Large, High-Grade Cesium Discovery Confirmed at Shaakichiuwaanaan, Canada

Potentially adding a further critical mineral and valuable by-product to a world-class lithium project

April 9, 2025 – Vancouver, BC, Canada *April 10, 2025 – Sydney, Australia*

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Wide, high-grade cesium pegmatite** drill intercepts identified at the CV13 Pegmatite from assay overlimit analysis, including **four (4) samples >20% Cs_2O**. Results include:

  Vega Zone

  - **18.1 m at 2.71% Cs_2O**, including **7.4 m at 5.45% Cs_2O** (CV24-754).
  - **11.1 m at 4.87% Cs_2O**, including **7.1 m at 7.39% Cs_2O** (CV24-520).
  - **5.7 m at 4.97% Cs_2O**, including **3.0 m at 8.20% Cs_2O** (CV24-525).
  - **9.6 m at 1.59% Cs_2O**, including **4.4 m at 2.34% Cs_2O** (CV24-579).
  - **3.0 m at 9.43% Cs_2O**, including **1.0 m at <u>22.41% Cs_2O</u>** (Channel CH23-069).

  Rigel Zone

  - **5.9 m at 11.19% Cs_2O**, including **1.0 m at <u>22.69% Cs_2O</u>** (CV23-271).
  - **5.0 m at 13.32% Cs_2O**, including **2.0 m at <u>22.90% Cs_2O</u>** (CV23-255).
  - **3.2 m at 10.24% Cs_2O**, including **1.1 m at <u>26.61% Cs_2O</u>** (CV23-204).
  - **4.5 m at 3.36% Cs_2O** (CV23-198).

- The largest zone of cesium enrichment is coincident with the Company's high-grade lithium Vega Zone (CV13) and can be traced through drilling over a very large area **of ~600 m x 400 m** ranging from 1-2 m to >10 m thick **and remains open**.

- **The high-grade Rigel Zone**, coincident with the apex of the structural flexure at CV13, is estimated through drilling to be at least **~200 m x 80 m** in area and up to ~5 m thick.

- Mineralized cesium intercepts at the CV5 Pegmatite include**:**

  - **10.4 m at 1.30% Cs_2O**, including **4.0 m at 2.02% Cs_2O** (CV23-117).
  - **9.0 m at 1.20% Cs_2O**, including **1.5 m at 5.03% Cs_2O** (CV24-651).
  - **7.5 m at 1.29% Cs_2O**, including **1.5 m at 3.90% Cs_2O** (CV24-404).
  - **2.0 m at 5.24% Cs_2O** (CV23-219).
  - **0.8 m at 13.04% Cs_2O** (CV24-627).

- Results are highly encouraging as cesium is a high-value commodity due to its rarity and specialized applications.

- Economically viable **cesium deposits are very rare globally, but high value**, and **typically on a smaller scale of <10 kt to 350,000 kt in size and supported by drill intercepts of typically less than 3 to 10 m**. This compares to lithium pegmatite deposits that typically range in the millions of tonnes (<10 Mt and rarely over 100 Mt) in size and are supported by much thicker drill intercepts.

Darren L. Smith, Patriot Executive and Vice President of Exploration, comments: *"With the receipt of overlimit assay results, we have now confirmed a large cesium discovery at Shaakichiuwaanaan, supported by wide and well-mineralized drill intercepts. Cesium mineralization of this scale and grade, often combined with high-grade lithium and tantalum, is exceptionally rare globally and underscores the extraordinary endowment of the mineral system at Shaakichiuwaanaan in high-value critical minerals.*

While our primary focus remains steadfast on advancing the CV5 Deposit to production based on its world-class lithium endowment, the discovery of cesium presents a compelling value-add opportunity for the Company. Cesium is a high-value and rare commodity which has the potential to become a meaningful by-product to future lithium operations, complementing our core business."

"Given the strategic importance and scarcity of cesium in global markets - and its growing use in key industrial and specialized applications – this discovery has the potential to significantly enhance stakeholder value and re-affirms Shaakichiuwaanaan as one of the top LCT pegmatite assets in the world. For this reason, the Company intends to further evaluate the cesium opportunity as we advance Shaakichiuwaanan towards development," added Mr. Smith.

PATRIOT BATTERY METALS INC. (THE "COMPANY" OR "PATRIOT") (TSX: PMET) (ASX: PMT) (OTCQX: PMETF) (FSE: R9GA) is pleased to announce the results of cesium (Cs) assay overlimit analysis, which reaffirm the discovery of two (2) distinct zones of cesium mineralization at the CV13 Pegmatite. The CV13 Pegmatite forms part of the Company's 100% owned Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (the "Property" or "Project"), located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Quebec.

The Shaakichiuwaanaan Property hosts a consolidated Mineral Resource Estimate[1] ("MRE") of 80.1 Mt at 1.44% Li_2O Indicated and 62.5 Mt at 1.31% Li_2O Inferred. The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, which forms the bulk of the MRE, is accessible year-round by all-season road and is situated approximately 14 km from a major hydroelectric powerline corridor. The CV13 Pegmatite is located <3 km along geological trend from the CV5 Pegmatite, and hosts additional lithium and tantalum resources, as well as recently discovered zones of cesium mineralisation (see news release dated March 2, 2025).

CV13 PEGMATITE

The initial discovery of two (2) distinct zones of cesium enrichment at CV13 was first announced in the Company's news release dated March 2, 2025, and was based on drill hole pegmatite intercepts which had returned analytical results for cesium that exceeded the detection limit – >10,000 ppm Cs (i.e., >1% Cs or >1.06% Cs_2O) – of the analytical package. With the overlimit

[1] Shaakichiuwaanaan (CV5 & CV13) Mineral Resource Estimate (80.1 Mt at 1.44% Li_2O and 163 ppm Ta_2O_5 Indicated, and 62.5 Mt at 1.31% Li_2O and 147 ppm Ta_2O_5 Inferred) is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40% Li_2O (open-pit), 0.60% Li_2O (underground CV5), and 0.80% Li_2O (underground CV13) with an Effective Date of August 21, 2024 (through drill hole CV24-526). Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.

analytical results now received, the final grade-width calculations for the intervals >1% Cs_2O are reported in this news release (see Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Table 1, and Table 3).

Significant results at CV13 include:

Vega Zone

- **18.1 m at 2.71% Cs_2O**, including **7.4 m at 5.45% Cs_2O** (CV24-754).
- **11.1 m at 4.87% Cs_2O**, including **7.1 m at 7.39% Cs_2O** (CV24-520).
- **5.7 m at 4.97% Cs_2O**, including **3.0 m at 8.20% Cs_2O** (CV24-525).
- **9.6 m at 1.59% Cs_2O**, including **4.4 m at 2.34% Cs_2O** (CV24-579).
- **3.0 m at 9.43% Cs_2O**, including **1.0 m at <u>22.41% Cs_2O</u>** (Channel CH23-069).

The largest of the two (2) cesium zones at CV13 is coincident with the high-grade (lithium) Vega Zone (Figure 1) and can be traced through drilling over an **extensive area of ~600 m x 400 m**, ranging in thickness from 1-2 m to >10 m. The **cesium mineralization at the Vega Zone sits ~125 m to 150 m from surface and remains open** to the northwest. Additionally, the cesium zone at Vega is commonly accompanied by high-grade lithium and tantalum (Table 1).

Rigel Zone

- **5.9 m at 11.19% Cs_2O**, including **1.0 m at <u>22.69% Cs_2O</u>** (CV23-271).
- **5.0 m at 13.32% Cs_2O**, including **2.0 m at <u>22.90% Cs_2O</u>** (CV23-255).
- **3.2 m at 10.24% Cs_2O**, including **1.1 m at <u>26.61% Cs_2O</u>** (CV23-204).
- **4.5 m at 3.36% Cs_2O** (CV23-198).

The newly named "Rigel Zone" is situated coincident with the apex of the structural flexure at CV13 and is estimated through drilling to have a **high-grade footprint of approximately 200 m x 80 m at up to ~5 m thick**. This zone includes the highest cesium grades reported to date from the Property – **1.1 m at 26.61% Cs_2O** (CV23-204) and **2.0 m at 22.90% Cs_2O** (CV23-255) – which imply intervals of near-massive pollucite and represent some of the highest known cesium grades reported globally in recent years.

The **Rigel Zone is present at shallow depth (~50 m from surface)** and, while it appears to be smaller in scale than the Vega Zone, it also appears to be higher grade. Additionally, similar to Vega, the cesium zone at Rigel may be accompanied by high-grade lithium and tantalum (Table 1).

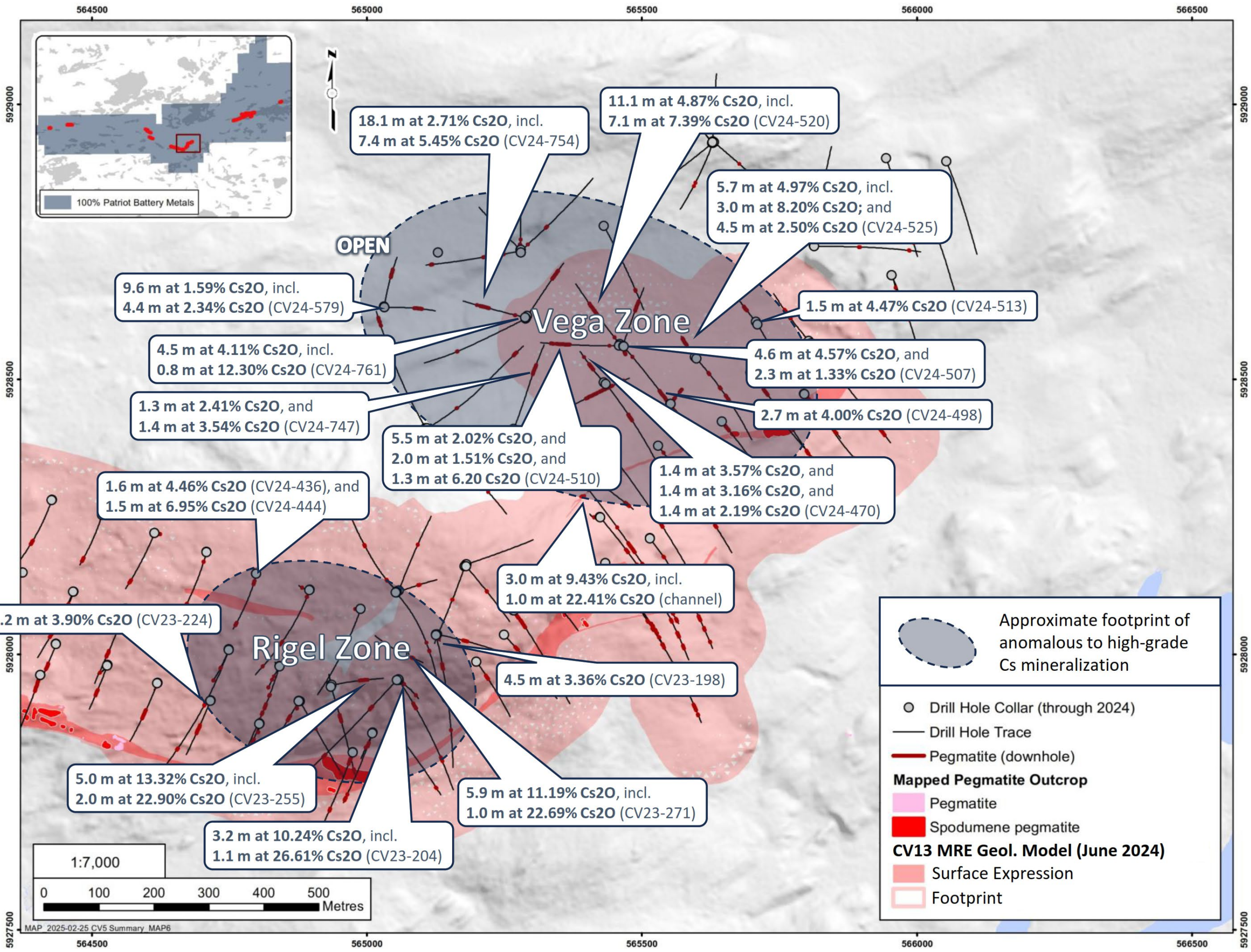

Figure 1: Drill hole analytical result highlights for cesium from the Vega and Rigel zones at the CV13 Pegmatite.

Figure 2: Pollucite in grey quartz matrix from 139.3 m to 139.5 m in drill hole CV24-520 (Vega Zone), within a wider zone of cesium mineralization grading **7.39% Cs_2O over 7.1 m**.

Figure 3: High-grade pollucite mineralization in drill hole CV23-271 (Rigel Zone) grading **22.69% Cs_2O over 1.0 m** (64.0 m to 65.0 m).

Figure 4: Semi-massive to massive pollucite intercept (red box) in drill hole CV23-255 (Rigel Zone) grading **17.95% Cs_2O over 3.7 m** (76.3 m to 80.0 m), including **22.90% Cs_2O over 2.0 m** (78.0 m to 80.0 m).

CV5 Pegmatite

In addition to CV13, the CV5 Pegmatite also returned multiple cesium mineralized intercepts (see Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Table 2, and Table 3). Initial review indicates a wider distribution of cesium across the pegmatite, with distinct zones less apparent compared to the Vega and Rigel cesium zones at the CV13 Pegmatite. However, given the density of drilling, further review and modelling is required to determine continuity and distinct zonation, especially given that cesium zones are relatively small but very high-value. Drill intercept highlights for cesium at CV5 include:

- **10.4 m at 1.30% Cs_2O**, including **4.0 m at 2.02% Cs_2O** (CV23-117).
- **9.0 m at 1.20% Cs_2O**, including **1.5 m at 5.03% Cs_2O** (CV24-651).
- **7.5 m at 1.29% Cs_2O**, including **1.5 m at 3.90% Cs_2O** (CV24-404).
- **2.0 m at 5.24% Cs_2O** (CV23-219).
- **0.8 m at 13.04% Cs_2O** (CV24-627).

Figure 5: Pollucite mineralization in drill hole CV23-219 (CV5) grading **5.24% Cs_2O over 2.0 m** (109.5 m to 111.5 m).

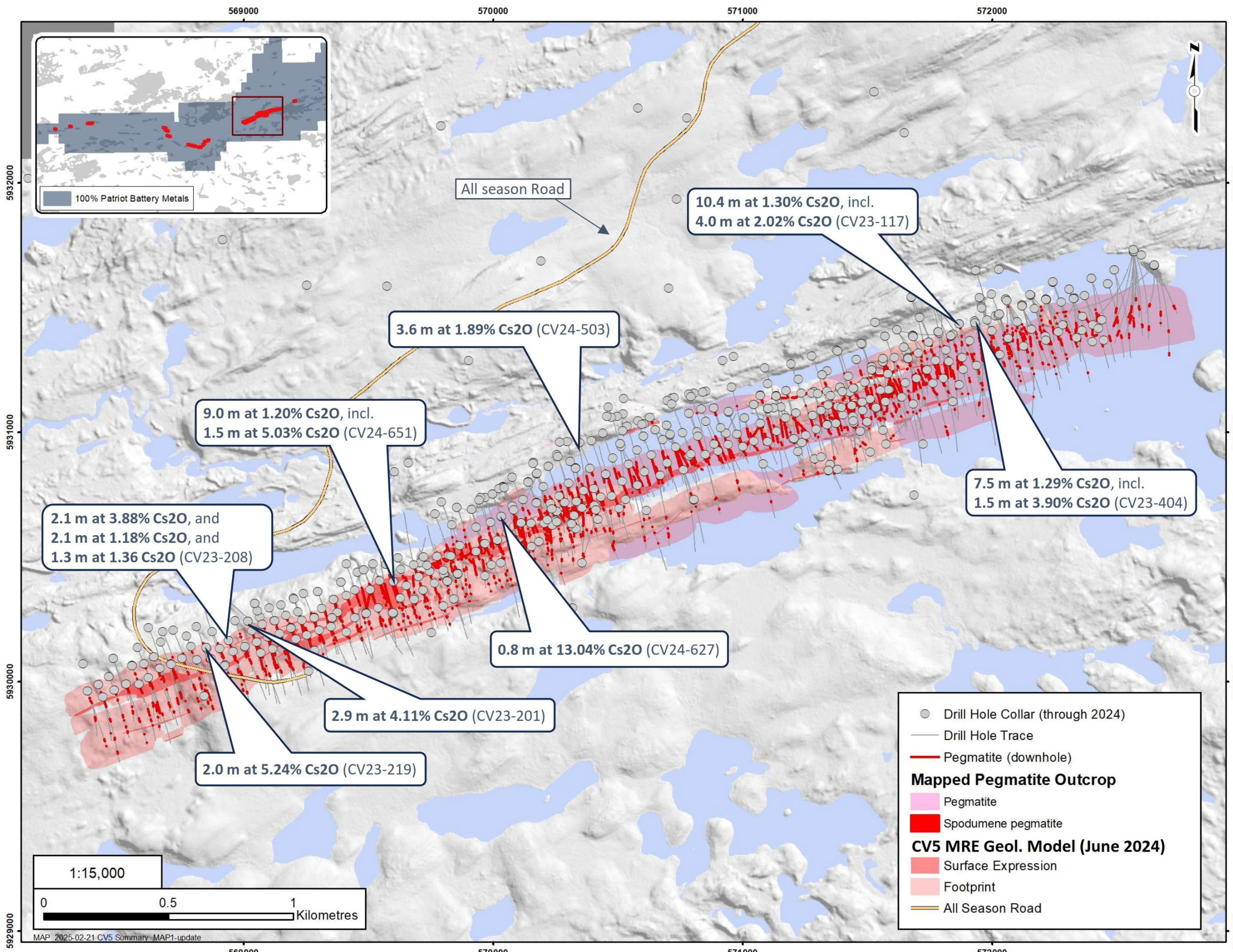

Figure 6: Drill hole analytical result highlights for cesium at the CV5 Pegmatite.

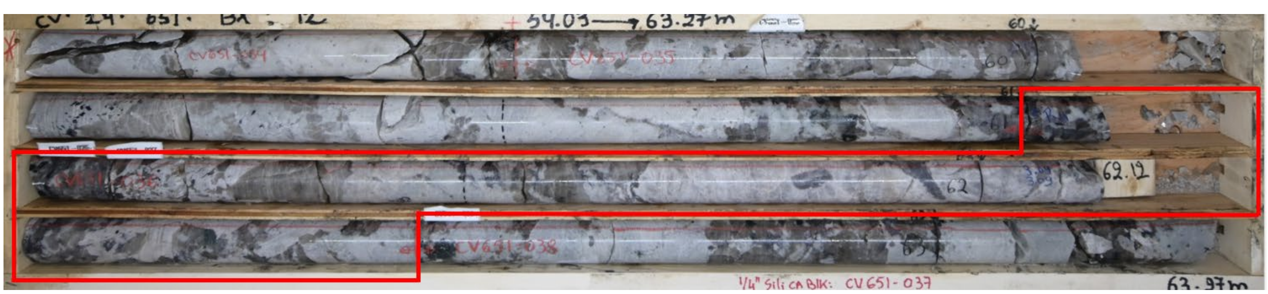

Figure 7: Pollucite mineralization in drill hole CV24-651 (CV5) grading **5.03% Cs_2O over 1.5 m** (61.0 m to 62.5 m).

Table 1: Cesium assay summary for drill holes at the CV13 Pegmatite (Vega and Rigel Zones).

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cs_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
Vega	CV23-332	57.8	58.4	0.6	1.07	0.75	89	
Vega	CV23-348	68.6	69.8	1.1	2.74	0.18	123	
Vega	CV24-470	131.5	132.9	**1.4**	**3.57**	3.12	100	
		140.1	141.5	**1.4**	**3.16**	1.58	54	
		143.5	144.9	1.4	2.19	4.82	274	
Vega	CV24-492	68.4	69.2	**0.8**	**6.68**	0.47	82	
Vega	CV24-498	140.1	141.5	1.5	1.51	1.08	484	
		147.3	150.0	**2.7**	**4.00**	1.67	109	
Vega	CV24-507	110.8	116.5	5.7	0.98	1.34	171	
	incl.	110.8	112.0	**1.2**	**3.03**	0.81	328	
		123.4	128.0	**4.6**	**4.57**	2.11	87	
		152.8	155.1	**2.3**	**1.33**	3.41	101	
Vega	CV24-508	102.3	104.1	1.8	0.86	1.39	276	
	incl.	102.3	103.4	1.1	1.05	1.77	28	
Vega	CV24-510	154.9	160.3	**5.5**	**2.02**	1.46	66	
		172.0	174.0	**2.0**	**1.51**	5.72	133	
		176.9	178.3	1.5	1.30	5.58	281	
		204.3	205.7	**1.3**	**6.20**	0.93	204	
Vega	CV24-513	10.3	11.7	**1.5**	**4.47**	0.13	324	
Vega	CV24-519	93.1	94.1	1.1	1.65	0.32	167	Some potential lepidolite
Vega	CV24-520	130.0	132.3	**2.4**	**1.73**	1.46	117	
		137.5	148.7	**11.1**	**4.87**	2.09	1,116	
	incl.	137.5	144.6	**7.1**	**7.39**	0.96	103	
		167.6	168.2	0.6	1.49	0.03	388	
Vega	CV24-524	144.0	147.5	**3.5**	**1.49**	3.61	538	
		150.6	153.0	2.4	0.98	2.68	533	
Vega	CV24-525	98.8	100.5	**1.7**	**5.30**	1.45	50	
		105.5	111.2	**5.7**	**4.97**	0.99	61	
	incl.	105.5	108.5	**3.0**	**8.20**	1.16	30	
		118.0	122.5	**4.5**	**2.50**	0.96	121	
Vega	CV24-529	128.0	129.5	1.5	1.63	0.75	292	
Vega	CV24-539	45.8	47.7	**2.0**	**1.82**	0.92	285	

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cs_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
Vega	CV24-546	142.4	143.8	1.4	2.13	0.30	217	
Vega	CV24-571	155.8	158.8	**3.0**	**2.13**	1.49	463	
Vega	CV24-579	133.3	142.9	**9.6**	**1.59**	2.08	371	
	incl.	138.5	142.9	**4.4**	**2.34**	3.55	354	
Vega	CV24-582	136.9	138.5	1.6	1.91	0.12	54	
		144.7	149.2	**4.5**	**1.53**	0.61	1,054	Some lepidolite (~5-10%)
Vega	CV24-747	205.5	206.8	1.3	2.41	4.58	189	
		211.5	212.9	**1.4**	**3.54**	3.13	303	
Vega	CV24-754	142.5	160.5	**18.1**	**2.71**	1.89	288	
	incl.	142.5	149.9	**7.4**	**5.45**	1.00	286	
Vega	CV24-757	251.9	258.5	6.6	0.87	3.80	148	
Vega	CV24-761	124.5	129.0	**4.5**	**4.11**	1.36	166	
	incl.	126.6	127.5	**0.8**	**12.30**	1.74	201	
		137.0	138.5	1.5	1.69	2.51	187	
Vega	CV24-771	79.7	80.8	**1.2**	**3.80**	0.27	239	
Vega	CV24-773	144.5	147.1	**2.6**	**2.52**	0.12	9	
		154.6	159.0	**4.4**	**1.32**	2.30	476	
		163.6	165.3	1.7	2.14	3.29	188	
Vega	CH23-069	2.3	5.3	**3.0**	**9.43**	2.80	148	Channel
	incl.	3.3	4.3	**1.0**	**22.41**	1.63	29	
-	CV24-446	74.6	76.1	**1.5**	**3.82**	0.70	1,258	Adjacent Vega Zone
-	CV24-538	189.8	190.3	0.5	1.98	0.02	243	Adjacent Vega Zone
-	CV24-545	202.5	203.2	0.7	2.57	0.01	248	Adjacent Vega Zone
-	CV24-561	397.8	398.3	0.5	1.41	2.19	215	Adjacent Vega Zone
		417.7	418.6	0.8	1.28	0.14	281	
Rigel	CV22-084	4.8	5.7	**0.9**	**3.77**	0.06	195	
Rigel	CV23-191	78.0	79.1	1.1	1.67	4.64	54	
Rigel	CV23-198	58.5	63.0	**4.5**	**3.36**	4.19	333	Some lepidolite (~25-30%)
Rigel	CV23-204	50.9	54.0	**3.2**	**10.24**	2.89	814	Some lepidolite (up to ~40%)
	incl.	50.9	52.0	**1.1**	**26.61**	0.23	1	No lepidolite
Rigel	CV23-213	65.3	66.4	1.1	2.86	2.19	77	
Rigel	CV23-218	78.8	79.5	0.8	1.48	1.77	8	
Rigel	CV23-224	137.3	138.5	**1.2**	**3.90**	0.27	133	

Zone	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cs_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
Rigel	CV23-255	75.0	80.0	**5.0**	**13.32**	0.24	1	
	incl.	78.0	80.0	**2.0**	**22.90**	0.44	1	
Rigel	CV23-271	61.5	67.4	**5.9**	**11.19**	1.07	3,261	Some lepidolite (~10-15%)
	incl.	64.0	65.0	**1.0**	**22.69**	0.48	110	
Rigel	CV24-432	83.7	85.6	1.9	1.88	0.56	149	
Rigel	CV24-436	38.1	39.6	**1.6**	**4.46**	2.78	113	
Rigel	CV24-444	28.0	29.5	**1.5**	**6.95**	0.33	12	
		31.5	32.9	1.4	1.35	2.77	59	
-	CV23-312	104.0	105.0	1.0	1.34	3.82	94	North-west of Rigel Zone

(1) All intervals are core length and presented for all pegmatite intervals >1 m and >1% Cs2O. (2) Lepidolite may occur with pollucite, although typically in minor amounts, and may contain some cesium in its structure through element substitution; however, it would be significantly less than pollucite. A mineralogy program is underway to more definitively confirm Cs deportment where lepidolite has been logged.

Table 2: Cesium assay summary for drill holes at the CV5 Pegmatite.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cs_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
CV22-030	182.0	184.0	**2.0**	**1.03**	1.61	114	
CV22-036	236.3	237.1	0.8	1.92	1.35	61	
CV22-042	208.4	209.4	1.0	1.58	0.37	42	
	255.5	257.5	**2.0**	**1.69**	4.66	154	Some lepidolite (~5%)
CV22-059	90.0	91.0	**1.0**	**3.86**	0.24	60	
CV22-064	161.5	162.5	1.0	1.30	2.61	123	
	193.5	194.5	1.0	1.17	3.41	186	
CV22-065	35.0	36.0	1.0	2.27	0.19	79	
CV22-068	22.0	23.0	1.0	1.56	0.39	217	
CV22-070	169.0	170.0	1.0	1.18	2.50	44	
	176.3	177.3	1.0	1.10	0.30	190	
	181.3	182.3	1.0	1.00	3.16	120	
CV22-072	165.0	166.0	1.0	1.13	1.73	549	
CV22-075	130.0	131.0	**1.0**	**3.11**	1.00	96	
CV22-083	268.0	270.0	**2.0**	**1.06**	4.87	205	
CV23-107	310.0	312.0	**2.0**	**1.01**	5.54	564	
	325.0	326.1	1.1	1.11	2.95	190	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cs_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
CV23-117	190.0	200.3	**10.4**	**1.30**	1.77	240	
incl.	192.0	196.0	**4.0**	**2.02**	2.06	341	
CV23-121	267.0	267.8	**0.8**	**4.32**	4.62	70	
	273.2	274.8	1.6	1.05	4.08	160	
CV23-132	192.0	193.0	**1.0**	**5.59**	2.90	51	
	195.7	196.7	1.0	1.00	3.55	149	
	248.5	249.3	0.8	1.02	4.68	514	
CV23-160A	89.8	90.7	0.9	1.01	4.48	84	
	198.1	199.2	1.0	2.04	1.93	109	
CV23-165	430.4	431.2	0.8	1.04	1.22	292	
CV23-172	330.9	332.9	**2.0**	**2.24**	1.69	300	
incl.	330.9	331.6	**0.7**	**5.31**	0.59	136	
CV23-176	167.0	168.2	1.1	1.24	5.17	138	
CV23-177	241.5	242.5	1.0	1.67	1.78	326	
CV23-181	225.0	226.0	1.0	1.22	3.25	819	
	264.5	266.5	2.0	0.90	4.80	278	
incl.	265.5	266.5	1.0	1.21	5.39	286	
	278.5	279.3	0.8	1.23	3.09	900	
	297.5	298.5	**1.0**	**3.46**	0.25	247	
CV23-182	158.4	159.4	1.0	1.71	0.40	173	
CV23-184	207.8	209.9	**2.1**	**2.23**	2.73	170	
incl.	207.8	208.8	**1.0**	**3.93**	3.05	173	
	212.0	213.0	1.0	2.96	2.52	145	
	216.0	217.0	1.1	0.98	1.81	62	
CV23-185	100.8	101.8	1.0	1.02	3.09	193	
CV23-190	105.0	106.0	1.0	1.46	2.09	433	
CV23-201	265.3	268.2	**2.9**	**4.11**	0.89	333	Some lepidolite (~5%)
CV23-205	88.1	88.9	**0.8**	**4.10**	1.97	25	
CV23-208	199.0	201.0	**2.1**	**3.88**	3.69	193	
	208.7	209.9	1.3	1.36	4.39	80	
	213.2	215.3	**2.1**	**1.18**	2.28	110	
CV23-211	244.8	246.8	2.0	0.76	3.93	188	
incl.	244.8	245.8	1.0	1.01	3.41	241	
CV23-219	109.5	111.5	**2.0**	**5.24**	3.50	187	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cs_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
	194.6	195.6	1.0	1.57	2.11	73	
CV23-223	285.0	287.1	2.1	1.17	4.12	231	
CV23-241	166.2	169.2	2.9	0.88	2.89	426	Some potential lepidolite
	186.2	187.1	0.9	2.36	3.21	263	
CV23-272A	115.5	117.2	**1.7**	**3.96**	3.30	1097	
	348.8	349.8	1.0	1.12	0.77	138	
CV23-285	360.2	361.5	1.3	1.03	4.24	107	
CV23-298	88.6	90.8	**2.2**	**1.43**	2.97	121	
CV23-331	77.9	79.9	**2.0**	**1.08**	2.57	150	
CV23-364	264.1	265.0	**0.9**	**3.32**	0.67	390	
	268.1	269.3	1.3	1.91	3.12	492	
CV24-373	119.6	124.2	4.6	0.90	0.75	460	
incl.	121.4	124.2	**2.8**	**1.22**	0.59	668	
CV24-374	243.6	245.2	1.6	1.10	1.29	532	
	259.5	261.0	1.5	0.97	3.49	70	
CV24-386	496.0	497.4	1.4	1.07	2.12	60	
CV24-401A	326.5	327.8	1.3	1.04	4.16	111	
CV24-404	276.5	284.0	**7.5**	**1.29**	3.85	200	
incl.	277.5	279.0	**1.5**	**3.90**	3.93	143	
CV24-414	333.5	339.3	**5.9**	**1.26**	2.40	590	
incl.	336.5	338.0	**1.5**	**3.29**	1.35	346	
CV24-424	154.5	156.1	1.6	1.16	1.77	446	Some lepidolite (~5-10%)
CV24-441	167.7	169.2	1.6	1.78	2.78	85	
CV24-479	231.2	232.1	0.9	1.37	2.87	753	Some lepidolite (~5%)
CV24-502	271.3	272.6	1.3	1.02	2.59	283	
CV24-503	402.7	406.4	**3.6**	**1.89**	0.64	141	
CV24-517	297.6	298.9	1.3	1.40	0.12	222	
	301.3	302.8	1.5	2.42	0.28	58	
CV24-586	133.4	135.4	2.0	0.89	4.25	120	
CV24-607	198.8	200.0	1.2	1.72	0.40	131	
CV24-613	182.4	183.7	1.3	1.29	0.33	337	
CV24-616	276.6	281.0	**4.4**	**1.18**	1.80	181	
CV24-627	166.1	166.9	**0.8**	**13.04**	1.79	205	

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cs_2O (%)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Comments
CV24-636	373.5	375.1	1.6	1.61	0.78	164	
CV24-639	92.7	94.0	1.3	1.39	0.90	871	
CV24-651	59.5	68.5	**9.0**	**1.20**	2.02	194	
incl.	61.0	62.5	**1.5**	**5.03**	2.22	219	
	82.5	84.0	1.5	0.99	2.28	137	
	91.1	94.2	3.1	0.85	2.64	117	
CV24-695	234.4	237.0	**2.6**	**1.59**	0.89	183	
CV24-714	332.5	334.0	1.5	1.70	3.31	90	
CV24-739	94.0	95.5	1.5	1.37	1.84	52	
CV24-742	429.2	434.7	5.6	0.73	5.86	229	
incl.	430.7	432.4	1.7	1.27	5.67	453	

(1) All intervals are core length and presented for all pegmatite intervals >1 m and >1% Cs2O. (2) Lepidolite may occur with pollucite, although typically in minor amounts, and may contain some cesium in its structure through element substitution; however, it would be significantly less than pollucite. A mineralogy program is underway to more definitively confirm Cs deportment where lepidolite has been logged.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGICAL MODELLING

Pollucite, the principal and preferred ore mineral for cesium, **has been identified by XRD** mineralogical analysis at Shaakichiuwaanaan and is interpreted to be the primary source of the cesium enrichment at the Property based on cesium grades and logging. The high-grade cesium intercepts indicate that semi-massive to massive pollucite is present, especially in the Rigel Zone where several 10% to 20+% Cs_2O intercepts are present. A mineralogical program focused on the Vega and Rigel cesium zones is underway to confirm the presence and quantitative abundance of pollucite, and to a lesser extent lepidolite where present.

With the overlimit assays for cesium now received, the Company is actively geologically modelling the Vega and Rigel cesium zones, both within the wider pegmatite geological model. Additionally, cesium will be added to the block model to further assess the potential of each zone.

In the same way that the Company's tantalum resource has the potential to be a valuable by-product, the identification of significant cesium mineralization at CV13 presents an opportunity to further evaluate the potential of cesium as a marketable by-product, which could **complement the Company's lithium-focused development strategy and add to the suite of critical minerals that could be produced at Shaakichiuwaanaan**. As the Feasibility Study for CV5 progresses for its lithium operation, the Company will assess the potential for a cesium resource at Shaakichiuwaanaan and its implications for future exploration and development.

About Cesium – extremely rare critical metal

Cesium (Cs) is a specialty metal and is listed as a critical and strategic mineral by Canada, the province of Quebec (Canada), Japan, and the United States. The principal use of cesium, which is almost exclusively recovered (in its primary form) from the mineral pollucite, is in the form of cesium formate brine. Due to its high-density, low toxicity, biodegradable nature, and recoverability, cesium is used to support the completion of oil and gas wells at high pressure and temperature.

Cesium is also used in atomic clocks, GPS, aircraft guidance, and telecommunications. Its compounds have various applications: cesium carbonate in fuel cells, cesium chloride in chemistry and nuclear medicine, cesium hydroxide in batteries, cesium iodide in X-ray equipment, cesium nitrate in pyrotechnics and scintillation counters, and cesium sulfates in water treatment and scientific instruments. Cesium pricing varies based on its end-product form and purity; however, in its refined form, **cesium metal (Cs >99.5%) is a high value commodity similar to gold** and currently trades around US$2,550/oz (excluding VAT, Source – Shanghai Metal Markets).

Mineral deposits of cesium (pollucite) are extremely rare globally and represent the most fractionated component of LCT pegmatite systems, which are effectively the only primary source of cesium globally. Economic **deposits of cesium are typically on the scale of <10 kt to 350,000 kt** in size and **supported by drill intercepts of typically less than 3 to 10 m** (core length). This compares to lithium pegmatite deposits that typically range in the millions of tonnes (<10 Mt and rarely over 100 Mt) in size and are supported by much thicker drill intercepts.

Examples of the few current/past producing mines include Tanco (Canada), Bikita (Zimbabwe), and Sinclair (Australia). Australia's first commercial cesium mine, Sinclair, extracted its last cesium in 2019.

Table 3: Attributes for drill holes discussed herein.

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster
CV22-084	Land	247.8	200	-80	565010.3	5927857.6	398.5	NQ	CV13
CV23-191	Land	308.2	170	-45	565125.9	5928034.9	432.4	NQ	CV13
CV23-198	Land	98.0	140	-80	565126.2	5928036.0	432.4	NQ	CV13
CV23-204	Land	262.9	130	-80	565057.6	5927954.3	419.2	NQ	CV13
CV23-213	Land	209.0	200	-85	564876.6	5927915.3	409.7	NQ	CV13
CV23-218	Land	254.1	200	-45	564841.3	5927978.6	415.4	NQ	CV13
CV23-224	Land	308.0	200	-45	564748.9	5928008.0	414.1	NQ	CV13
CV23-255	Land	131.2	80	-45	564936.2	5927944.4	417.7	NQ	CV13
CV23-271	Land	149.2	110	-75	565068.5	5927999.1	429.0	NQ	CV13
CV23-312	Land	149.0	200	-90	564373.8	5928148.9	408.1	NQ	CV13
CV23-332	Land	427.9	140	-45	565421.2	5928393.4	405.5	NQ	CV13
CV23-348	Land	386.0	140	-90	565420.9	5928393.8	405.3	NQ	CV13
CV24-432	Land	278.0	200	-90	564895.9	5928117.1	426.3	NQ	CV13

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster
CV24-436	Land	220.9	200	-60	564799.1	5928146.2	422.6	NQ	CV13
CV24-444	Land	248.0	200	-90	564799.0	5928146.2	422.6	NQ	CV13
CV24-446	Land	286.6	140	-90	565514.5	5928211.3	412.6	NQ	CV13
CV24-470	Land	281.2	320	-80	565430.9	5928494.3	393.9	NQ	CV13
CV24-492	Land	290.4	140	-45	565697.4	5928512.1	385.7	NQ	CV13
CV24-498	Land	218.0	140	-45	565467.1	5928559.6	387.9	NQ	CV13
CV24-507	Land	187.0	0	-90	565466.6	5928560.1	387.7	NQ	CV13
CV24-508	Land	152.0	140	-45	565710.4	5928599.6	382.2	NQ	CV13
CV24-510	Land	239.0	270	-55	565458.5	5928561.1	387.8	NQ	CV13
CV24-513	Land	171.2	320	-75	565707.2	5928604.4	381.9	NQ	CV13
CV24-519	Land	248.0	140	-45	565599.7	5928537.4	385.4	NQ	CV13
CV24-520	Land	243.7	320	-60	565459.7	5928564.3	387.4	NQ	CV13
CV24-524	Land	209.0	20	-60	565464.9	5928560.5	387.7	NQ	CV13
CV24-525	Land	161.0	320	-75	565596.8	5928540.8	385.1	NQ	CV13
CV24-529	Land	395.0	0	-90	565280.0	5928735.1	388.1	NQ	CV13
CV24-538	Land	370.2	130	-60	565631.2	5928931.1	403.7	NQ	CV13
CV24-539	Land	305.0	0	-65	565279.8	5928735.6	388.3	NQ	CV13
CV24-545	Land	311.0	230	-50	565627.9	5928929.8	403.2	NQ	CV13
CV24-546	Land	385.3	260	-65	565279.3	5928733.5	388.3	NQ	CV13
CV24-561	Land	443.1	0	-65	565107.0	5928411.2	418.7	NQ	CV13
CV24-571	Land	236.1	90	-65	565030.0	5928630.0	399.6	NQ	CV13
CV24-579	Land	215.0	0	-90	565030.0	5928630.0	399.6	NQ	CV13
CV24-582	Land	227.2	10	-65	565030.0	5928630.0	399.6	NQ	CV13
CV24-747	Land	281.0	20	-60	565266.8	5928409.4	412.5	NQ	CV13
CV24-754	Land	235.9	280	-65	565288.0	5928612.6	390.0	NQ	CV13
CV24-757	Land	305.3	70	-45	565269.4	5928408.3	412.8	NQ	CV13
CV24-761	Land	227.1	0	-90	565289.2	5928610.8	390.0	NQ	CV13
CV24-771	Land	164.3	0	-90	565267.5	5928407.2	413.1	NQ	CV13
CV24-773	Land	200.0	35	-55	565291.6	5928615.0	389.7	NQ	CV13
CH23-069	Land	6.8	26	-36	565393.2	5928283.7	418.1	n/a	CV13
CV22-030	Ice	258.0	158	-45	570385.1	5930855.6	372.8	NQ	CV5
CV22-036	Land	334.8	158	-45	570041.9	5930778.2	379.9	NQ	CV5
CV22-042	Land	393.0	158	-65	571487.1	5931201.7	379.1	NQ	CV5
CV22-059	Water	352.9	158	-45	570300.2	5930796.4	373.2	NQ	CV5
CV22-064	Water	340.7	158	-53	570199.3	5930782.3	373.2	NQ	CV5
CV22-065	Land	242.0	158	-45	570331.7	5930722.3	381.7	NQ	CV5
CV22-068	Land	233.0	158	-45	569930.0	5930522.4	378.2	NQ	CV5
CV22-070	Water	297.4	158	-45	570118.7	5930731.4	373.2	NQ	CV5

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster
CV22-072	Water	404.0	158	-45	570080.9	5930689.0	373.2	NQ	CV5
CV22-075	Water	372.4	158	-45	569987.6	5930639.4	373.7	NQ	CV5
CV22-083	Land	440.0	158	-65	571660.9	5931296.4	379.5	NQ	CV5
CV23-107	Land	428.2	158	-65	572027.0	5931475.3	374.5	NQ	CV5
CV23-117	Land	566.1	158	-75	571865.9	5931434.7	375.7	NQ	CV5
CV23-121	Land	454.7	158	-48	571782.1	5931402.9	377.0	NQ	CV5
CV23-132	Land	374.0	158	-49	571068.0	5931148.3	374.7	NQ	CV5
CV23-160A	Land	443.0	158	-45	569567.5	5930470.9	380.4	NQ	CV5
CV23-165	Land	555.1	165	-60	572647.7	5931669.8	382.4	NQ	CV5
CV23-172	Land	404.0	158	-45	569479.9	5930448.2	384.1	NQ	CV5
CV23-176	Land	434.0	158	-45	569388.0	5930399.5	386.2	NQ	CV5
CV23-177	Ice	394.7	158	-45	571453.4	5931292.5	373.0	NQ	CV5
CV23-181	Ice	354.0	158	-46	571316.2	5931230.0	372.9	NQ	CV5
CV23-182	Land	369.0	158	-45	569295.1	5930361.6	389.4	NQ	CV5
CV23-184	Land	417.4	158	-45	569198.6	5930332.0	392.7	NQ	CV5
CV23-185	Ice	425.0	158	-60	571453.3	5931292.7	372.9	NQ	CV5
CV23-190	Land	303.3	338	-45	569596.9	5930277.1	382.2	NQ	CV5
CV23-201	Land	385.8	158	-45	569015.1	5930242.6	390.3	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
CV23-211	Land	425.0	158	-60	568937.1	5930165.5	391.0	NQ	CV5
CV23-219	Land	380.1	158	-45	568848.3	5930136.9	394.8	NQ	CV5
CV23-223	Land	428.0	158	-60	568848.3	5930137.2	394.9	NQ	CV5
CV23-241	Water	418.9	158	-62	570172.4	5930717.8	372.6	NQ	CV5
CV23-272A	Water	410.2	158	-45	570328.8	5930856.6	372.8	NQ	CV5
CV23-285	Water	469.9	158	-60	570328.4	5930856.8	372.8	NQ	CV5
CV23-298	Water	440.1	158	-64	570449.3	5930831.3	372.7	NQ	CV5
CV23-331	Land	423.0	158	-45	568415.4	5929988.0	395.9	NQ	CV5
CV23-364	Land	401.0	158	-65	568370.8	5929962.2	392.6	NQ	CV5
CV24-373	Land	479.2	160	-45	569832.6	5930629.6	373.0	NQ	CV5
CV24-374	Land	470.0	158	-46	570693.3	5931027.8	373.3	NQ	CV5
CV24-386	Land	552.6	158	-58	571388.7	5931175.9	376.5	NQ	CV5
CV24-401A	Land	626.1	158	-58	572056.2	5931528.9	373.1	NQ	CV5
CV24-404	Land	668.2	162	-59	571931.0	5931431.7	377.3	NQ	CV5
CV24-414	Land	425.0	158	-45	569516.5	5930473.0	383.8	NQ	CV5
CV24-424	Land	389.0	158	-53	569615.3	5930495.5	378.1	NQ	CV5
CV24-441	Ice	342.2	158	-65	571004.7	5931058.3	372.0	NQ	CV5
CV24-479	Land	467.1	16	-55	570355.0	5930476.9	379.2	NQ	CV5
CV24-502	Land	476.5	145	-52	570360.1	5930766.7	374.0	NQ	CV5

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster
CV24-503	Land	533.1	160	-45	570305.6	5930884.3	372.1	NQ	CV5
CV24-517	Land	428.1	152	-56	570402.3	5930773.8	374.1	NQ	CV5
CV24-586	Land	395.9	156	-45	568872.3	5930201.4	390.1	NQ	CV5
CV24-607	Land	236.0	156	-45	569093.9	5930179.0	398.0	NQ	CV5
CV24-613	Water	364.9	156	-62	570030.5	5930662.8	373.4	NQ	CV5
CV24-616	Land	398.1	156	-45	569100.9	5930296.8	389.9	NQ	CV5
CV24-627	Water	394.7	156	-50	570030.9	5930662.0	372.9	NQ	CV5
CV24-636	Land	537.3	155	-50	570159.1	5930879.4	381.2	NQ	CV5
CV24-639	Land	194.0	355	-60	569682.3	5930336.1	382.1	NQ	CV5
CV24-651	Land	289.9	161	-75	569598.8	5930402.1	382.0	NQ	CV5
CV24-695	Land	343.9	310	-70	569965.8	5930425.6	377.0	NQ	CV5
CV24-714	Land	449.1	159	-51	571947.9	5931540.8	380.9	NQ	CV5
CV24-739	Land	401.0	158	-55	568598.9	5930071.1	388.9	NQ	CV5
CV24-742	Land	509.8	188	-47	572565.1	5931727.7	373.7	NQ	CV5

(1) Coordinate system NAD83 / UTM zone 18N; (2) Azimuths and dips presented are those 'planned' and may vary off collar/downhole.
(2) All holes are diamond drill except for CH23-069, which is a channel.

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 (Li focus) into sample batches at a rate of approximately 5% each. Additionally, analysis of pulp-split sample duplicates was completed to assess analytical precision, and external (secondary) laboratory pulp-split duplicates were prepared at the primary lab for subsequent check analysis and validation.

All samples collected were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, QC, or Radisson, QC, for sample preparation (code PRP90 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, Cs, and Ta) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50).

Overlimits for cesium are requested when the analytical result exceeds the upper detection limit (10,000 ppm Cs) of the GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50 analytical packages. The overlimit package used for cesium is either GC_AAS49C – acid digestion for alkaline elements or GC_XRF76V – borate fusion XRF. Both cesium overlimit packages report Cs in %.

QUALIFIED/COMPETENT PERSON

The information in this news release that relates to exploration results for the Shaakichiuwaanaan 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 an Executive and Vice President of Exploration for Patriot Battery Metals Inc. and holds common shares, Restricted Share Units (RSUs), and Performance Share Units (PSUs) 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 Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (formerly known as Corvette) located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Quebec, Canada, which is accessible year-round by all-season road and is proximal to regional powerline infrastructure. The Shaakichiuwaanaan Mineral Resource[1], which includes the CV5 & CV13 spodumene pegmatites, totals 80.1 Mt at 1.44% Li_2O Indicated, and 62.5 Mt at 1.31% Li_2O Inferred, and ranks as the largest lithium pegmatite resource in the Americas, and the 8th largest lithium pegmatite resource in the world.

A Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") was announced for the CV5 Pegmatite August 21, 2024, and highlights it as a potential North American lithium raw materials powerhouse. The PEA outlines the potential for a competitive and globally significant high-grade lithium project targeting up to ~800 ktpa spodumene concentrate using a simple Dense Media Separation ("DMS") only process flowsheet.

[1] Shaakichiuwaanaan (CV5 & CV13) Mineral Resource Estimate (80.1 Mt at 1.44% Li_2O and 163 ppm Ta_2O_5 Indicated, and 62.5 Mt at 1.31% Li_2O and 147 ppm Ta_2O_5 Inferred) is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40% Li_2O (open-pit), 0.60% Li_2O (underground CV5), and 0.80% Li_2O (underground CV13) with an Effective Date of August 21, 2024 (through drill hole CV24-526). 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.

"*KEN BRINSDEN*"

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DISCLAIMER FOR FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This news release contains "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 allow 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 facts are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "potentially adding", "advancing to production", "opportunity", "to become", "growing", "enhance", "intends to", "further", "underway", "will" and similar words or expressions. Forward-looking statements in this release include, but are not limited to, statements on the Feasibility Study and the potential of cesium at Shaakichiuwaanaan as a marketable by-product.

Forward-looking statements are 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 statements. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate. Key assumptions upon which the Company's forward-looking information is based include, without limitation, that proposed exploration and mineral resource estimate work on the Property will continue as expected, the accuracy of reserve and resource estimates, the classification of resources between inferred and indicated and the assumptions on which the reserve and resource estimates are based, long-term demand for spodumene supply, and that exploration and development results continue to support management's current plans for Property development and expectations for the Project.

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. 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. 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)

The mineral resource estimate in this release was reported by the Company in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8 on August 5, 2024. The Company confirms that, as of the date of this announcement, it is not aware of any new information or data verified by the competent person that materially affects the information included in the announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that, as at the date of this announcement, the form and context in which the competent person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The production target referred to in this release was reported by the Company in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.16 on August 21, 2024. The Company confirms that, as of the date of this announcement, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the production target in the original announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC CODE 2012 TABLE 1 (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	• 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 0.5 m and the maximum sample length is typically 2.0 m. Targeted individual pegmatite sample lengths are 1.0 to 1.5 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, or Radisson, QC, for sample preparation (code PRP90 special) which included drying at 105°C, crush to 90% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverize 85%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	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, Ta, and Cs) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50). • Overlimits for cesium are requested when the analytical result exceeds the upper detection limit (10,000 ppm Cs) of the GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50 analytical packages. The overlimit package used for cesium is either GC_AAS49C – acid digestion for alkaline elements or GC_XRF76V – borate fusion XRF. Both cesium overlimit packages report Cs in %. • Channel sampling followed best industry practices with a 3 to 5 cm wide, saw-cut channel completed across the pegmatite outcrop as practical, perpendicular to the interpreted pegmatite strike. Samples were collected at ~1 m contiguous intervals with the channel bearing noted, and GPS coordinate collected at the start and end points of the channel. • All channel samples collected were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Lakefield, ON, or Val-d'Or, QC, for standard preparation. Pulps were analyzed at SGS Canada's laboratory in either Lakefield, ON, (2017), or Burnaby, BC (2022, 2023, and 2024), for multi-element (including Li, Ta, and Cs) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish. Overlimits for cesium are requested when the analytical result exceeds the upper detection limit (10,000 ppm Cs) of the GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50 analytical packages. The overlimit package used for cesium is either GC_AAS49C – acid digestion for alkaline elements or GC_XRF76V – borate fusion XRF. Both cesium overlimit packages report Cs in %.
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).	• Holes are NQ size core diamond drilling. • Core was not oriented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.	• All drill core was geotechnically logged following industry standard practices, and include TCR, RQD, ISRM, and Q-Method. Core recovery is very good and typically exceeds 90%. • Channel samples were not geotechnically logged. Channel recovery was effectively 100%.
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. • Channel samples were geologically logged upon collection on an individual sample basis. • 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.	• 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. • Channels were saw-cut with the full channel being sent for analysis at ~1 m sample intervals. • 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, Li focus) into sample batches at a rate of approximately 5% each. Additionally, analysis of pulp-split duplicates was completed to assess analytical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	precision, 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.
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 either to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, QC, or Radisson, QC for standard sample preparation (code PRP90 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). • All channel samples collected were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Lakefield, ON, or Val-d'Or, QC, for standard preparation. Pulps were analyzed at SGS Canada's laboratory in either Lakefield, ON, (2017), or Burnaby, BC (2022, 2023, and 2024), for multi-element (including Li, Ta, and Cs) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish. • Overlimits for cesium are requested when the analytical result exceeds the upper detection limit (10,000 ppm Cs) of the GE_ICP91A50 and GE_IMS91A50 analytical packages. The overlimit package used for cesium is either GC_AAS49C – acid digestion for alkaline elements or GC_XRF76V – borate fusion XRF. Both cesium overlimit packages report Cs in %. • 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.	• Intervals are reviewed and compiled by the VP Exploration and Project Managers prior to disclosure, including a review of the Company's internal QAQC

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• 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.	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, tantalum, and cesium in their oxide forms, as it is reported in elemental form in the assay certificates. Formulas used are Li_2O = Li x 2.153, Ta_2O_5 = Ta x 1.221, Cs2O = Cs x 1.0602
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 Topcon GR-5, with small number of holes and channels by average 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.
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.	• At CV5, drill hole collar spacing is dominantly grid based. Several collars are typically completed from the same pad at varied orientations targeting pegmatite pierce points of ~50 (Indicated) to 100 m (Inferred) spacing. • At CV13, drill hole spacing is dominantly grid based, targetting ~100 m pegmatite pierce points; however, collar locations and hole orientations may vary widely, which reflect the varied orientation of the pegmatite body along strike. • It is interpreted that the large majority of the drill hole spacing at each pegmatite is sufficient to support a mineral resource estimate. • Core sample lengths typically range from 0.5 to 2.0 m and average ~1.0 to 1.5 m. Sampling is continuous within all pegmatite encountered in the drill hole.
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	• No sampling bias is anticipated based on structure within the mineralized body. • The principal mineralized bodies are relatively undeformed and very competent, although have meaningful structural control. • At CV5, the principal mineralized body and adjacent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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. • At CV13, the principal pegmatite body has a shallow varied strike and northerly dip.
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, or Radisson, 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 2024 winter drill program (through CV24-526) was completed by an independent Competent Person with respect to the Shaakichiuwaanaan's Mineral Resource Estimate (CV5 & CV13 pegmatites) and deemed adequate and acceptable to industry best practices (discussed in a technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project, James Bay Region, Quebec, Canada" by Todd McCracken, P.Geo., Hugo Latulippe, P.Eng., Shane Ghouralal, P.Eng., MBA, and Luciano Piciacchia, P.Eng., Ph.D., of BBA Engineering Ltd., Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng., of Primero Group Americas Inc., and Nathalie Fortin, P.Eng., M.Env., of WSP Canada Inc., Effective Date of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		August 21, 2024, and Issue Date of September 12, 2024. • 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 Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (formerly called "Corvette") is comprised of 463 CDC claims located in the James Bay Region of Quebec, with Lithium Innova Inc. (wholly owned subsidiary of Patriot Battery Metals Inc.) being the registered title holder for all of the claims. The northern border of the Property's primary claim block is located within approximately 6 km to the south of the Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure corridor. The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is accessible year-round by all-season road is situated approximately 13.5 km south of the regional and all-weather Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure. The CV13 and CV9 spodumene pegmatites are located approximately 3 km west-southwest and 14 km west of CV5, respectively. • 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), 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, and Azimut Exploration holds 2% on NSR on 39 claims. • 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-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 2025 to July 2027.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project, James Bay Region, Quebec, Canada" by Todd McCracken, P.Geo., Hugo Latulippe, P.Eng., Shane Ghouralal, P.Eng., MBA, and Luciano Piciacchia, P.Eng., Ph.D., of BBA Engineering Ltd., Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng., of Primero Group Americas Inc., and Nathalie Fortin, P.Eng., M.Env., of WSP Canada Inc., Effective Date of August 21, 2024, and Issue Date of September 12, 2024.
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, Cs, 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, cesium, tantalum). The CV5 and CV13 spodumene pegmatites are situated within the CV Trend. Lithium mineralization at the Property, including at CV5, CV13, and CV9, is observed to occur within quartz-feldspar pegmatite, which may be exposed at surface as high relief 'whale-back' landforms. The pegmatite is often very coarse-grained

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and off-white in appearance, with darker sections commonly composed of mica and smoky quartz, and occasional tourmaline. • The lithium pegmatites at Shaakichiuwaanaan are categorized as LCT Pegmatites. Core assays and ongoing mineralogical studies, coupled with field mineral identification and assays confirm spodumene as the dominant lithium-bearing mineral on the Property, with no significant petalite, lepidolite, lithium-phosphate minerals, or apatite present. The spodumene crystal size of the pegmatites is typically decimetre scale, and therefore, very large. 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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • 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 a table herein. • Pegmatite intersections of <1 m are not typically presented.
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	• 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, tantalum, and cesium length weighted average grade of the intervals are calculated for all pegmatite intervals over 1 m core length and over 1% Cs_2O, as well as other 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	typical 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').	• At CV5, geological modelling is ongoing on a hole-by-hole basis and as assays are received. 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') • At CV13, geological modelling is ongoing on a hole-by-hole basis and as assays are received. However, current interpretation supports a series of sub-parallel trending sills with a flat-lying to shallow northerly dip (collectively, the 'CV13 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 >1 m length and >1% Cs2O are 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 site environmental work over the CV5 and CV13 pegmatite area. • 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 significant metallurgical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		testing comprised of HLS and magnetic testing, which has produced 6+% Li_2O spodumene concentrates at >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. Additionally, more expansive DMS pilot programs have been completed, including with non-pegmatite dilution, and has produced results in line with prior testwork. • Various mandates required for advancing the Project towards Feasibility have been initiated, including but not limited to, environmental baseline, metallurgy, geomechanics, hydrogeology, hydrology, stakeholder engagement, geochemical characterization, as well as mining, 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 Shaakichiuwaanaan Property, focused on the CV5 Pegmatite and adjacent subordinate lenses, as well as the CV13 Pegmatite and related prospective corridors.