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Patriot Drills Widest Mineralized Pegmatite Intersection to Date at the Corvette Property, Quebec, Canada

November 12, 2023 – Vancouver, BC, Canada *November 13, 2023 – Sydney, Australia*

Highlights

- **Widest mineralized drill intersection to date** at the Corvette Property, returned from infill drilling:
  - **172.4 m at 0.93% Li_2O**, including **34.5 m at 1.85% Li_2O** and **26.1 m at 1.81% Li_2O** (CV23-199).
- **Assays for the first series of holes completed over the recently announced western extension at CV5 have returned well-mineralized drill intersections**, situated outside of the June 2023 mineral resource estimate[1] (see news release dated July 30, 2023).
  - **46.3 m at 1.20% Li_2O** and **34.8 m at 1.59% Li_2O** (CV23-209)
  - **28.8 m at 1.63% Li_2O**, including **13.0 m at 2.19% Li_2O** (CV23-208)
  - 17.0 m at 1.10% Li_2O, 16.3 m at 0.99% Li_2O, and 9.3 m at 2.55% Li_2O (CV23-201)
  - 18.7 m at 1.52% Li_2O (CV23-205)
- Drilling at the Corvette Property will be paused shortly through to early January due to the onset of winter conditions. Core processing will continue into December, with an organized ramp up to ten (10) drill rigs beginning early January 2024.
- Summary drill program updates for all holes completed over the summer-fall program at the CV5, CV13, and CV9 spodumene pegmatites will be announced over the coming weeks and include hole locations and attributes, and pegmatite intervals.
- Core sample assays for thirteen (13) drill holes from CV5 are reported herein. Core sample assays remain to be announced for more than 140 drill holes from the summer-fall program.

Blair Way, Company Director, President, and CEO, comments: *"The Corvette Property continues to deliver, with our widest intercept to date. Returned core sample assays indicating wide and high-grade pegmatite intercepts continue to be returned at CV5. The initial core assay results for the drill holes over the recently announced western extension at CV5 continue to demonstrate that high grades over material widths are present over a more than 4 km strike length. We would also like to thank our shareholders for their patience with reporting of analytical results this summer-fall. The wildfires prevented shipping of samples to the laboratory for much of the summer, and also impacted the restart of laboratories after the wildfires. The situation is improving, and assays are flowing more regularly from the laboratory. We will continue to announce results in batches to ensure clarity of locations to readers."*

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Patriot Battery Metals Inc. (the "Company" or "Patriot") (TSX-V: PMET) (ASX: PMT) (OTCQX: PMETF) (FSE: R9GA) is pleased to announce core assays for the first series of drill holes completed at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite as part of the ongoing 2023 summer-fall drill program being completed at its wholly owned Corvette Property (the "Property" or "Project"), located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Quebec. The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, with a maiden mineral resource estimate of 109.2 Mt at 1.42% Li_2O inferred[1], is situated approximately 13.5 km south of the regional and all-weather Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure.

Core assay results from the first series of drill holes completed this year at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite (13 holes in total) are reported herein. These include drill holes completed for resource infill (i.e., to improve resource confidence from the inferred category to the indicated category), hydrogeological model support, as well as those completed over the recently announced western extension (see news release dated September 24, 2023). Analytical results for all holes reported herein for pegmatite intervals >2 m are presented in Table 1 and drill attributes in Table 2.

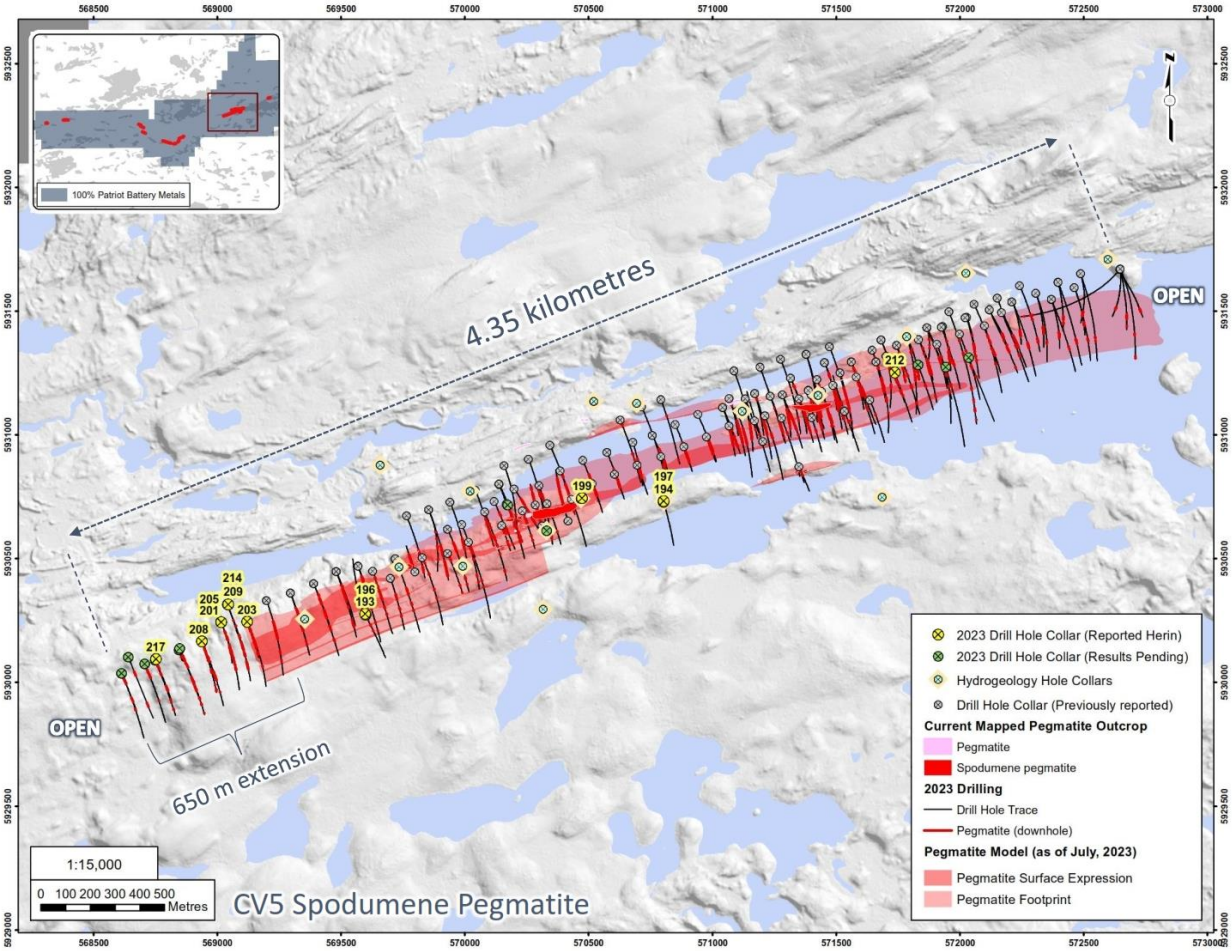

Figure 1: Drill holes completed at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite as announced September 24, 2023.

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Recently Announced 650 m Western Extension at CV5

Core assay results are announced herein for seven (7) drill holes completed over the recently announced western extension at CV5 (see news release dated September 24, 2023). This series of holes represent approximately 500 m of the 650 m of new strike length (which remains open) and are not included in the June 2023 mineral resource estimate for CV5 (see news release dated July 30, 2023). These drill holes tested various depths from surface and confirm high grades of lithium continue in this direction (Figure 1 and Figure 2). A core photo of a well-mineralized interval from CV23-209 is presented in Figure 5. Results include:

- **46.3 m at 1.20% Li_2O** and **34.8 m at 1.59% Li_2O** (CV23-209),
- **28.8 m at 1.63% Li_2O**, including **13.0 m at 2.19% Li_2O** (CV23-208),
- **17.0 m at 1.10% Li_2O**, 16.3 m at 0.99% Li_2O, and **9.3 m at 2.55% Li_2O** (CV23-201), and
- **18.7 m at 1.52% Li_2O** (CV23-205).

This initial batch of core assays returned from drill holes over the western extension supports that the interpreted bifurcation of the CV5 Pegmatite's principal dyke, into two (2) distinct dykes moving westerly, remains well-mineralized along each. For example, drill hole CV23-208 returned **7.6 m at 2.64% Li_2O**, including **5.1 m at 3.50% Li_2O** in one dyke, and **28.8 m at 1.63% Li_2O**, including **13.0 m at 2.19% Li_2O** in the other.

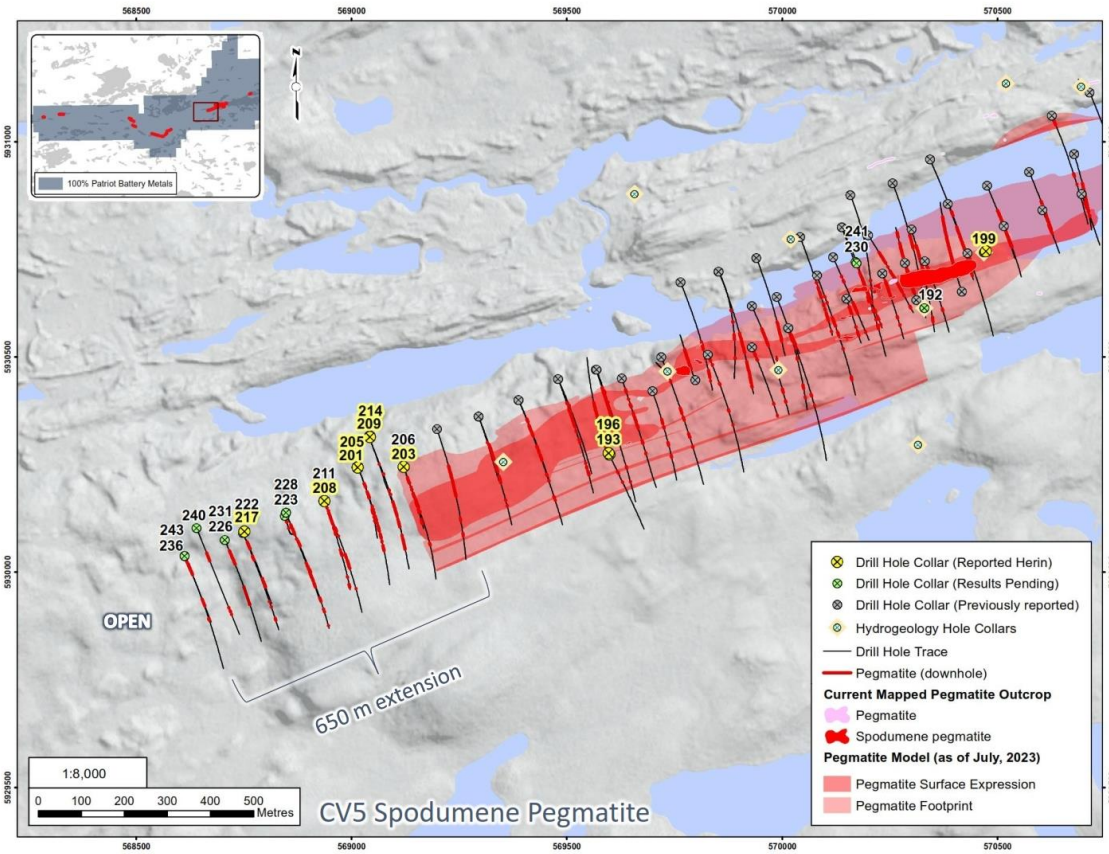

Figure 2: Drill holes completed at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite as announced September 24, 2023. – western area.

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Infill Drilling at CV5

Drill hole CV23-199, primarily planned and completed as a hydrogeological hole, also doubled as a mineral resource infill hole for CV5 and returned the widest mineralized drill intersection to date on the Property at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite – **172.4 m at 0.93% Li_2O**, including **34.5 m at 1.85% Li_2O** and **26.1 m at 1.81% Li_2O** (Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3). The 172.4 m intersection is comprised of a near-continuous pegmatite interval with only 1.8 m of non-pegmatite dilution. A core photo of a well-mineralized interval from CV23-199 is presented in Figure 4.

Since CV23-199 was designed as a vertical hole, it is more oblique to the dip of CV5 Pegmatite's principal dyke than is typical. True width of the pegmatite in the area of drill hole CV23-199 is estimated to approximate 125 m at a depth of 125 m.

Hydrogeological results to date at CV5 have not shown anything of concern. The initial field test program is now complete, which included multiple drill holes and observation wells in and around the deposit, permeability tests, and water level measurements. The hydrogeological numerical model and a preliminary report are now being prepared.

Although multiple land-based drill holes targeting resource infill have been completed over the summer-fall program, the majority of the infill drilling to date has focused on barge-based drilling over the shallow glacial lake, which covers a portion of the deposit. These holes targeted locations where ice formation in winter may not be sufficient to support ice-based drilling. Core sample assays results are pending for these holes.

Table 1: Core assay summary for drill holes reported herein at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
CV23-193	86.9	91.3	4.5	0.04	112	
	96.8	115.7	18.9	0.43	99	
	117.9	121.7	3.8	0.04	110	
	161.9	165.8	3.9	0.64	139	
CV23-194	9.4	12.5	3.1	0.00	8	*Hydrogeology hole*
CV23-196	61.1	66.9	5.8	0.27	88	
	96.7	99.0	2.3	0.10	0	
CV23-197	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*					
CV23-199	12.0	184.3	**172.4**[3]	**0.93**	121	*Hydrogeology hole*
Incl.	73.1	99.2	**26.1**	**1.81**	222	
Incl.	149.1	183.5	**34.5**	**1.85**	121	
	185.4	188.2	2.8	0.02	109	
CV23-201	89.0	102.9	**13.9**	**1.10**	181	
	104.1	107.1	3.0	0.19	280	
	133.1	136.0	2.9	0.12	68	
	152.4	158.3	5.9	0.14	124	
	166.6	175.8	**9.3**	**2.55**	306	
Incl.	168.1	174.7	**6.6**	**3.52**	304	
	176.5	180.7	4.2	0.03	265	
	187.3	190.8	3.6	0.01	202	
	200.4	216.6	**16.3**	**0.99**	165	
	225.7	239.1	13.4	0.18	236	
	248.5	251.2	2.7	1.34	320	
	262.4	279.4	**17.0**	**1.10**	227	
CV23-203	110.8	127.3	**16.5**	**0.87**	145	
Incl.	112.5	125.2	**12.7**	**1.09**	171	
	129.9	132.8	2.9	1.04	131	
	133.8	138.3	4.5	1.20	352	
CV23-205	79.8	92.0	**12.2**	**1.51**	124	
Incl.	82.9	88.9	6.0	2.68	99	
	120.9	123.0	2.1	0.02	75	
	146.2	148.6	2.4	0.04	100	
	209.1	227.9	**18.7**	**1.52**	173	
Incl.	211.6	215.0	3.4	3.10	75	
CV23-208	91.8	99.4	7.6	2.64	411	
incl.	92.5	97.5	5.1	3.50	584	
	180.5	191.8	**11.3**[3]	**0.98**	256	
	196.9	225.7	**28.8**[3]	**1.63**	164	
incl.	196.9	209.9	**13.0**	**2.19**	154	
CV23-209	125.0	127.5	2.5	0.03	175	
	217.3	263.6	**46.3**[3]	**1.20**	178	
	275.0	279.3	4.3	2.49	199	
	284.0	300.2	**16.3**	**0.98**	187	
	326.2	331.9	5.7	0.12	165	
	337.0	371.8	**34.8**	**1.59**	209	
CV23-212	135.4	141.8	6.4	1.78	106	
CV23-214	*No >2 m pegmatite intersections*					
CV23-217	81.0	94.7	**13.7**	**1.18**	46	
Incl.	82.5	91.1	8.6	1.70	44	
	291.7	298.6	6.9	1.26	101	

(1) All intervals are core length and presented for all pegmatite intervals >2 m. True width of intervals is not confirmed. Geological modelling is ongoing; (2) Collared in pegmatite; (3) Includes minor intervals of non-pegmatite units (typically <3 m); (4) 'Hydrogeology holes' completed to support a hydrogeological model a for Project.

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Significant Drilling and Assays Results to Come

Drilling at the Property is anticipated to be paused shortly due to the onset of winter conditions. Work continues on the completion of the Company's exploration camp and all-season exploration access road to the CV5 Pegmatite. Core processing will continue into December, with a planned ramp up to ten (10) drill rigs beginning in early January 2024. The Company's exploration camp and all-season exploration access road to CV5 are anticipated to be completed this fall, ahead of the commencement of the 2024 drill program.

As announced September 24, 2023, the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite has been **traced continuously by drilling over a lateral distance of at least 4.35 km and remains open**. Summary drill program updates for all holes completed over the 2023 summer-fall program at the CV5, CV13, and CV9 spodumene pegmatites will be announced over the coming weeks and will include hole locations and attributes, as well as listings of all core-length pegmatite intervals greater than 2 m. Through November 9, 2023, over the summer-fall program, approximately 42,900 m (166 holes) have been completed. This includes 25,200 m (78 holes) at CV5, 13,700 m (70 holes) at CV13, and 4,000 m (18 holes) at CV9.

Core assays for thirteen (13) drill holes from CV5 are reported herein. **Core sample assays remain to be announced for more than 140 drill holes** completed over the 2023 summer-fall program. The forest fires and road closures in western parts of the Eeyou Istchee James Bay significantly impacted the summer drill season with access prevented for almost 10 weeks. The Company was able to re-commence drill operations at the Property in August; however, sample shipments to the lab were not able to be resumed until several weeks later due to the continued road closures at the time. Core samples from a large number of drill holes have now arrived at the laboratory with processing underway, and shipments are now back to their regular weekly schedule. Results are anticipated to be reported in batches per pegmatite (CV5, CV13, and CV9) as received.

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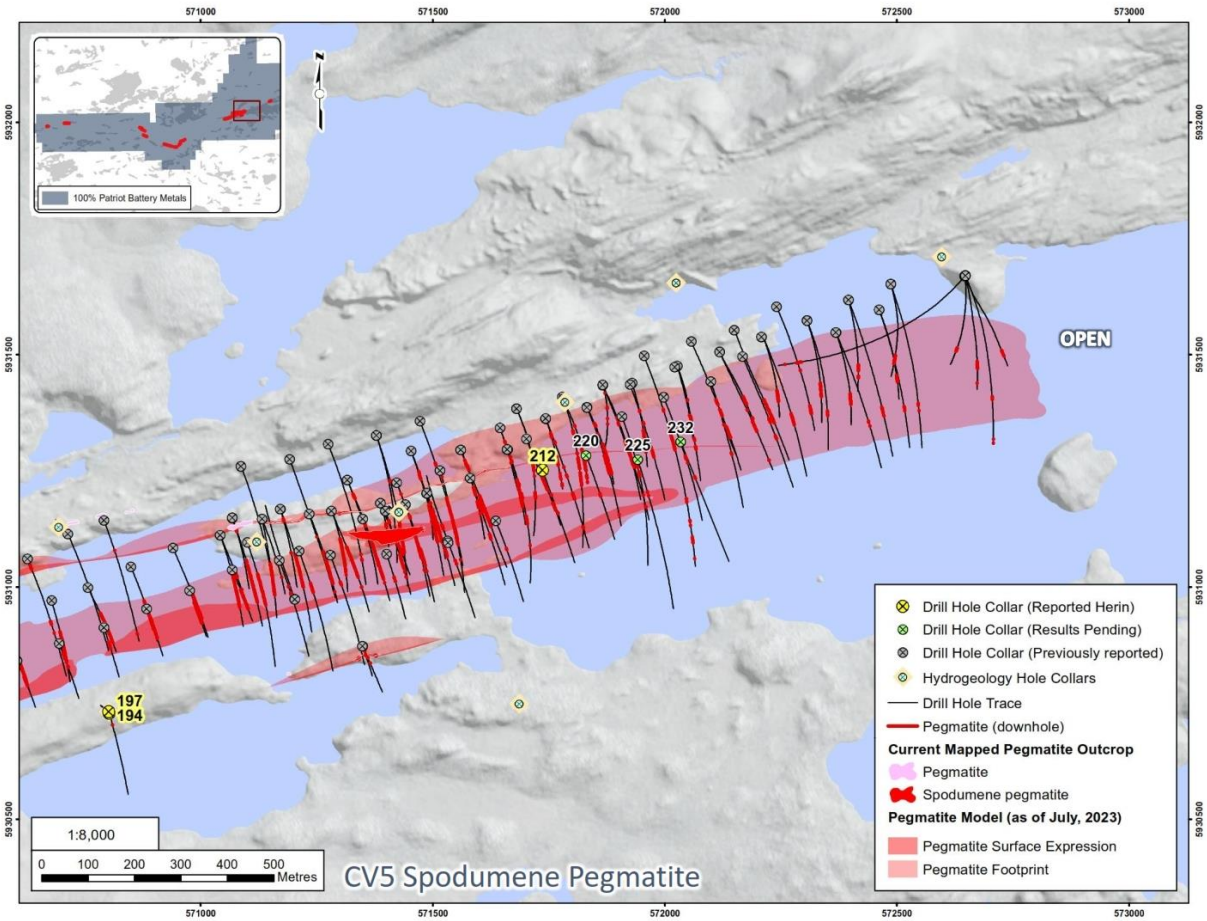

Figure 3: Drill holes completed at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite as announced September 24, 2023 – east-central, and eastern areas.

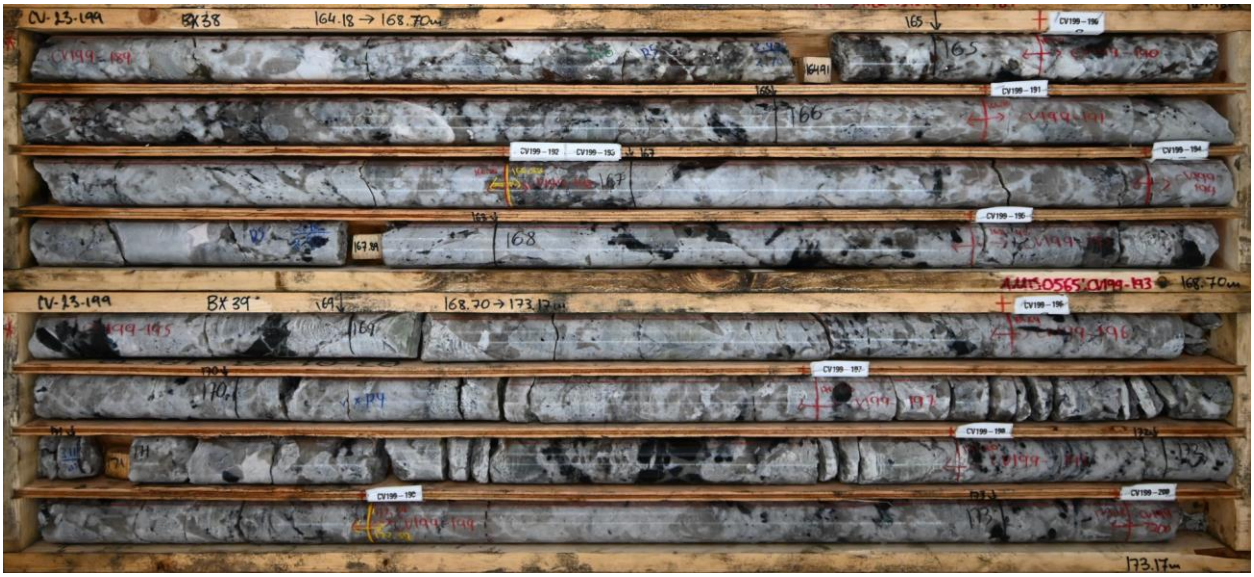

Figure 4: Well mineralized spodumene pegmatite drill core grading ~2.6% Li_2O from hole CV23-199

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Figure 5: Well mineralized spodumene pegmatite drill core grading ~2.0% Li_2O from hole CV23-209 (western extension)

Table 2: Attributes for drill holes reported herein at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster	Comments
CV23-193	Land	250.9	0	-90	569597.2	5930276.2	381.2	NQ	CV5	
CV23-194	Land	282.0	0	-90	570802.4	5930731.5	382.1	NQ	CV5	*Hydrogeology hole*
CV23-196	Land	263.0	158	-45	569599.0	5930272.7	381.3	NQ	CV5	
CV23-197	Land	254.0	158	-45	570803.1	5930728.3	382.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-199	Land	261.1	0	-90	570473.2	5930744.8	376.9	NQ	CV5	*Hydrogeology hole*
CV23-201	Land	385.8	158	-45	569015.1	5930242.6	390.3	NQ	CV5	
CV23-203	Land	374.0	158	-45	569121.0	5930244.3	396.1	NQ	CV5	
CV23-205	Land	353.0	158	-60	569015.0	5930242.8	390.2	NQ	CV5	
CV23-208	Land	368.0	158	-45	568937.2	5930165.2	391.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-209	Land	434.0	158	-45	569043.4	5930314.1	384.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-212	Water	296.0	158	-45	571736.6	5931251.3	372.7	NQ	CV5	
CV23-214	Land	502.1	158	-55	569043.3	5930314.3	384.7	NQ	CV5	
CV23-217	Land	329.0	158	-45	568751.3	5930093.9	390.0	NQ	CV5	

(1) Coordinate system NAD83 / UTM zone 18N; (2) All drill holes are diamond drill; (3) Azimuths and dips presented are those 'planned' and may vary off collar/downhole; (4) 'Hydrogeology holes' completed to support a hydrogeological model for Project.

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[1] The CV5 mineral resource estimate (109.2 Mt at 1.42% Li_2O and 160 ppm Ta_2O_5 inferred) is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40% Li_2O with effective date of June 25, 2023 (through drill hole CV23-190). Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QAQC)

A Quality Assurance / Quality Control protocol following industry best practices was incorporated into the program and included systematic insertion of quartz blanks and certified reference materials into sample batches at a rate of approximately 5%. Additionally, analysis of pulp-split and coarse-split sample duplicates were completed to assess analytical precision at different stages of the laboratory preparation process, and external (secondary) laboratory pulp-split duplicates were prepared at the primary lab for subsequent check analysis and validation.

All core samples collected were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, QC, for sample preparation (code PRP89 special) which includes drying at 105°C, crush to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns. The pulps were shipped by air to SGS Canada's laboratory in Burnaby, BC, where the samples were homogenized and subsequently analyzed for multi-element (including Li and Ta) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50).

About the CV Lithium Trend

The CV Lithium Trend is an emerging spodumene pegmatite district discovered by the Company in 2017 and is interpreted to span more than 50 kilometres across the Property. The core area includes the approximate 4.35 km long CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, which hosts a maiden mineral resource estimate of 109.2 Mt at 1.42% Li_2O inferred[1].

To date, seven (7) distinct clusters of lithium pegmatite have been discovered across the Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, and CV13. Given the proximity of some pegmatite outcrops to each other, as well as the shallow till cover in the area, it is probable that some of the outcrops may reflect a discontinuous surface exposure of a single, larger pegmatite "outcrop" subsurface. Further, the high number of well-mineralized pegmatites along the trend indicate a strong potential for a series of relatively closely spaced/stacked, sub-parallel, and sizable spodumene-bearing pegmatite bodies, with significant lateral and depth extent, to be present.

Qualified/Competent Person

The information in this news release that relates to exploration results for the Corvette Property is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr. Darren L. Smith, M.Sc., P.Geo., who is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, and member in good standing with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (Geologist Permit number 01968), and with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (member number 87868). Mr. Smith has reviewed and approved the technical information in this news release.

Mr. Smith is Vice President of Exploration for Patriot Battery Metals Inc. and holds common shares and options in the Company.

Mr. Smith has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization, type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as described by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and

Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Mr. Smith consents to the inclusion in this news release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Patriot Battery Metals Inc.

Patriot Battery Metals Inc. is a hard-rock lithium exploration company focused on advancing its district-scale 100% owned Corvette Property located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Quebec, Canada, and proximal to regional road and powerline infrastructure. The Corvette Property hosts the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite with a maiden mineral resource estimate of 109.2 Mt at 1.42% Li_2O inferred[1] and ranks as the largest lithium pegmatite resource in the Americas based on contained lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE), and one of the top 10 largest lithium pegmatite resources in the world. Additionally, the Corvette Property hosts multiple other spodumene pegmatite clusters that remain to be drill tested, as well as more than 20 km of prospective trend that remain to be assessed.

[1] The CV5 mineral resource estimate (109.2 Mt at 1.42% Li_2O and 160 ppm Ta_2O_5 inferred) is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40% Li_2O with effective date of June 25, 2023 (through drill hole CV23-190). Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.

For further information, please contact us at info@patriotbatterymetals.com or by calling +1 (604) 279-8709, or visit www.patriotbatterymetals.com. Please also refer to the Company's continuous disclosure filings, available under its profile at www.sedarplus.ca and www.asx.com.au, for available exploration data.

This news release has been approved by the Board of Directors.

"*BLAIR WAY*"

Blair Way, President, CEO, & Director

Disclaimer for Forward-looking Information

This news release contains "forward-looking information" or "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable securities laws and other statements that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements are included to provide information about management's current expectations and plans that allows investors and others to have a better understanding of the Company's business plans and financial performance and condition.

All statements, other than statements of historical fact included in this news release, regarding the Company's strategy, future operations, financial position, prospects, plans and objectives of management are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "plan", "expect", "estimate", "intend", "anticipate", "believe", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. In particular and without limitation, this news release contains forward-looking statements pertaining to further exploration of the Property, including the drilling, processing and reporting of core assay samples, the development of the Company's exploration camp and all-season exploration access road to the Property, as well as statement concerning the future beliefs of the results to be returned and the interpretation of such results against the Property generally.

Forward-looking information is based upon certain assumptions and other important factors that, if untrue, 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 information or statements. There

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can be no assurance that such information or statements will prove to be accurate. Key assumptions upon which the Company's forward-looking information is based include the total funding required to complete the development of the Company's lithium mineral project at the Corvette Property (the "Corvette Project"), including the drilling program.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. Forward-looking statements are also subject to risks and uncertainties facing the Company's business, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects. Some of the risks the Company faces and the uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements include, among others, the ability to execute on plans relating to the Company's Corvette Project, including the timing thereof. In addition, readers are directed to carefully review the detailed risk discussion in the Company's most recent Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR+, which discussion is incorporated by reference in this news release, for a fuller understanding of the risks and uncertainties that affect the Company's business and operations.

Although the Company believes its expectations are based upon reasonable assumptions and has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. As such, these risks are not exhaustive; however, they should be considered carefully. If any of these risks or uncertainties materialize, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements found herein. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements contained herein are presented for the purpose of assisting investors in understanding the Company's business plans, financial performance and condition and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

The forward-looking statements contained herein are made only as of the date hereof. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable law. The Company qualifies all of its forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

Competent Person Statement (ASX Listing Rule 5.22)

The mineral resource estimate in this release was reported by the Company in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 on July 31, 2023. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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Appendix 1 – JORC Code 2012 Table 1 information required by ASX Listing Rule 5.7.1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized 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 mineralization 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 pulverized 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Core sampling protocols meet industry standard practices. • Core sampling is guided by lithology as determined during geological logging (i.e., by a geologist). All pegmatite intervals are sampled in their entirety (half-core), regardless if spodumene mineralization is noted or not (in order to ensure an unbiased sampling approach) in addition to ~1 to 3 m of sampling into the adjacent host rock (dependent on pegmatite interval length) to "bookend" the sampled pegmatite. • The minimum individual sample length is typically 0.3-0.5 m and the maximum sample length is typically 2.0 m. Targeted individual pegmatite sample lengths are 1.0 m. • All drill core is oriented to maximum foliation prior to logging and sampling and is cut with a core saw into half-core pieces, with one half-core collected for assay, and the other half-core remaining in the box for reference. • Core samples collected from drill holes were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, QC, for sample preparation (code PRP89 special) which included drying at 105°C, crush to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns. Core sample pulps were shipped by air to SGS Canada's laboratory in Burnaby, BC, where the samples were homogenized and subsequently analyzed for multi-element (including Li and Ta) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50).
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).	• NQ size core diamond drilling was completed for all holes. Core was not oriented.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative	• All drill core was geotechnically logged following industry standard practices, and includes TCR, RQD, ISRM, and Q-Method. Core recovery is very good and typically exceeds 90%.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	• Upon receipt at the core shack, all drill core is pieced together, oriented to maximum foliation, metre marked, geotechnically logged (including structure), alteration logged, geologically logged, and sample logged on an individual sample basis. Core box photos are also collected of all core drilled, regardless of perceived mineralization. Specific gravity measurements of pegmatite are also collected at systematic intervals for all pegmatite drill core using the water immersion method, as well as select host rock drill core. • The logging is qualitative by nature, and includes estimates of spodumene grain size, inclusions, and model mineral estimates. • These logging practices meet or exceed current industry standard practices.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Drill core sampling follows industry best practices. Drill core was saw-cut with half-core sent for geochemical analysis and half-core remaining in the box for reference. The same side of the core was sampled to maintain representativeness. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the material being assayed. • A Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QAQC) protocol following industry best practices was incorporated into the program and included systematic insertion of quartz blanks and certified reference materials (CRMs) into sample batches at a rate of approximately 5% each. Additionally, analysis of pulp-split and course-split sample duplicates were completed to assess analytical precision at different stages of the laboratory preparation process, and external (secondary) laboratory pulp-split duplicates were prepared at the primary lab for subsequent check analysis and validation at a secondary lab. • All protocols employed are considered appropriate for the sample type and nature of mineralization and are considered the optimal approach for maintaining representativeness in sampling.

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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.	• Core samples collected from drill holes were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, QC, for standard sample preparation (code PRP89 special) which included drying at 105°C, crush to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverize 85% passing 75 microns. Core sample pulps were shipped by air to SGS Canada's laboratory in Burnaby, BC, where the samples were homogenized and subsequently analyzed for multi-element (including Li and Ta) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50). • The Company relies on both its internal QAQC protocols (systematic use of blanks, certified reference materials, and external checks), as well as the laboratory's internal QAQC. • All protocols employed are considered appropriate for the sample type and nature of mineralization and are considered the optimal approach for maintaining representativeness in sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Intervals are reviewed and compiled by the VP Exploration and Project Managers prior to disclosure, including a review of the Company's internal QAQC sample analytical data. • Data capture utilizes MX Deposit software whereby core logging data is entered directly into the software for storage, including direct import of laboratory analytical certificates as they are received. The Company employs various on-site and post QAQC protocols to ensure data integrity and accuracy. • Adjustments to data include reporting lithium and tantalum in their oxide forms, as it is reported in elemental form in the assay certificates. Formulas used are Li_2O = Li x 2.153, and Ta_2O_5 = Ta x 1.221.
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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Each drill hole's collar has been surveyed with a RTK Trimble Zephyr 3 (or temporarily using a handheld GPS). • The coordinate system used is UTM NAD83 Zone 18. • The Company completed a property-wide LiDAR and orthophoto survey in August 2022, which provides high-quality topographic control. • The quality and accuracy of the topographic controls are considered adequate for advanced stage exploration and development, including mineral resource estimation.

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Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole collar spacing is dominantly grid based at ~100 m; however, tightens to ~50 m in multiple areas, and widens to ~150 m in a small number of areas. Subsurface pegmatite pierce points generally reflect the collar spacing at CV5; however, are subject to typical downhole deviation. • It is interpreted that the drill spacing will be sufficient to support a mineral resource estimate. • Core sample lengths typically range from 0.5 to 1.5 m and average ~1 m. Sampling is continuous within all pegmatite encountered in the drill hole. • Sample compositing has not been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No sampling bias is anticipated based on structure within the mineralized body. • At CV5, the principal mineralized body and adjacent lenses are steeply dipping resulting in oblique angles of intersection with true widths varying based on drill hole angle and orientation of pegmatite at that particular intersection point. i.e., the dip of the mineralized pegmatite body has variations in a vertical sense and along strike, so the true widths are not always apparent until several holes have been drilled (at the appropriate spacing) in any particular drill-fence.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected by Company staff or its consultants following specific protocols governing sample collection and handling. Core samples were bagged, placed in large supersacs for added security, palleted, and shipped directly to Val-d'Or, QC, being tracked during shipment along with Chain of Custody. Upon arrival at the laboratory, the samples were cross-referenced with the shipping manifest to confirm all samples were accounted for. At the laboratory, sample bags are evaluated for tampering.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• A review of the sample procedures for the Company's 2021 fall drill program (CF21-001 to 004) and 2022 winter drill program (CV22-015 to 034) was completed by an Independent Competent Person and deemed adequate and acceptable to industry best practices (discussed in a technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Corvette Property, Quebec, Canada", by Alex Knox, M.Sc., P.Geol., Issue Date of June 27th, 2022.) • A review of the sample procedures through the Company's 2023 winter drill program was completed by an independent Competent Person with respect to the

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		CV5 Pegmatite's maiden mineral resource estimate and deemed adequate and acceptable to industry best practices (discussed in a technical report titled " NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property" by Todd McCracken, P.Geo., of BBA Engineering Ltd., and Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng., of Primero Group Americas Inc., Effective Date of June 25, 2023, and Issue Date of September 8, 2023. • Additionally, the Company continually reviews and evaluates its procedures in order to optimize and ensure compliance at all levels of sample data collection and handling.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Corvette Property is comprised of 417 CDC claims located in the James Bay Region of Quebec, with Patriot Battery Metals Inc. the registered title holder for all of the claims. The Property's northern border is located within approximately 6 km to the south of the Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure corridor. At the Property, the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is situated approximately 13.5 km south of the regional and all-weather Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure. The CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite is located approximately 3.15 km along strike to the southwest of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. • The Company holds 100% interest in the Property subject to various royalty obligations depending on original acquisition agreements. DG Resources Management holds a 2% NSR (no buyback) on 76 claims, D.B.A. Canadian Mining House holds a 2% NSR on 50 claims (half buyback for $2M) and Osisko Gold Royalties holds a sliding scale NSR of 1.5-3.5% on precious metals, and 2% on all other products, over 111 claims. The vast majority of the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite, as is currently delineated, is not subject to a royalty. • The Property does not overlap any atypically sensitive environmental areas or parks, or historical sites to the knowledge of the Company. There are no known hinderances to operating at the Property, apart from the goose harvesting season (typically mid-April to mid-

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		May) where the communities request helicopter flying not be completed, and potentially wildfires depending on the season, scale, and location. • Claim expiry dates range from September 2024 to September 2026.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No core assay results from other parties are disclosed herein. • The most recent independent Property review was a technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property, James Bay Region, Québec, Canada", by Todd McCracken, P.Geo., of BBA Engineering Ltd., and Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng., of Primero Group Americas Inc., Effective Date of June 25, 2023, and Issue Date of September 8, 2023.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	• The Property overlies a large portion of the Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt, considered part of the larger La Grande River Greenstone Belt and is dominated by volcanic rocks metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. The claim block is dominantly host to rocks of the Guyer Group (amphibolite, iron formation, intermediate to mafic volcanics, peridotite, pyroxenite, komatiite, as well as felsic volcanics). The amphibolite rocks that trend east-west (generally steeply south dipping) through this region are bordered to the north by the Magin Formation (conglomerate and wacke) and to the south by an assemblage of tonalite, granodiorite, and diorite, in addition to metasediments of the Marbot Group (conglomerate, wacke). Several regional-scale Proterozoic gabbroic dykes also cut through portions of the Property (Lac Spirt Dykes, Senneterre Dykes). • The geological setting is prospective for gold, silver, base metals, platinum group elements, and lithium over several different deposit styles including orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulfide (Cu, Au, Ag), komatiite-ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and pegmatite (Li, Ta). • Exploration of the Property has outlined three primary mineral exploration trends crossing dominantly east-west over large portions of the Property – Golden Trend (gold), Maven Trend (copper, gold, silver), and CV Trend (lithium, tantalum). The CV5 and CV13 spodumene pegmatites are situated within the CV Trend. Lithium mineralization at the Property, including at CV5 and CV13, is observed to occur within

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		quartz-feldspar pegmatite, which may be exposed at surface as high relief 'whale-back' landforms. The pegmatite is often very coarse-grained and off-white in appearance, with darker sections commonly composed of mica and smoky quartz, and occasional tourmaline. • The lithium pegmatites at Corvette are categorized as LCT Pegmatites. Core assays and ongoing mineralogical studies, coupled with field mineral identification and assays, indicate spodumene as the dominant lithium-bearing mineral on the Property, with no significant petalite, lepidolite, lithium-phosphate minerals, or apatite present. The pegmatites also carry significant tantalum values with tantalite indicated to be the mineral phase.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Drill hole attribute information is included in Table 2 herein. • Pegmatite intersections of <2 m are not typically presented as they are considered insignificant.
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. • 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	• Length weighted averages were used to calculate grade over width. • No specific grade cap or cut-off was used during grade width calculations. The lithium and tantalum average of the entire pegmatite interval is calculated for all pegmatite intervals over 2 m core length, as well as higher grade zones at the discretion of the geologist. Pegmatites have inconsistent mineralization by nature, resulting in some intervals having a small number of poorly mineralized samples included in the calculation. Non-pegmatite internal dilution is limited to typically <3 m where relevant and intervals indicated when assays are reported.

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	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents have been reported.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be 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').	• Geological modelling is ongoing on a hole-by-hole basis as CV5 is drilled. However, current interpretation supports a principal, large pegmatite body of near vertical to steeply dipping orientation, flanked by several subordinate pegmatite lenses (collectively, the 'CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite') • All reported widths are core length. True widths are not calculated for each hole due to the relatively wide drill spacing at this stage of delineation and the typical irregular nature of pegmatite, as well as the varied drill hole orientations. As such, true widths may vary widely from hole to hole.
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.	• Please refer to the figures included herein as well as those posted on the Company's website.
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.	• Please refer to the table(s) included herein as well as those posted on the Company's website. • Results for pegmatite intervals <2 m are not reported.
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.	• The Company is currently completing baseline environmental work over the CV5 and CV13 pegmatite area. No endangered flora or fauna have been documented over the Property to date, and several sites have been identified as potentially suitable for mine infrastructure. • The Company has completed a bathymetric survey over the shallow glacial lake which overlies a portion of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. The lake depth ranges from <2 m to approximately 18 m, although the majority of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, as delineated to date, is overlain by typically <2 to 10 m of water. • The Company has completed preliminary metallurgical testing comprised of HLS and magnetic testing, which has produced 6+% Li_2O spodumene concentrates at

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		>70% recovery on both CV5 and CV13 pegmatite material, indicating DMS as a viable primary process approach, and that both CV5 and CV13 could potentially feed the same process plant. A DMS test on CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite material returned a spodumene concentrate grading 5.8% Li_2O at 79% recovery, strongly indicating potential for a DMS only operation to be applicable. • Various mandates required for advancing the Project towards economic studies have been initiated, including but not limited to, environmental baseline, metallurgy, geomechanics, hydrogeology, hydrology, stakeholder engagement, geochemical characterization, as well as transportation and logistical studies.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• The Company intends to continue drilling the pegmatites of the Corvette Property, focused on the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite and adjacent subordinate lenses, as well as the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite. At CV5, mineralization remains open along strike at both ends, and to depth along a significant portion of its length. At CV13, mineralization remains open along strike at both ends, and to depth.

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