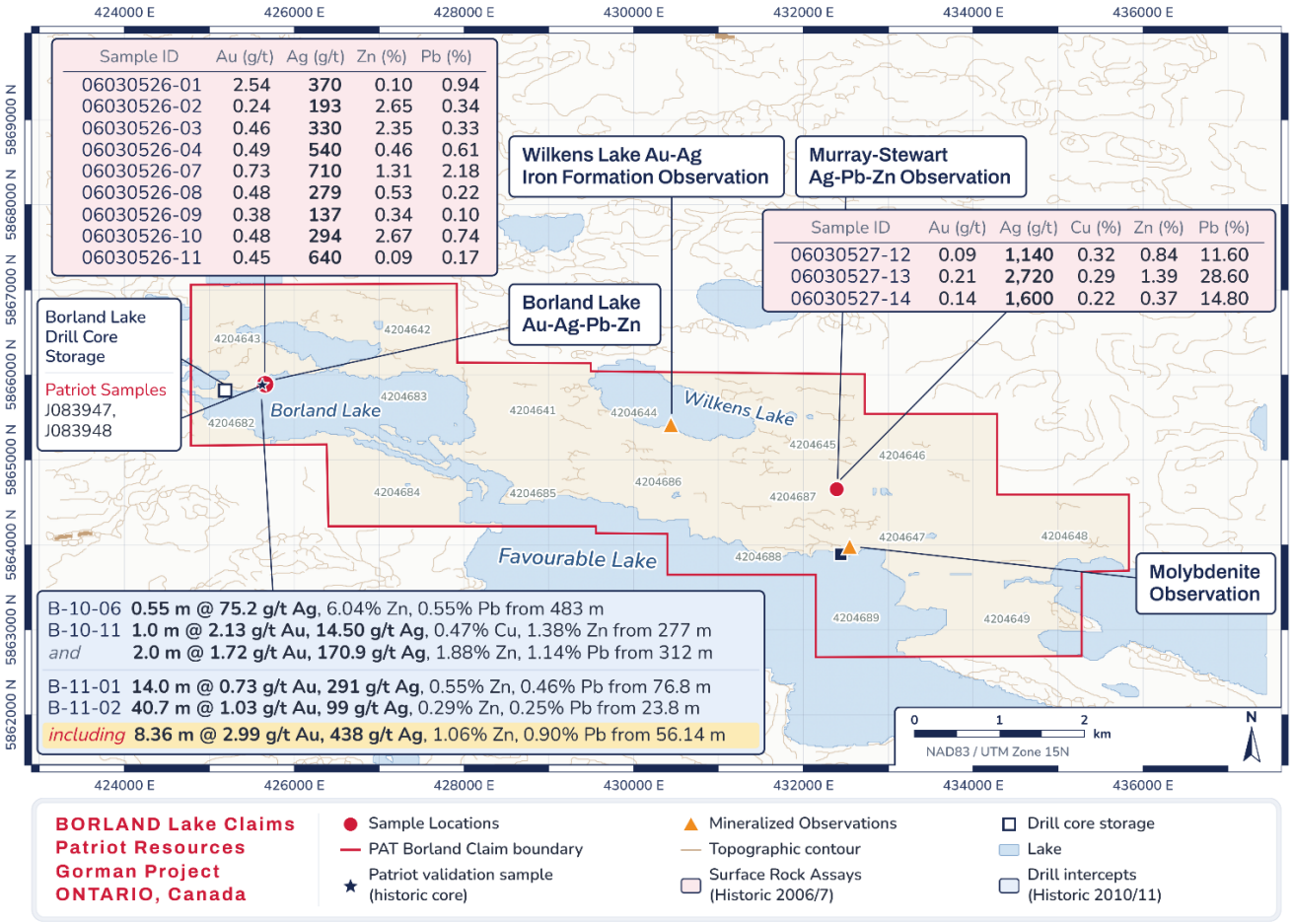

Figure 2: The Borland Project within Patriot's Gorman Claim Package NW Ontario, Canada

Site visit and reconnaissance in 2023 of Silver and Gold Targets within the Gorman Project:

On 1 September 2023, a site visit and field review of the Borland (Favourable) Lake area was conducted by two members of Patriot's field team and a consultant geologist engaged by Patriot of Accretive Metals Advisory. The visit was completed as part of a due diligence process by Patriot prior to the acquisition of these claims. A historical gold exploration camp was visited which included several stacks of sampled historical diamond drill core. In addition to the camp location, aerial reconnaissance by helicopter was completed over targets previously identified using regional satellite imagery and four areas of possible Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite outcrops were identified.

As part of Patriot's 2023 verification of historical results whole core samples of pegmatite were collected from hole B7-10 at 295 meters downhole (J083947) and from B8-10 at 293 metres downhole (J083948). These were submitted for analysis at ALS along with two certified reference materials and a non-certified blank. Analytical results for the reference materials were within acceptable limits.

The Gorman Project lies within the traditional territories of Sandy Lake First Nation and Deer Lake First Nation. Patriot remains committed to working alongside Sandy Lake First Nation, Deer Lake First Nation, and other First Nations in the region.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Directors of Patriot Resources Limited.

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About Patriot Resources

Patriot Resources Limited (ASX: PAT) is an ASX-listed resources company advancing a global portfolio anchored by its 100%-owned Tassa Silver-Gold Project in Peru, host to a JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource[3]. The Company's portfolio also includes the Kitumba Copper Project and broader copper assets in Zambia — which Patriot intends to spin out into a separately ASX-listed entity, Zambia Copper, as announced — and the Gorman Lithium and Critical Minerals Project in Canada. High-Grade Silver & Critical Minerals Growth Story.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, including historical Exploration Results generated by previous explorers, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Eugene Gotora, a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gotora is the Company's Chief Geologist and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Gotora consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Exploration Results for Borland Lake shown in the announcement and tables were originally reported by Shoreham Resources in its NI 43-101 announcement **SHOREHAM REPORTS DRILL RESULTS AT BORLAND LAKE SILVER PROJECT**[4], dated 27 October 2010 and in the report, **Guyana Frontier Reports Drilling Results from Favourable Lake Project**[5], dated 10 June 2011. These results were not originally reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012). Mr Gotora has reviewed the historical data and considers it reliable enough to report as Exploration Results under the JORC Code (2012), subject to the limitations described in Appendix 1 (JORC Code Table 1). The Competent Person responsible for those results was David A. Bending, M.Sc., P.Geo.

The Company confirms that it is unaware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original announcement. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not materially changed.

[3] ASX Announcement: 31.4Moz AgEq Maiden Mineral Resource at Tassa Project – 16 February 2026
[4] https://www.sedarplus.ca/csfsprod/data111/filings/01649764/00000001/C%3A%5Cacsedar%5CShoreham%5CShorehamnr102710.pdf
[5] www.sedarplus.ca/csfsprod/data119/filings/01757855/00000001/C%3A%5CSEDAR%5CFILINGS%5CGuyana%5CNR2011-19-june10.pdf

Forward Looking Statement

Certain statements in this announcement relate to the future, including forward-looking statements relating to the Company and its business (including its projects). These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved.

Borland Project Drill Holes

Table 2: Borland Lake Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Year	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
B-10-04	2010	425451	5865990	200	-65	275.00
B-10-05	2010	425451	5865992	20	-60	345.00
B-10-06	2010	425559	5865798	80	-45	501.00
B-10-07	2010	425559	5865798	60	-50	508.00
B-10-08	2010	425559	5865798	40	-50	429.00
B-10-09	2010	425559	5865798	40	-63	177.00
B-10-10	2010	425559	5865798	40	-75	178.16
B-10-11	2010	425559	5865798	0	-50	336.00
B-10-12	2010	425728	5865843	118	-50	358.50
B-10-13	2010	425728	5865843	152	-50	300.00
B-10-14	2010	425728	5865843	152	-63	270.00
B-10-15	2010	425728	5865843	130	-65	395.00
B-11-01	2011	425684	5865778	30	-70	118.00
B-11-02	2011	425689	5865862	180	-45	118.00
Total						**4,308.66**

Source: Shoreham Resources Ltd (TSX: SMH) announcement 27 October 2010 and Guyana Frontier Mining Corp (TSX: GYG) announcement 10 June 2011

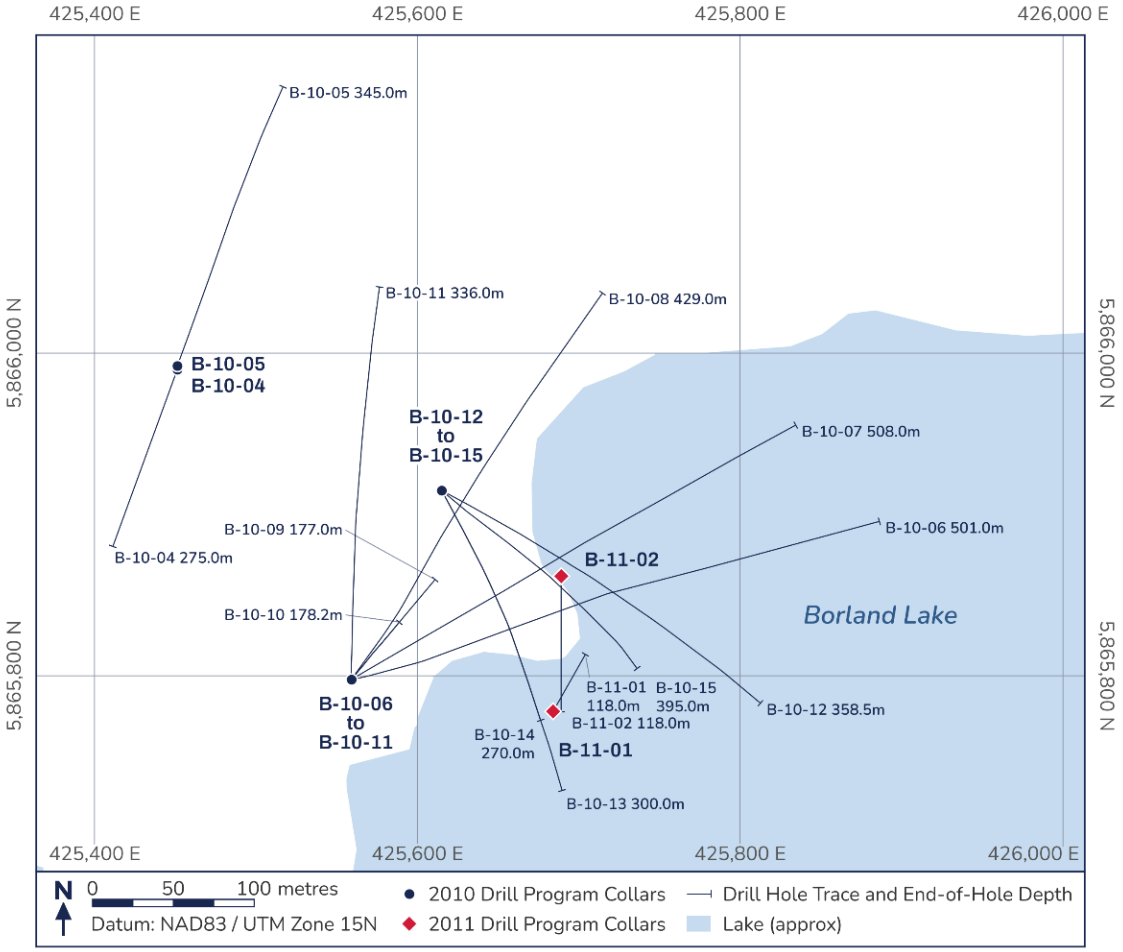

Figure 3: Drill hole collar locations (Plan View) from the 2010-2011 Drilling program

Table 3: Drilling Intercepts Borland Lake West Program 2010

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ni (%)
B-10-05	165.70	167.50	1.80	0.30	29.80	0.02	0.57	0.32	
B-10-06	278.00	287.00	9.00						0.13
	307.00	310.00	3.00		9.98	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.08
	312.00	317.00	5.00		9.90	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10
	478.00	480.00	2.00	0.06	25.80	0.01	0.13	0.03	
	483.00	483.55	0.55	0.01	75.20	0.00	6.04	0.55	
B-10-07	113.90	121.00	7.10	0.11	43.51	0.03	1.15	0.05	
	455.90	456.65	0.75	1.67	6.20	0.03	0.00	0.00	
	492.00	494.73	2.73	0.33	118.18	0.02	1.37	1.79	
B-10-08	91.30	94.20	2.90	0.09	53.27	0.03	0.07	0.09	
B-10-09	99.90	101.15	1.25	0.02	13.05	0.04	0.02	0.00	
B-10-11	88.00	89.00	1.00	0.00	21.30	0.05	0.02	0.00	
	277.00	278.00	1.00	2.13	14.50	0.47	1.38	0.02	
	312.00	314.00	2.00	1.72	170.90	0.02	1.88	1.14	
B-10-13	99.00	110.50	11.50	0.06	22.80	0.01	0.01	0.01	
	170.00	191.80	21.80	0.04	19.49	0.02	0.06	0.03	

Source: Shoreham Resources Ltd (TSX: SMH) announcement 27 October 2010

Table 4: 2006 Surface samples Murray-Stewart and Borland Lake Prospects

Prospect	Easting	Northing	Sample ID	Type	Size	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
Murray-Stewart	432591	5863664	06030527-12	Chip	15cm	0.09	1,140	0.32	0.84	11.60
	432591	5863664	06030527-13	Chip	40cm	0.21	2,720	0.29	1.39	28.60
	432591	5863664	06030527-14	Chip	15cm	0.14	1,600	0.22	0.37	14.80
Borland Lake	425672	5865845	06030526-01	Panel chip	1m x 1m	2.54	370	0.02	0.10	0.94
	425672	5865845	06030526-02	Panel chip	1m x 1m	0.24	193	0.02	2.65	0.34
	425672	5865845	06030526-03	Panel chip	1m x 1m	0.46	330	0.03	2.35	0.33
	425672	5865845	06030526-04	Panel chip	1m x 1m	0.49	540	0.05	0.46	0.61
	425672	5865845	06030526-05	Panel chip	1m x 1m	0.04	53.5	0.02	0.03	0.05
	425672	5865845	06030526-06	Panel chip	1m x 1m	0.03	21.8	0.01	0.12	0.03
	425672	5865845	06030526-07	Panel chip	1m x 1m	0.73	710	0.05	1.31	2.18
	425672	5865845	06030526-08	Panel chip	1m x 1m	0.48	279	0.02	0.53	0.22
	425672	5865845	06030526-09	Panel chip	1m x 1m	0.38	137	0.01	0.34	0.10
	425672	5865845	06030526-10	Grab	–	0.48	294	0.03	2.67	0.74
	425672	5865845	06030526-11	Grab	–	0.45	640	0.04	0.09	0.17

Source: J.D. Blanchflower, P.Geo., NI 43-101 report for Shoreham Resources Ltd (February 2007).

Table 5: 2023 Samples from Patriot Resources Data validation of 2010 Borland drill core

SampleID	Grid_ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Description	LabCode	Batch_No	Method
J083947	NAD83_15	425623	5865883	Borland	B7-10 295m	ALS_VAN	VA23255465	ICP-MS
J083948	NAD83_15	425623	5865883	Borland	B8-10 293m	ALS_VAN	VA23255465	ICP-MS

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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 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.*	General note: All data presented herein are historical in nature Canadian and Ontario mandate the lodgement of annual technical or operational reports, Comprehensive records detailing the specific sampling methodologies, quality control procedures, and analytical standards applied by previous operators are available from the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geology Ontario Database In accordance with the "if not, why not" reporting principle of the JORC Code 2012, Patriot Resources notes its currently undertaking a comprehensive validation program to more fully assess the nature, quality, and reliability of the historical drill results of the Borland project Database. **Patriot Resources:** As of the reporting date no sampling of the gold-silver mineralisation has been conducted by Patriot Resources. On 1 September 2023, consultant geologist of Accretive Metals Advisory, engaged by Patriot, led a half-day due diligence site visit with two Patriot field staff. The visit comprised an inspection of stored historical drill core at the Borland Lake camp and helicopter reconnaissance. Two whole-core pegmatite samples (2010 holes B-10-07 at 295m and B-10-08 at 293m) and one outcrop sample were collected and assayed to assess lithium potential and to validate historical drilling results. At the time of reporting 50-60% of the core was in usable condition for relogging and sampling. **Previous Operators:**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond drill core sampling by Shoreham Resources Ltd in 2010 (12 holes for 4,072.66m) and Guyana Frontier Mining Corp (formerly Shoreham) in 2011 (2 holes for 236m). • 2010 and 2011: core cut with a diamond-blade rock saw and half core sampled, mostly at 1m intervals (maximum 1.25m). • Continuous half core sampling representative of in-situ sampling • Samples from both programs were assayed by Activation Laboratories Ltd (Actlabs), Red Lake, Ontario. • 2006: during an NI 43-101 property examination for Shoreham, J.D. Blanchflower, P.Geo. collected nine 1m x 1m panel chip samples at 1.5m spacing and two grab samples at the Borland Lake showing; channel sampling was impractical. • Murray-Stewart: three chip samples were taken across the vein at each end and the middle of an 8m-long manual dug trench. Shoreham personnel collected four further chip samples. • Surface samples were taken from mineralised portions of the showings and are not indicative of average grade.
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).*	**Patriot Resources:** As of the reporting date no drilling has been conducted by Patriot Resources. The 2023 site visit confirmed that the stored historical core is NQ diamond core. **Previous Operators:** • NQ diamond core drilling. • 2010: 12 holes (B-10-04 to B-10-15) for 4,072.66m, mostly from land-based sites along the Borland Lake shoreline. • 2011: 2 holes (B-11-01 and B-11-02) for 236m, drilled from the ice of Borland Lake. • Core orientation was not reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Previous Operators:** • 2011: recovery was measured for each drill run, averaging

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	98.31% in B-11-01 and 99.49% in B-11-02. • 2010: recovery was not systematically recorded; core losses were noted in the logs, mainly in broken and sheared ground. • Measures to maximise recovery and any relationship between recovery and grade were not reported. • B-10-04 was terminated 75m short of target depth due to poor ground conditions.
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.*	**Previous Operators:** • **Drill Core** • All holes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure. • Core geologically and geotechnically logged to appropriate detail . • Logging was qualitative, with visual estimates of sulphide content. Systematic core photography was not reported but evidence of photography observed in reports. **Rock Grabs & Panels** • 2006 surface samples were geologically logged and documented • Sample locations were photographed
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• 2010 and 2011: core cut with a diamond-blade rock saw; half core bagged and sealed for assay, half retained in the core box. • 2023 site visit by Patriot Resources confirmed half cores stored
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All drill samples bagged and sampled as half core . • 2006 surface samples were chip, panel chip and grab samples; no field splitting was reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Samples were submitted to a certified lab, Actlabs, Red Lake, Ontario for preparation and analysis. • Core preparation procedures reported from the lab, with industry's best standard practices used . • Samples subjected to fire assay pre-concentration and AA finish to determine gold concentrations, gravimetric finish to confirm gold values exceeding 1000 parts per billion and silver values exceeding 100 ppm. • Total (four acid) digestion and assay for lead, zinc, and copper followed by ICP analysis for a suite of 36 elements. • 2006 surface samples were prepared by SGS, Red Lake: dried, crushed to -2mm, riffle split to 250g and pulverised to 85% passing 200 mesh.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the core sample stream; • field duplicates inserted as part of internal QAQC
	• *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.*	• Continuous Half core sampling representative of in situ material. • Field duplicates reported as part of internal QAQC. • 2006: panel chips were evenly distributed over each 1m x 1m area;
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Previous Operators:** Appropriate sample size used, averaging 1m half core length per sample • Native silver was noted in 2011 core, and 1985 check assaying indicated a possible nugget effect for silver and gold.
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.*	**Previous Operators:** • 2010: Actlabs, Red Lake (accredited laboratory used). Au by fire assay with AA finish and gravimetric finish for over-limits;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	multi-element by aqua regia ICP (partial digestion) and four-acid total digestion. • 2011: gold by fire assay with AA finish; gravimetric finish for Au above 1,000 ppb and Ag above 100 ppm; Pb, Zn and Cu by four-acid (total) digestion with 36-element ICP. • 2011: certified standards were inserted. B-11-02 gold values exceeded the range of the initial standards, so pulps were re-assayed by fire assay gravimetric with higher-range standards. • 2010: certified standards (CDN-ME-2, CDN-ME-5, CDN-ME-6) and blanks (CDN-BL-6) were inserted into the sample stream; no evaluation of QC results was reported. • Actlabs certificates include internal laboratory standards, duplicates and blanks. • 2006 surface samples: SGS, Red Lake (ISO 17025 accredited for specific tests). 32-element multi-acid ICP and Au by fire assay with AA finish; over-limits re-assayed; two of 14 samples check-analysed with acceptable results. • No geophysical tool or handheld XRF results are reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Patriot Resources:** The 2023 site visit located nine stacks of historical NQ core at the Borland Lake camp, including core from 2010 holes B-10-07, B-10-08, B-10-10, B-10-12, B-10-13 and B-10-15, and possibly B-10-11 and B-10-14. Core from the 2011 holes was not identified. The core was reviewed without disturbing the stacks, and selected mineralised intervals were relogged and sampled for Lithium and other elements via ICP-MS at ALS Laboratories. Results from the sampling were within acceptable limits. Intersections for Silver and gold reported here have not been independently verified by Patriot Resources. **Previous Operators:** • Technical information was reviewed and approved by David Bending, M.Sc., P.Geo., Qualified Person under NI 43-101

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and President and CEO of the operator. • 2010 drilling and sampling were supervised by consulting geologist Jack Bolen, B.Sc., P.Geo. • 2011: Bending examined the core and verified the sampling and results; drilling was supervised by Kari Dalziel, B.Sc., P.Geo. • 2006: historical core racks were found collapsed or vandalised, so pre-2006 drill intercepts could not be verified.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes were reported.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	Historical results are sourced from Shoreham Resources (27 October 2010) and Guyana Frontier Mining (10 June 2011) news releases, the 2010 and 2011 drilling reports, and a February 2007 NI 43-101 report. Validation of the historical data is in progress. • Drill logs and Actlabs assay certificates are included in the 2010 and 2011 drilling reports, with core box lists for 2010. • Data entry, verification and storage protocols were not reported. • Data assumed to have been stored physically and electronically as observed from reports.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Patriot Resources:** 2010 assays reported in ppb (Au) and ppm (Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni) have been converted to g/t and % in this announcement. Where the 2010 release text and table differ, table values are used. No other adjustments have been made. **Previous Operators:** • No adjustments to assay data were reported.
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.*	**Patriot Resources:** • Drill collar locations were not verified during the 2023 site visit. **Previous Operators:**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 2010: downhole surveys by Reflex multishot instrument at about 60m to 90m intervals; none were recorded for B-10-04, B-10-09 and B-10-10. • 2011: no downhole surveys were reported. • Collar survey methods were not reported. • 2006 surface sample sites were flagged, labelled and photographed; the location method was not reported.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• 2010 collars were reported in UTM Zone 15U and 2011 collars as UTM eastings and northings; **NAD83 / UTM zone 15N** (EPSG: 26915)
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control was not reported. Borland Lake is about 293m above sea level; the 2011 holes were collared on the lake ice.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration-stage drilling of three stratiform Ag-Au-Pb-Zn horizons previously tested along 2km of strike. • 2010 holes were drilled as fans from shared collar sites; B-11-02 was collared about 84m from B-11-01. • 2006: Borland Lake panel chips at 1.5m spacing across most of the showing; Murray-Stewart chips at each end and the middle of an 8m trench.
	• *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.*	• No Mineral Resource estimate was reported. • Data spacing not sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Patriot Resources:** No sample compositing has been applied by Patriot Resources. **Previous Operators:** • 2011 intervals were averaged using a 10.0 g/t Ag cut-off, or 0.5 g/t Au where silver values were not significant. • 2010 compositing methods were not reported.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Targets are stratiform horizons in folded metasedimentary rocks, plunging east beneath Borland Lake.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure		• Holes were drilled at azimuths of 000° to 200° and dips of -45° to -75° (2010), and 030°/-70° and 180°/-45° (2011). • 2010 holes were drilled from land at an oblique angle to the target; mineralisation forms short (~50m) pods with an interpreted 45° southeast plunge. • Units in the drill area generally dip 70° to 80° south (2011 report). • Murray-Stewart chip samples were taken across the vein, which follows a shear striking 117° and dipping 73° north.
	• *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.*	**Previous Operators:** • Downhole interval length reported for all intercepts; • No sampling bias reported or can be attributed to drilling orientation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 2010: half core was bagged, sealed and delivered to Actlabs, Red Lake. • 2011: samples were transmitted in secure custody to Actlabs, Red Lake. • Retained half core was stored at the drill site under plastic, and pulps at Actlabs. • 2006 surface samples were sealed, kept under the consultant's supervision and delivered to SGS, Red Lake, where they were checked on receipt.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Patriot Resources has commissioned an internal desktop review of the historical data. • The 2023 due diligence site visit is documented in a memorandum from Accretive Metals Advisory to Patriot dated 1 October 2023. • No audits were reported. • Technical information was reviewed by the operator's Qualified Person, David Bending, P.Geo. • 2007: the NI 43-101 report by J.D. Blanchflower, P.Geo. considered the historical data sufficiently reliable to support its interpretations.

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 Resources:** • Patriot's Gorman property consists of 78 multi-cell mining cell claims now covering a total area of ~324 km^2, located in NW Ontario. • The cell claims are in the name of Patriot Lithium (Canada) Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of the company. • There is 2% NSR royalty on Borland claims (896511-896522) within the Gorman Project. • The property is within the traditional territory of the Sandy Lake First Nation and Deer Lake First Nations. Certain Exploration and development activities are subject to applicable First Nations consultation and approval requirements • 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. **Previous Operators:** • In 2010–2011 the Borland Lake target formed part of the Favourable Lake Project, about 200km north of Red Lake, Ontario. • Shoreham Resources held a 60% interest in October 2010. By June 2011 the project was a joint venture between Guyana Frontier Mining Corp (70.3%) and Gold Canyon Resources Inc (29.7%).
	• *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.*	**Patriot Resources:** • The Company considers the likelihood of tenure forfeiture to be low given the laws and regulations governing exploration in Canada. The Company is not aware of any material facts which would affect their title to these claims. **Previous Operators:** • Not applicable.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 Bear Head Lake Fault.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • Patriot's 2023 due diligence site visit located a historical drill camp at Borland Lake with stored 2010 drill core. • Murray-Stewart: discovered in 1929. North Rock Explorations drilled 9 holes (619m) in 1964 and 3 holes (311m) in 1969 with no assays reported; Amoco drilled 2 holes (1983–85); Masters Resources mapped the showing and collected 20 chip samples (1985). • Borland Lake: explored from 1947 to 1987 by Berens River Mines, Noranda and Massive Energy, including about 74 diamond holes for 8,139m. The zone was last drilled in 1987. • 2006: Shoreham airborne geophysical survey and NI 43-101 property examination with surface sampling. • 2008: Titan 24 geophysical survey by Shoreham Resources (now Guyana Frontier). • 2010: Shoreham Resources drilled 12 diamond holes for 4,072.66m. • 2011: Guyana Frontier drilled 2 diamond holes for 236m. • 2023/2024: Patriot Resources conducted field based exploration for LCT pegmatites on the property and performed 2 re-assays on the historical drill core from the 2010 drilling program
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. LCT Pegmatites are known to occur along the Bear Head Lake Fault which is interpreted to occur along the southern portion of the Gorman Property and continue to the Pak-Spark deposits. • The LCT pegmatites at the company's Gorman Property are poorly known and described to date, as exploration is at an early stage however, they appear to belong to the same pegmatite swarm and be geologically similar to the Pak-Spark LCT spodumene pegmatites. • The proximity and geological similarities to the Frontier Lithium Pak-Spark LCT pegmatite resources provide no certainty that Patriot will achieve similar results on the Gorman Property. • LCT spodumene pegmatites constitute the main exploration target at the Gorman Project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Targets are three stratiform Ag-Au-Pb-Zn horizons in folded metasedimentary rocks of the Favourable Lake Greenstone Belt. • Mineralisation occurs as veinlets, disseminated sulphides and breccias in siliceous metagreywacke and quartzite, with argentite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and pyrite. • Native silver and silver sulphosalts were noted in 2011 core and correlate with high silver grades. • Pegmatites cut the mineralised zones in B-11-02. • Murray-Stewart: shear-controlled replacement vein of argentiferous galena with sphalerite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite in porphyritic feldspar tuff, traced over 125m and averaging 20–25cm wide.

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.*
		• Collar coordinates, azimuth, dip and depth for all 14 holes are in Table 2; intercepts are in Tables 1 and 3.
		• 2011 collar coordinates in Table 2 match the Guyana Frontier drill logs.
		• Collar elevations (RL) were not reported. Borland Lake is about 293m above sea level.

	• *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.*	**Patriot Resources:** • Not Applicable. **Previous Operators:** • Collar RL is not available from the historical releases.
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*	• 2011: intervals averaged using a 10.0 g/t Ag cut-off, or 0.5 g/t Au where silver values were not significant. No top cut was reported. • 2010: aggregation methods were not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and should be stated.	
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• 2011 intercepts are reported with higher-grade sub-intervals, e.g. B-11-02: 40.70m at 1.03 g/t Au and 99 g/t Ag and, including 8.36m at 2.99 g/t Au and 438 g/t Ag. • The 15.50m interval at 1.63 g/t Au in B-11-02 includes a 1m sample of 9.85 g/t Au and 39.2 g/t Ag.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalents were reported. • Assays reported in their original form
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Downhole intervals length reported for all intercepts.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	**Previous Operators:** • Targets are modelled to be stratiform horizons plunging east beneath Borland Lake. • Downhole intervals reported
	• *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').*	• Downhole intervals reported in Tables 1 and 3.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and drill intercepts tables included in the announcement and under appendix.
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*	• Preliminary results highlighted herein are being used to guide exploration. All rock samples results are reported herein • All reported 2010 and 2011 intercepts are included. Results for B-10-14 and B-10-15, received in April 2011, returned no significant values (maximum 4.3 g/t

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Ag). • Shoreham reported that the 2010 holes did not reproduce previously reported high grades from drilling 100m to 500m further east. • Surface samples were taken from mineralised portions of the showings and are not indicative of average grade. • Four further Shoreham chip samples at Murray-Stewart returned 4 g/t to 71.8 g/t Ag; two chip samples from shears on the Borland Lake shoreline returned less than 2 g/t Ag.
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.*	**Patriot Resources:** • During the 2023 site visit, helicopter reconnaissance identified four possible pegmatite outcrops; one was visited and sampled. **Previous Operators:** • The 2011 holes were targeted using filed assessment reports and the 2008 Titan 24 geophysical survey. • 2011: bulk resistivity/conductivity testing of selected core commenced; results were not reported. • 2006: McPhar Geosurveys flew a 505 line-km helicopter magnetic and time-domain EM survey for Shoreham. • 1985 check assaying found silver and gold values do not correlate directly with sulphide content. • No record of bulk density tests
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	**Patriot Resources:** • Patriot Resources is undertaking a technical review of the project, the outcome of this review will inform the nature and scale of further work
	• *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 **Previous Operators:** • Not reported.