



## NI 43-101 Technical Report

# Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property

James Bay Region, Québec, Canada

Prepared for:

**Patriot Battery Metals Inc.**

Prepared by the following Qualified Persons:

- Todd McCracken, P.Geo. .... BBA Engineering Ltd.
- Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng. .... Primero Group Americas Inc.



PRIMERO

**Effective Date:** June 25, 2023

**Signature Date:** September 8, 2023



## Date and Signature Page

This technical report is effective as of the 25<sup>th</sup> day of June 2023.

*Original signed and sealed on file*

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Todd McCracken, P. Geo.  
BBA Engineering Ltd.

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September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023

Date

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Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P. Eng.  
Primerio Group Americas Inc.

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September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023

Date



## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

### Todd McCracken, P.Geo.

This certificate applies to the NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property", Québec, Canada (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Patriot Battery Metals, dated September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023, with an effective date of June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2023.

I, Todd McCracken, P.Geo., as a co-author of the Technical Report, do hereby certify that:

1. I am Senior Geologist and Director of Mining and Geology at BBA Engineering Ltd., located at 1010 Lorne Street, Unit 101, Sudbury, ON, P3C 4R9.
2. I am a graduate from University of Waterloo, Ontario, in 1992, with a bachelor's degree in Honors Applied Earth Sciences. I have practiced my profession continuously since my graduation.
3. I am a member in good standing of Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and License (PGO No. 0631) and Ordre des Geologues du Québec (OGQ No. 02371).
4. My relevant experience includes 30 years in exploration, operations and consulting, including resource estimation on pegmatite deposits. This also includes 10 years experience overseeing mining studies as department manager.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I am author and responsible for the preparation of Chapters 3 to 12 and 14 to 24. I am also co-author and responsible for the relevant portions of Chapters 1, 2, 25, 26 and 27 of the Technical Report.
8. I have visited the Corvette Property that is the subject of the Technical Report, on April 7 to 11, 2023 as part of this current mandate.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101, and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared following NI 43-101 rules and regulations.
11. As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

Signed and sealed this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2023.

*Original signed and sealed on file*

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Todd McCracken, P.Geo.  
BBA Engineering Ltd.

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

### **Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P. Eng.**

This certificate applies to the NI 43101 Technical Report titled "Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property", Québec, Canada (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Patriot Battery Metals, dated September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023, with an effective date of June 25<sup>th</sup> 2023.

I, Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P. Eng., (OIQ no. 145792), as a co-author of the Technical Report, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an employee with the consulting firm Primero Group Americas, 1801 McGill College # 1450 Montréal Québec, H3A 2N4.
2. I am a graduate from McGill University in Montréal in 2006 with a B.Eng. in Metals and Materials Engineering and in 2009 with a M.Eng. in Mineral Processing – Flotation.
3. I am a member in good standing of the "Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec" (# 145792). I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
4. I have worked as a professional for a total of seventeen (17) years since graduating from university. My expertise was acquired while working as a Process Engineer in Engineering Consulting firms.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in the NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I am author and responsible for the preparation of Chapter 13. I am also co-author and responsible for the relevant portions of Chapters 1, 2, 3, 25, 26 and 27 of the Technical Report.
8. I have not visited the Corvette Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
10. I have read NI 43-101, and the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared following NI 43-101 rules and regulations.
11. As at the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible not misleading.

Signed and sealed this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2023.

*Original signed and sealed on file*

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Ryan Cunningham, M. Eng., P.Eng.  
Primero Group Americas



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## APPENDICES

Appendix A: Corvette Property Claim Listing

**List of Abbreviations and Units of Measurement**

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$ or CAD	Canadian dollar (examples of use: CAD2.5M / \$2.5M)
\$/t	dollars per tonne
%	percent
°C	degrees Celsius
3D	three dimensional
a	annum (year)
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
BBA	BBA Engineering Ltd.
CDC	Map designated claim (from the French "claim désigné sur carte")
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm <sup>3</sup>	cubic centimetre
Company	Patriot Battery Metals Inc.
CP	competent person
CRM	certified reference material
Cs	cesium
Cu	copper
CWi	Crushing Work Index
d	day (24 hours)
DDH	diamond drill hole
deg. or °	angular degree
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning Systems
DMS	dense media separation
EIJBRG	Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government
et al.	and others
FCI	Félicie – Corvet Ouest – Island Lake – properties
g	gram
g/t	grams per tonne
GESTIM	Québec mineral tenure system
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada
h	hour (60 minutes)
ha	hectare

**List of Abbreviations and Units of Measurement**

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
HLS	heavy liquid separation
ID <sup>2</sup>	Inverse Distance Square
in. or "	inch
IP-Resistivity	induced polarization and resistivity
JBNQA	James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement
K	potassium
kg	kilogram
km	kilometres
L	litre
LCT	Li-Cs-Ta
LCE	lithium carbonate equivalent
LG2	La Grande Rivière Airport
LiDAR	light detection and ranging
m	metre
m <sup>2</sup>	square metre
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
Ma	mega annum (million years)
MELCCFP	<i>Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques de la Faune et des Parcs</i>
MERN	<i>Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles</i>
mesh	US mesh
MFFP	<i>Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs</i>
Mg	magnesium
mg	milligram
mm	millimetre
MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
MRNF	<i>Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et des Forêts</i>
Mt	million tonnes
Na	sodium
Ni	nickel
NI-43-101	Canadian National Instrument
NN	Nearest Neighbor
No.	number
NSR	Net smelter royalty
NTS	National Topographic System



List of Abbreviations and Units of Measurement	
Abbreviation	Description
OK	ordinary kriging
oz	troy ounce
Patriot	Patriot Battery Metals Inc.
Pb	lead
PGEs	platinum-group elements
QA/QC	quality assurance / quality control
QP	qualified person
Rb	rubidium
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SG	specific gravity
SO <sub>4</sub>	sulphate
st	short ton (2,000 lb) (ton)
t	tonne (1,000 kg) (metric ton)
Mtpy	Million tonnes per year
USD	United States dollar (examples of use: USD2.5M)
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
Virginia	Virginia Gold Mines
Zn	Zinc



# 1. Summary

## 1.1 Introduction

BBA Engineering Ltd. (BBA) has been retained by Patriot Battery Metals Inc. (Patriot or the Company) to lead and perform, with contributions from Primero Group Americas Inc., an independent mineral resource estimate (MRE) and technical report on the CV5 Pegmatite at the Corvette Property (the Property or Project). This report, titled “*Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property*” (the Report), was commissioned by Patriot to comply with regulatory disclosure and reporting requirements outlined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI-43-101), and Form 43-101F1 – Technical Report. The Qualified Persons (the QPs or the Authors) and their respective areas of responsibility are presented in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1: Report Qualified Persons**

Qualified Person / Consulting Firm	General overview of responsibilities
<b>BBA Engineering Ltd.</b>	
Todd McCracken, P.Geo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapters 1 through 12, and 14 through 27</li> </ul>
<b>Primero Group Americas Inc.</b>	
Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng.,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chapter 13</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Property Description and Location

The Property is located in the James Bay region of Québec, Canada, centred on 53°32'00"N, 73°55'00"W, and is situated approximately 220 km east of Radisson, Québec, and 240 km north-northeast of Nemaska, Québec. The Property consists of 417 mineral claims that cover an area of approximately 21,357 ha and extends dominantly east-west for approximately 51 km as a nearly continuous, single claim block.

The Property is situated on Category III Land within the Eeyou Istchee Cree Territory (Cree Nation of Chisasibi, and Cree Nation of Mistissini), as defined under the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA). The Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government (EIJBRG) is the designated municipality for the region including the Property.

The claims that comprise the Property are registered under, and subject to, the Mining Act of the Province of Québec. Full claim details can be found on the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts* (MRNF) mineral tenure system's online portal (GESTIM) website



(<https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/>). All 417 claims that comprise the Property are in good standing with term expiry dates ranging from September 6, 2024, to September 6, 2026. Through direct claim staking and various option agreements, which have all fully vested, the Company holds 100% interest in the Property and is the sole registered title holder for all 417 claims, subject to underlying royalties.

The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite (as defined herein) is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR). The CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite, as is currently defined, is subject to a 2% royalty over only the most eastern extent of its eastern limb. The CV4, CV8, CV9, CV10, and CV12 spodumene pegmatites are subject to a 2% royalty.

The Company currently holds permits/authorizations from the Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques de la Faune et des Parcs (MELCCFP), MRNF (acquired originally from the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs – MFFP), and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to carry-out surface and drill exploration on the Property. Additionally, the Company holds a lease from the MRNF on an area immediately south of KM-270 on the Trans-Taiga Road for exploration staging (i.e., laydown), storage purposes, and for an exploration camp installation. A construction permit from the EIJBRC has been obtained to build a temporary camp. Authorizations from MELCCFP will be needed for drinking water and wastewater treatment for the permanent camp and requests will be filed accordingly. The Company also holds an authorization from the ministry to upgrade its winter road, extending south from KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road to CV5, to an all-season road.

The Company has submitted the required notifications to the applicable municipality and stakeholders outlining its 2023 mineral exploration plans for the Property. Additionally, the exploration activity in the region is requested by the Cree Nations to be paused for goose harvesting season, typically between mid-April and mid-May annually.

To the knowledge of the Author, there are no significant environmental liabilities associated with the Property. However, if the Project was to not move forward, the Company's temporary camp will have to be disassembled and the winter road reclaimed.

The QP is not aware of any additional significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.



### 1.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Property's northern border is located approximately 5.8 km to the south of KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road and 735-kV powerline infrastructure corridor. The La Grande-4 (LG4) hydroelectric dam complex is located approximately 30 km north-northeast of the Property. The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is located central to the Property, approximately 13 km south of KM-270 on the Trans-Taiga Road, 14 km south of the powerline, and 50 km southwest of the LG4 dam complex.

The Mirage Lodge is situated approximately 50 km to the east-northeast of the Property, and 75 km east-northeast of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. The lodge is the primary staging point for exploration at the Property with amenities including accommodations, bulk fuel, core processing facilities, and an airstrip. Radisson, with a population of ~470 people, is the closest community accessible by road from Mirage, and is located approximately 220 km west of the Property and 310 km west of Mirage.

The Trans-Taiga is an all-season gravel road that trends east-west through the region and connects approximately 210 km to the west of the Property to the Billy-Diamond Highway (Rte. 109) at KM-541, which extends north to Radisson and south to Matagami, where it connects to Québec's regional road and railroad network. The Property may be accessed by helicopter, float plane, snowmobile, and winter road. The winter road, extending south from KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road, is currently being upgraded to provide all-season ground access to the Property. Apart from the pending all-season road completion, there is no infrastructure on the Property.

The Property is located in a sub-arctic climate region. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from -27 °C to 20 °C, with rare extremes of -35 °C and 26 °C. Snow covers the ground from mid-October to late May, limiting field work in the winter period to drilling and geophysics. The Property topography consists of forested gently rolling hills, drainages, and muskeg swamps between approximately 260 and 350 m elevation, typical of the James Bay Region.

### 1.4 History

Historical exploration of the Property area was initially focused on base and precious metal mineralization, beginning in the late 1950s. This early work resulted in the discovery of several Cu-Au-Ag showings including Tyrone T-9 (3.36% Cu, 0.82 g/t Au, 38.4 g/t Ag in outcrop and 1.15% Cu over 2.1 m in channel), and Lac Smokycat-SO (1.75% Cu, 1.47 g/t Au, and 40.5 g/t Ag in outcrop) located on the present-day FCI West claim block (Ekstrom, 1960 - GM10515).



From the 1950s through to 1997, the Property area was subject to only limited exploration work, including various regional mapping surveys by the federal and provincial governments as well as airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys.

In 1997, Virginia Gold Mines Inc. (Virginia) acquired an extensive land position in the area, which overlapped the present-day Property. Exploration between 1997 and 2000 included various geophysical surveys, surface mapping, and prospecting. Numerous base and precious metal showings were discovered during this period including Golden Gap (32.7 g/t Au in outcrop), Golden East (20.3 g/t Au), Deca-1 to Deca-4 (1.91 g/t Au over 5 m in channel, and 6.91 g/t Au in grab sample), Goose-1 (1.98 g/t Au), Goose-2 (3.74 g/t Au), and Sericite (1.89% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au, 150 g/t Ag, and 1.45% Zn). Continued surface exploration in subsequent years by Virginia (and various option partners) resulted in the discovery of several additional base and precious metal showings at the Property.

In 2001, the first diamond drill holes on the Property were completed, targeting the Golden Gap Showing, with drilling expanding in 2007 and 2013. Holes were completed at the Sericite Showing (302 m over 2 holes in 2013), the Lac Bruno boulder field (391 m over 3 holes in 2007), and Golden Gap (combined total of 5,267 m in 24 holes; between 2001 and 2013) and the Deca-Goose area (325 m over 3 holes in 2001). The best historical precious metals drill intercept is from Golden Gap with 10.48 g/t Au over 7 m, obtained in 2007 (drill hole FCI-07-003).

In 2016, the Company (then under the name of 92 Resources Inc.) acquired an initial claim position in the area (part of the present-day Corvette Main claim block). The claims were acquired, in part, because of the words "cristaux de spodumène" in pegmatite that was noted in an outcrop description (RO-IL-06-023) from a 2006 exploration program carried out by Virginia (Archer & Oswald, 2008b - GM63695). The description of the mineral spodumene indicated lithium pegmatite.

## 1.5 Geological Setting and 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 and sedimentary rocks metamorphosed up 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, and felsic volcanic tuffs). The amphibolite and metasedimentary rocks that trend east-west (generally moderately to steeply south dipping) through this region are bordered to the north by the Magin Formation (conglomerate, 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 lithium pegmatites on the Property, including at CV5, are hosted predominantly within amphibolites, metasediments, and lesser ultramafics.

The geological setting is primarily 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 Li-Cs-Ta (LCT) pegmatite.

Exploration 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 (LCT Pegmatite). The Golden Trend is focused over the northern areas of the Property, the Maven Trend in the southern areas, and the CV Trend “sandwiched” between. Historically, the Golden Trend has received the exploration focus followed by the Maven Trend. However, the identification of the CV Trend and the numerous LCT pegmatites discovered to date, represents a previously unknown lithium pegmatite district that was first recognized in 2016/2017 by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. and the Company.

The CV Trend is currently recognized as an approximate 1-km wide and 25+ km long corridor, which is host to numerous distinct LCT pegmatite occurrences, and extends in a general east-west direction across the central portion of the Property. The trend is interpreted to extend across the entire Property (~50 km); however, large areas remain to be explored for lithium pegmatite. The LCT pegmatites along this trend may outcrop as isolated high relief ‘whale-back’ landforms.

To date, seven distinct lithium pegmatite clusters have been discovered along the CV Trend at the Corvette Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, and CV13. Each of these clusters includes multiple lithium pegmatite outcrops in close proximity and oriented along the same local trend. Given the proximity of some lithium pegmatite outcrops to each other at these various clusters, as well as the shallow till cover, it is probable that some of the outcrops may reflect a discontinuous surface exposure of a single, larger pegmatite ‘outcrop’ subsurface.

Spodumene ( $\text{LiAlSi}_2\text{O}_6$ ) is the dominant lithium mineral identified at all the lithium occurrences documented to date at the Property. Spodumene crystals range in size from centimetre-scale to metre-scale and have approached 2 m in length in drill core at CV5. The colour of the spodumene crystals ranges from cream to light grey-green over the CV5 Pegmatite area, to a more whitish colour in the pegmatites to the west (CV8, CV9, CV10, and CV12). Spodumene mineralization is commonly associated with smoky quartz; however, may still occur as isolated crystals in feldspar-rich pegmatite.

The core area of the trend includes the largest documented lithium pegmatite at the Property to date as defined by drilling – the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. CV5 is characterized by a single, large, principal spodumene pegmatite dyke, which is flanked on both sides by multiple,



subordinate, sub-parallel trending dykes. The dykes trend south-southwest (approximately 340°/070° RHR) and, therefore, dip northerly, which is different from the host amphibolites, metasediments, and ultramafics which dip moderately in a southerly direction. The width of the currently known mineralized corridor at CV5 is approximately 500 m, with spodumene pegmatite intersected as deep as ~430 m in drill hole (vertical depth from surface). The principal dyke is modelled to extend continuously over a lateral distance of at least 3.7 km and remains open along strike at both ends and to depth along a large portion of its length. True widths of this dyke range from ~8 m to ~130 m, and may pinch and swell aggressively along strike, as well as up and down dip. It is primarily the thickest at near-surface to moderate depths (<225 m), forming a relatively bulbous, elongated shape, which may flair to surface and to depth variably along its length.

The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite displays internal fractionation along strike and up/down dip, which is evidence by variation in mineral abundance including feldspar, quartz, spodumene, and tantalite. This is highlighted by the high-grade Nova Zone, which has been traced over a strike length of at least 1.1 km – from drill holes CV23-132 to 108 – and includes multiple drill intersections ranging from 2 to 25 m (core length) at >5% Li<sub>2</sub>O.

## 1.6 Deposit Types

The primary target and deposit model for the Corvette Property are lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites. Most LCT pegmatites are hosted by metamorphosed supracrustal rocks in the upper greenschist to lower amphibolite metamorphic grades. LCT pegmatite intrusions generally are emplaced late during orogeny, with emplacement being controlled by pre-existing structures. Typically, they are located near evolved, peraluminous granites (i.e., S-Type) and leucogranites from which they are inferred to be derived by fractional crystallization. In cases where a parental granite pluton is not exposed, one is inferred to lie at depth.

## 1.7 Exploration

The Company's non drill exploration activities (2017 through April 2023) at the Corvette Property include surface mapping and rock sampling, prospecting, channel sampling, ground and airborne geophysics, and remote sensing surveys. The focus has been predominantly for LCT pegmatite, although significant base and precious metal exploration has also been completed.

In 2017, the Company completed a short reconnaissance program, which confirmed the presence of coarse-grained spodumene in two sub-parallel trending pegmatite outcrops – CV1 (3.48% Li<sub>2</sub>O) and CV2 (1.22% Li<sub>2</sub>O) (Smith D. L., 2018 - GM70744). The Company expanded upon the work in 2018 with additional surface prospecting and rock sampling, which resulted in the



discovery of two new pegmatite outcrops – CV3 (1.61% Li<sub>2</sub>O) and CV4 (0.74% Li<sub>2</sub>O) (Smith D. L., 2019). Channel sampling was also completed at the CV1 and CV2 pegmatite outcrops. At CV1, forty samples collected from five channels averaged 1.35% Li<sub>2</sub>O. Highlights from the channel sampling include 2.28% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 208 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> over 6 m (CV1-CH03) and 1.54% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 136 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> over 8 m (CV1-CH01).

In July 2019, the Company expanded its scope of exploration with a stronger focus on base and precious metals due to market conditions at the time. The field work included prospecting, rock sampling, and soil sampling and resulted in the discovery of new occurrences of gold (West Golden Gap, New Lac Bruno), copper-gold-silver (Elsass, Lorraine, Black Forrest, Hund), and lithium-tantalum (pegmatite outcrops CV5 through CV11), as well as further understanding of known targets (Smith D. L., 2020 - GM71564). Rock sample results ranged from nil to 11.9 g/t Au, nil to 171 ppm Ag, nil to 8.15% Cu, nil to 4.72 Li<sub>2</sub>O, and nil to 1,011 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

No field work was completed in 2020; however, a re-interpretation of historical induced polarization and resistivity surveys and airborne magnetic survey data was completed. The work indicates a significant potential for follow-up drilling at Golden Gap remains.

Exploration continued in 2021 and focused on the Maven and CV trends ahead of initial diamond drilling, which followed in the fall. Airborne and surface work included geological mapping and rock sampling, ground based induced-polarization and resistivity survey, airborne magnetic survey, and a remote sensing survey (Smith, Mickelson, & Blu, 2023 - GM pending). The most significant result of the 2021 mapping and rock sampling program was the recognition of the CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster, where numerous lithium pegmatite outcrops were discovered. Analytical results at CV12 ranged from nil to 5.98 per cent Li<sub>2</sub>O and 49 to 1,478 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, with an average of 2.83% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 438 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

In 2022, the exploration campaign reoriented firmly towards LCT pegmatite with only minor base and precious metals work completed. Exploration included prospecting and rock sampling, surface outcrop mapping, channel sampling, and a LiDAR and orthophoto survey. The most significant result of the 2022 surface exploration was the discovery of the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster, situated between the CV8 and CV12, and CV5 spodumene pegmatite clusters. Of the 38 pegmatite samples collected at CV13, a total of 14 assayed >1% Li<sub>2</sub>O to a peak of 3.73% Li<sub>2</sub>O. Outcrop channel sampling followed with results including 14.2 m at 1.17% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 13.1 m at 1.57% Li<sub>2</sub>O. Outcrop channel sampling was also completed at other known lithium pegmatite clusters and returned 1.5 m at 1.12 % Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV4), 5.6 m at 1.93% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV8), 15.0 m at 0.46% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV9), and 21.9 m at 0.80% Li<sub>2</sub>O; 7.7 m at 1.46% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 10.1 m at 1.09% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV12).



Surface exploration in the first half of 2023 included a 7.3 line-km orientation IP-Resistivity geophysical survey over a large portion of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. The results were inconclusive with respect to identifying the principal pegmatite body.

## 1.8 Drilling

The Company has completed drilling at the Property in 2021 (Maven and CV trends), 2022 (CV Trend), and 2023 (CV Trend). A total of 191 diamond drill holes and 60,398 m were completed at the Property through April 2023, and includes 166 holes totalling 56,461 m at the CV5 Pegmatite and 14 holes totalling 2,647 m at the CV13 Pegmatite.

At the Maven Trend (2021), the program returned anomalous to moderate grades over several drill holes, including individual sample highs comparable to prior surface results – 3.1 m of 0.34% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, and 6.7 g/t Ag within a larger interval of 28.4 m of 0.12% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, and 2.3 g/t Ag (CF21-013, Lorraine), and 0.2 m of 2.12% Cu, 0.26 g/t Au, and 25.4 g/t Ag (CF21-008A, Tyrone-T9). Mineralization consists of visible chalcopyrite present as stringers and disseminations.

The drill programs at the CV Trend (from September 2021 through April 2023), were very successful, returning wide and well-mineralized intervals of spodumene pegmatite in multiple holes at both the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites.

Highlights at CV5 include:

- 148.7 m at 0.92% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 73.0 m at 1.09 % Li<sub>2</sub>O (CF21-001, the 'discovery hole')
- 152.8 m at 1.22% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 66.0 m at 1.51% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-030)
- 156.9 m at 2.12% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 25.0 m at 5.04 % Li<sub>2</sub>O or 5.0 m at 6.36% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-083)
- 131.2 m at 1.96% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 57.0 m at 2.97% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-100)
- 83.7 m at 3.13% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 19.8 m at 5.28% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 5.1 m at 5.17% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV23-105)

Highlights at CV13 include:

- 22.6 m at 1.56% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 6.0 m at 3.19% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-092)
- 22.4 m at 1.28% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-077) – collared in lithium pegmatite.

## 1.9 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Sample preparation and analysis of the surface and diamond drill program samples have been completed at various independent commercial laboratories in Canada. All laboratories used are properly certified and accredited.



It is the QP's opinion that the Company has utilized appropriate quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) protocols for all its mineral exploration programs. This includes the use of certified reference materials, blanks, duplicates, and check analysis at a secondary laboratory.

## 1.10 Data Verification

Data validations supporting the mineral resource estimation for the CV5 Pegmatite have been carried out by the independent QP, Todd McCracken, P.Geo., as well as the previous independent QP for the Project. This includes site visits, check sampling of drill core, validation of multiple collar locations, and validation of the drill hole database.

It is the QP's opinion that the sampling practices of Patriot meet current industry standards. The QP also believes that the sample database provided by Patriot and validated by the QP is suitable to support the mineral resource estimation.

## 1.11 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Preliminary mineral processing test work has been completed by SGS Canada at their Lakefield, Ontario, facility. This facility is independent of the Company and is a recognised testing facility with relevant experience in lithium pegmatite processing. The primary objectives of the programs were to evaluate the beneficiation performance of CV5 and CV13 sample material using a conventional lithium pegmatite flowsheet, and to produce a spodumene concentrate of >5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O and <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, while maximizing lithium recovery.

Initial Dense Media Separation (DMS) test work consisted of a single laboratory test at a coarse crush size of P<sub>100</sub> 9.5 mm on CV5 drill core material (CF21-002 & 002 composite). The test returned a spodumene concentrate grading 5.8% Li<sub>2</sub>O at 79% recovery, strongly indicating potential for a DMS only operation to be applicable. The program test work also included batch flotation tests on the DMS tail, as well as scoping heavy liquid separation (HLS) tests.

Confirmatory test work carried out included HLS and magnetic separation on eleven Variability Composite samples sourced from CV5 drill core. A global laboratory recovery of >70% at the metallurgical target grade of >5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O and <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was achieved for most samples. This confirmed the potential for a DMS only operation over a broader subset of samples from CV5.

From the test programs, it was also concluded that there is an opportunity to consider recovery of tantalite as the flowsheet is developed.

Further HLS test work was carried out at SGS Canada on drill core samples from the CV13 Pegmatite. Again, global laboratory recovery of >70% at the metallurgical target grade of >5.5%



Li<sub>2</sub>O and <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was achieved for most samples. These test results provide a strong indication that a DMS only processing flowsheet is potentially applicable to CV13 as well as CV5.

### 1.12 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource estimate has been completed for the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite at the Corvette Project and does not include any of the other known spodumene pegmatite clusters on the Property. The estimate is supported by 163 diamond drill holes of NQ (predominant) or HQ size, totalling a collective 56,385 m, and 11 outcrop channels totalling 63 m. The drill holes are from programs completed in 2021, 2022, and through the end of the 2023 winter program (hole CV23-190). The mineral resources were constrained with a preliminary pit shell defined using appropriate parameters to be considered as having reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The mineral resource statement is as follows:

Cut-off	Resource Classification	Tonnes	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Contained Li <sub>2</sub> O (Mt)	Contained LCE (Mt)
0.4	Inferred	109,242,000	1.42	160	1,551,000	3,835,000

- Mineral resources were prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (2014). Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. This estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, economic, or other relevant issues.
- The independent Competent Person (CP), as defined under the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code), and Qualified Person (QP), as defined by NI 43-101 for this estimate is Todd McCracken, P.Geo., Director – Mining & Geology – Central Canada, BBA Engineering Ltd.
- The Effective Date of the estimate is June 25, 2023 (through drill hole CV23-190).
- Estimation was completed using a combination of ordinary kriging and inverse distance squared (ID<sup>2</sup>) in Leapfrog Edge software with dynamic anisotropy search ellipse on specific domains.
- Drill hole composites average 1 m in length. Block size is 10 m x 5 m x 5 m with sub-blocking.
- Open-pit mineral resources statement is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40% Li<sub>2</sub>O and is based on a spodumene concentrate price of US\$1,500/tonne and an exchange rate of 0.76 CAD/USD.
- Rounding may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade, and contained metal content.



- Tonnage and grade measurements are in metric units.
- Conversion factors used:  $\text{Li}_2\text{O} = \text{Li} \times 2.153$ ;  $\text{LCE (i.e., Li}_2\text{CO}_3) = \text{Li}_2\text{O} \times 2.473$ ,  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5 = \text{Ta} \times 1.221$ .
- Densities for pegmatite blocks were estimated using a linear regression function ( $\text{SG} = 0.0709 \times \text{Li}_2\text{O}\% + 2.6217$ ) derived from 1,408 SG field measurements and  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  grade. Non-pegmatite blocks were assigned a fixed SG based on the field measurement median value of their respective modelled lithology.

### 1.13 Mineral Reserve Estimate

Not applicable.

### 1.14 Mining Methods

Not applicable.

### 1.15 Recovery Methods

Not applicable.

### 1.16 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable.

### 1.17 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.

### 1.18 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The Company started collecting baseline environmental data on the Corvette Property in 2022 and has increased its efforts in 2023 with a full program designed to support an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. The environmental data collected to date includes the following components:

- Surface water
- Hydrology



- Hydrogeology
- Geochemistry
- Bathymetry
- Fish and fish habitat
- Big mammals
- Avifauna (including winter birds)
- Chiropterans
- Vegetation and wetlands

## 1.19 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.

## 1.20 Economic Analysis

Not applicable.

## 1.21 Adjacent Properties

The Company holds the dominant land position with respect to greenstone belt in the region; however, the Corvette Property is fully surrounded by other properties held over multiple mineral exploration companies. To the knowledge of the Author, no LCT pegmatite has been reported from any immediately adjacent property to the Corvette Property.

## 1.22 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information to disclose.

## 1.23 Interpretations and Conclusions

The CV Trend is currently recognized as an approximate 1 km wide and 25+ km long corridor, which is host to numerous distinct LCT pegmatite occurrences, and extends in a general east-west direction across the Property. The trend is interpreted to extend across the entire Property (~50 km); however, large areas remain to be explored for lithium pegmatite. To date, seven distinct lithium pegmatite clusters have been discovered along this trend at the Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, and CV13.



The core area of the CV Trend includes the approximately 3.7 km long CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, as defined by drilling, which remains open along strike at both ends and to depth along a large portion of its length. True widths of the principal dyke at CV5 range from ~8 m to ~130 m, and may pinch and swell aggressively along strike, as well as up and down dip.

The maiden mineral resource estimate, which is the subject of this technical report, is confined to the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite and is 109.2 Mt at 1.42% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 160 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in the inferred category at a cut-off grade of 0.40% Li<sub>2</sub>O.

Mineralogical, DMS and HLS test work was carried out by SGS Canada at their Lakefield, Ontario, facility across 13 drill core composite samples from the CV5 Pegmatite. Coarse spodumene was found to be the dominant lithium mineral species across all samples with minor quantities of lepidolite (up to 3.5%) and moderate quantities of muscovite (up to 17.1%) observed. An initial DMS test returned a spodumene concentrate grading 5.8% Li<sub>2</sub>O at 79% recovery in the laboratory, strongly indicating potential for a DMS only operation to be applicable. Of the 11 CV5 HLS Variability tests conducted, a global laboratory recovery of >70% at the metallurgical target grade of >5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O and <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was achieved for most samples, providing further support for a DMS only operation to be applicable. Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> grades in HLS concentrates were 0.52 – 1.79% and after magnetic separation was applied to four of the 11 composites, all concentrates were <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

The 11 CV5 HLS variability test results were adjusted to more appropriately represent recoveries expected in an operating DMS plant. A trend fitted to this data indicates:

- Recoveries of 70 - 75% Li<sub>2</sub>O expected at feed grades above 1.6% Li<sub>2</sub>O;
- Recoveries of 60 - 70% Li<sub>2</sub>O expected at feed grades of 1.0 - 1.6% Li<sub>2</sub>O; and
- Recoveries of 50 - 60% Li<sub>2</sub>O are possible at feed grades of 0.6 - 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O.

The CV5 variability samples are from a broad range of spatial locations with a range of gangue mineral assemblages and lithium head grades. There is a strong indication that the positive HLS recoveries may continue across other coarse spodumene samples taken from CV5.

Metallurgical test work has determined that the lithium at CV5 is recoverable into a marketable 5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O spodumene concentrate at high recovery using a Dense Media Separation process only.

This maiden mineral resource estimate firmly establishes the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite as a Tier 1 world class lithium pegmatite, ranking as the largest in the Americas and in the top 10 globally as the Effective Date of this Report (June 25, 2023).

As the CV5 Pegmatite remains open in several directions, significant potential is present for additional mineral resources to be defined. Additionally, significant potential is present for new



lithium-tantalum mineral resources to be defined at the CV13 Pegmatite, based on drill holes completed to date, as well as at the other lithium pegmatite clusters at the Property. Finally, the Corvette Property covers an extensive amount of prospective ground over the La Grande Greenstone Belt, with a significant portion remaining to be assessed for lithium pegmatite.

## 1.24 Recommendations

With a significant lithium pegmatite mineral resource now defined at the Property in the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, in addition to the multiple other spodumene pegmatite clusters identified to date, the Company has recognized, and now firmly established, a new lithium pegmatite district of significant scope in the James Bay Region of Québec. This district should continue to be explored in significant detail to further understand the scope of lithium pegmatite present along the CV Trend and the overall potential present at the Property and its approximate 50+ km trend.

In the opinion of the QPs, an exploration program consisting of surface, geophysical, and drill exploration is recommended. Additionally, development and economic studies are recommended to be completed on the Corvette Project, underpinned by the maiden mineral resource estimate at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite.

A total budget of \$29.2 million CAD broken into two phases is estimated to support the proposed work programs and studies.

## 1.25 References

All references in this Report can be found in Chapter 27 (References).



## 2. Introduction

BBA Engineering Ltd. (BBA) has been retained by Patriot Battery Metals Inc. (Patriot or the Company) to lead and perform, with contributions from Primero Group Americas Inc., an independent mineral resource estimate (MRE) and technical report on the CV5 Pegmatite at the Corvette Property (the Property or Project). This report, titled "*Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property*" (the Report), was commissioned by Patriot to comply with regulatory disclosure and reporting requirements outlined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI-43-101), and Form 43-101F1 – Technical Report.

The Qualified Person responsible for Chapters 1 through 12 and 14 through 27 of this Report is Mr. Todd McCracken, P.Geo., Director – Mining & Geology – Central Canada, BBA Engineering Ltd., a consulting group independent of the Company. The Qualified Person responsible for Chapter 13 of this Report is Mr. Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng., Primero Group Americas Inc., a consulting group independent of the Company. Both Mr. McCracken, P.Geo., and Mr. Cunningham, M.Eng., P. Eng., have sufficient experience in the type of deposit and mineralization style that is the subject of this Report (i.e., LCT pegmatite).

Information, conclusions, and recommendations contained within this Report are based on field observations as well as published and unpublished data (Chapter 27: References) available to the Author at the time of preparing this Report.

Mr. Todd McCracken, P.Geo., visited the Property from April 7 to 11, 2023, which overlapped with an active diamond drill program on the Property (see Chapter 12: Data Verification). Mr. McCracken examined the Project setting, outcrops, reviewed numerous drill collar sites, channel sample sites, and active drilling sites. He inspected the geology, drilling, logging, and sampling procedure while on site. Mr. Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng., has not visited the Property.

### 2.1 Basis of Technical Report

The following Report presents the results of the MRE for the CV5 Pegmatite at the Corvette Property. Patriot Battery Metals mandated engineering consulting group BBA Engineering Ltd. to lead and perform the MRE, which included contributions from Primero Group Americas Inc.

As of the date of this Report, Patriot Battery Metals Inc. is a Canadian mineral exploration company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "PMET", with its head office situated at:

838 W. Hastings Street, Suite 700, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 0A6



This Report was prepared by Qualified Persons (QPs) following the guidelines of the NI 43-101 and of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves.

## 2.2 Report Responsibility and Qualified Persons

The following individuals, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are considered QPs as defined in NI 43-101, and are members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions.

- Todd McCracken, P.Geo. BBA Engineering Ltd.
- Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng. Primero Group Americas Inc.

The preceding QPs have contributed to the writing of this report and have provided QP certificates, included at the beginning of this Report. The information contained in the certificates outlines the sections in this Report for which each QP is responsible. Each QP has also contributed figures, tables, and portions of Chapters 1 (Summary), 2 (Introduction), 3 (Reliance on Other Experts), 25 (Interpretation and Conclusions), 26 (Recommendations), and 27 (References). Section 1.1 (Introduction) outlines the responsibilities for the various sections of the report and the name of the corresponding Qualified Person.

## 2.3 Effective Dates and Declaration

This technical report is in support of Patriot's press release dated July 30, 2023, titled "Patriot Announces the Largest Lithium Pegmatite Resource in the Americas at CV5, Corvette Property, Québec, Canada". The Effective Date of this Report is June 25, 2023.

## 2.4 Sources of Information

This Report is based in part on internal company reports, maps, published government reports, company letters and memoranda, and public information, as listed in Chapter 27 (References) of this Report. Sections from reports authored by other consultants may have been directly quoted or summarized in this Report and are so indicated, where appropriate.

The QPs have no known reason to believe that any of the information used to prepare this report and evaluate the mineral resources presented herein is invalid or contains misrepresentations. The authors have sourced the information for this report from the collection of documents listed in Chapter 27 (References).



## 2.5 Currency, Units of Measure, and Calculations

Unless otherwise specified or noted, the units used in this Report are metric. Every effort has been made to clearly display the appropriate units being used throughout this Report.

- Currency is in Canadian dollars (CAD or \$), unless otherwise stated;
- A Canadian dollar (CAD) to United States dollar (USD) exchange rate of CAD0.76 for USD1.00 was used;
- This Report may include technical information that required subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals, and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QPs consider them immaterial.



### 3. Reliance on Other Experts

This Report has been prepared by Todd McCracken, P.Geo., Director – Mining & Geology – Central Canada, BBA Engineering Ltd., for Patriot Battery Metals Inc. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this Report.

For the purpose of this Report, specifically Section 4.2 (Mineral Disposition), the Author has relied upon registered title information available on the Le ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts (MRNF) website known as GESTIM (Québec ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts, 2023). This information was last accessed on August 14, 2023. While the title documents were reviewed for this Report, this Report does not constitute, nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other opinion as to title.

The information, conclusions, and recommendations contained in this Report are consistent with the data and information available at the time of preparation, and the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this Report.

The Author has no reason to believe that the information used in the preparation of this report is false or purposefully misleading and has relied on the accuracy and integrity of the data referenced in Chapter 27 (References) of this Report.

As of the date of this Report, the Author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Report, in its entirety, that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this Report misleading.



## 4. Property Description and Location

### 4.1 Location

The Corvette Property is located in the James Bay region of Québec, Canada, and is centred on 53°32'00"N, 73°55'00"W, within NTS Sheets 33G08, 33G09, 33H05, and 33H012. The Property is situated approximately 220 km east of Radisson, Québec, and 240 km north-northeast of Nemaska, Québec, with its northern border located approximately 5.8 km to the south of the Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure corridor (Figure 4-1). The La Grande-4 (LG4) hydroelectric dam complex is located approximately 30 km north-northeast of the Property. The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is located central to the Property, approximately 13 km south of KM-270 on the Trans-Taiga Road, 14 km south of the powerline, and 50 km southwest of the LG4 dam complex.

The Property is situated on Category III Land within the Eeyou Istchee Cree Territory (Cree Nation of Chisasibi, and Cree Nation of Mistissini), as defined under the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA). The Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government (EIJBRG) is the designated municipality for the region including the Property.

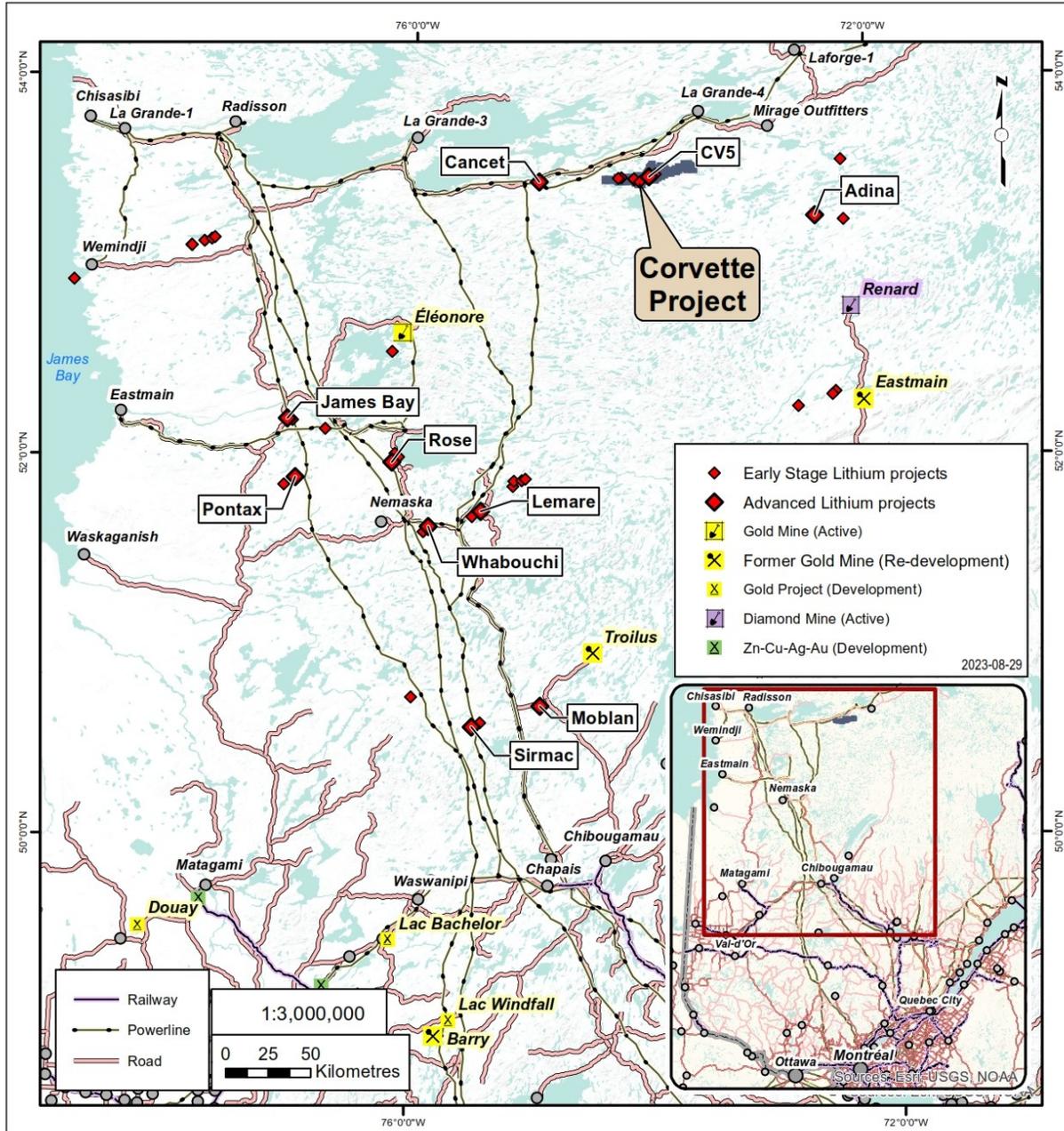


Figure 4-1: Property location



## 4.2 Mineral Disposition

The Property is comprised of 417 CDC mineral claims that cover an area of approximately 21,357 ha (Figure 4-2, Figure 4-3, and Figure 4-4). The Property is further divided into claim blocks, which reflect the various claim acquisitions by the Company – Corvette Main (172 claims), Corvette East (83 claims), FCI East (28 claims), FCI West (83 claims), Deca-Goose (31 claims), and Felix (20 claims) – and collectively form one contiguous land package, apart from four (4) claims of the Felix block located approximately 1 km west of the main land package (Figure 4-5). The land package that comprises the Corvette Property extends dominantly east-west for approximately 51 km. A detailed claim listing is presented in [Appendix A](#).

## 4.3 Tenure Rights

In the province of Québec, the Mining Act governs the management of mineral resources and the granting of exploration rights for mineral substances during the exploration phase. It also deals with the granting of rights pertaining to the use of these substances during the mining phase. Finally, the act establishes the rights and obligations of the holders of mining rights to ensure maximum development of Québec's mineral resources.

The Québec mineral tenure system (GESTIM) allows individuals and corporations to acquire mineral rights situated on crown and private land. Once a mineral claim is registered through GESTIM's online map designation portal (i.e., online staking), the claim is in good standing for an initial 3-year period, followed by 2-year periods thereafter. Upon the end of each claim period, known as the 'Expiry Date', the claims may be renewed indefinitely subject to applicable fee payments and work expenditure requirements being completed and filed.

The Corvette Property's claim status was verified using GESTIM (<https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/>) by the Author. As of August 14, 2023, the Corvette Property consists of 417 mineral titles that cover an area of approximately 21,357 ha and extends dominantly east-west for approximately 51 km as a nearly continuous, single claim block (Figure 4-5). Patriot Battery Metals Inc. is the 100% registered title holder with the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts* (MRNF) for all 417 claims that comprise the Property. A detailed list of the Corvette claims is presented in [Appendix A](#). The Author has not verified the legal titles to the Property or any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties, but is not aware of any potential restriction to the Company's legal title.

The 417 claims that comprise the Property were acquired between July 2016 and February 2022 through a combination of option agreements (i.e., claim acquisition agreements) for the initial Corvette block (DG Resource Management and three individuals), FCI (O3 Mining), Deca-Goose



(Canadian Mining House, and one individual), and Felix (Canadian Mining House) claims, as well as directly through online map designation (akin to staking). All option agreements for the claim groups that comprise the Property have fully vested with the Company holding 100% interest, subject to underlying royalties as described in Section 4.4: Royalties and Related Information.

All 417 claims that comprise the Corvette Property are in good standing with term expiry dates ranging from September 6, 2024, to September 6, 2026. As of August 14, 2023, claim expiry dates, work expenditure credits on file, work expenditure requirements, and renewal fees – for each claim's respective current term – are presented in [Appendix A](#). The Author makes no further assertion with regard to the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and, to the Author's knowledge, no requirement to do so exists.

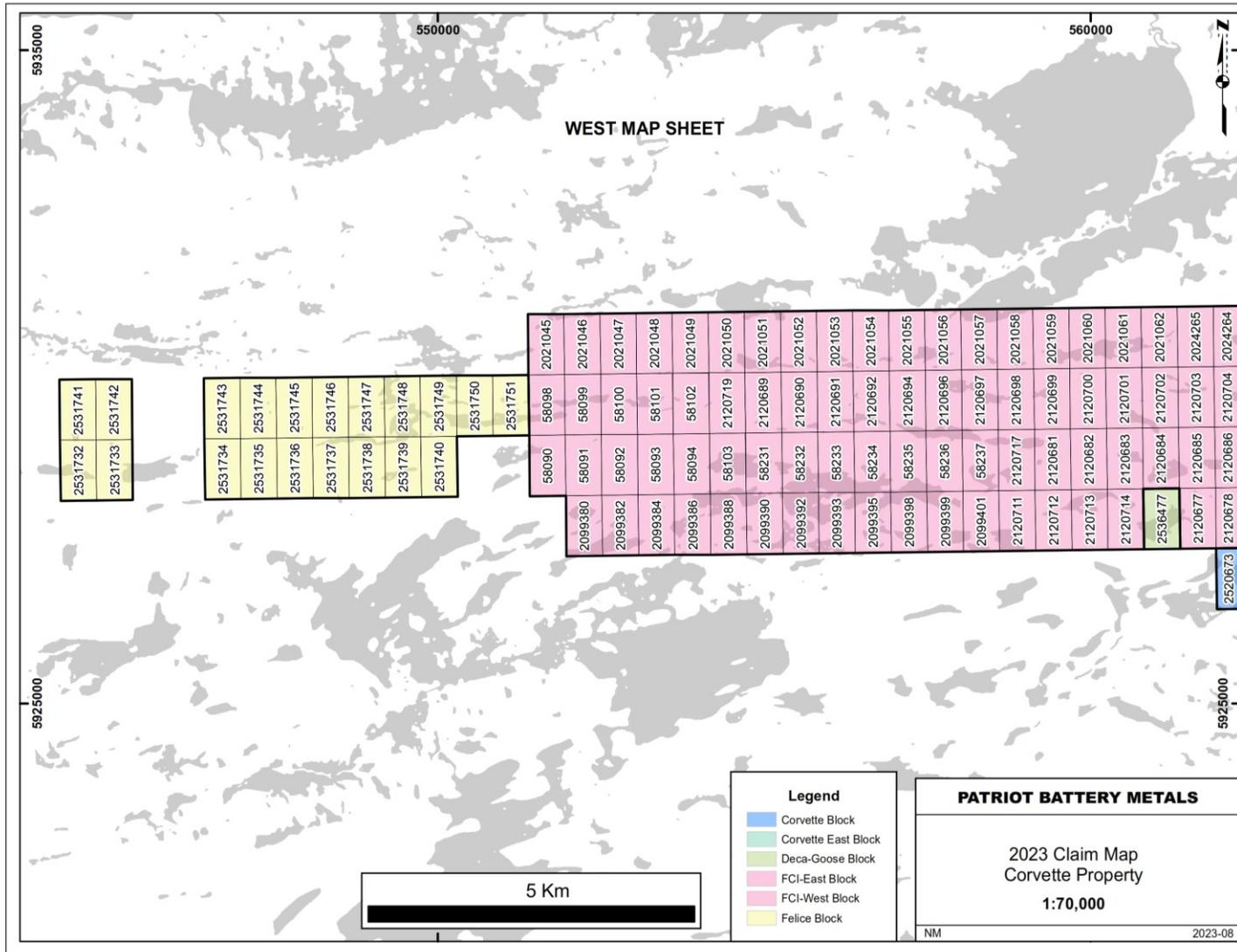


Figure 4-2: Property claims (west)

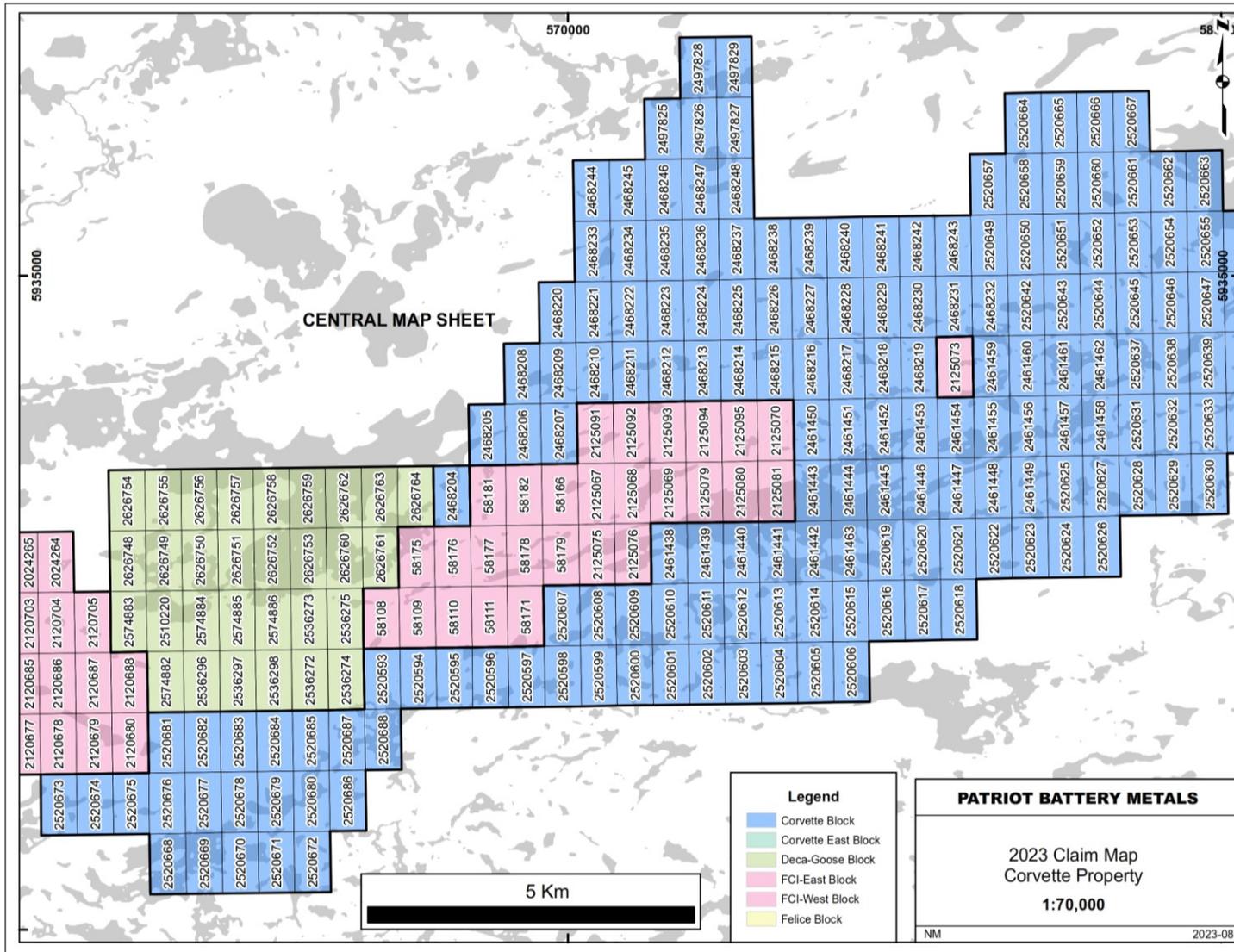


Figure 4-3: Property claims (central)

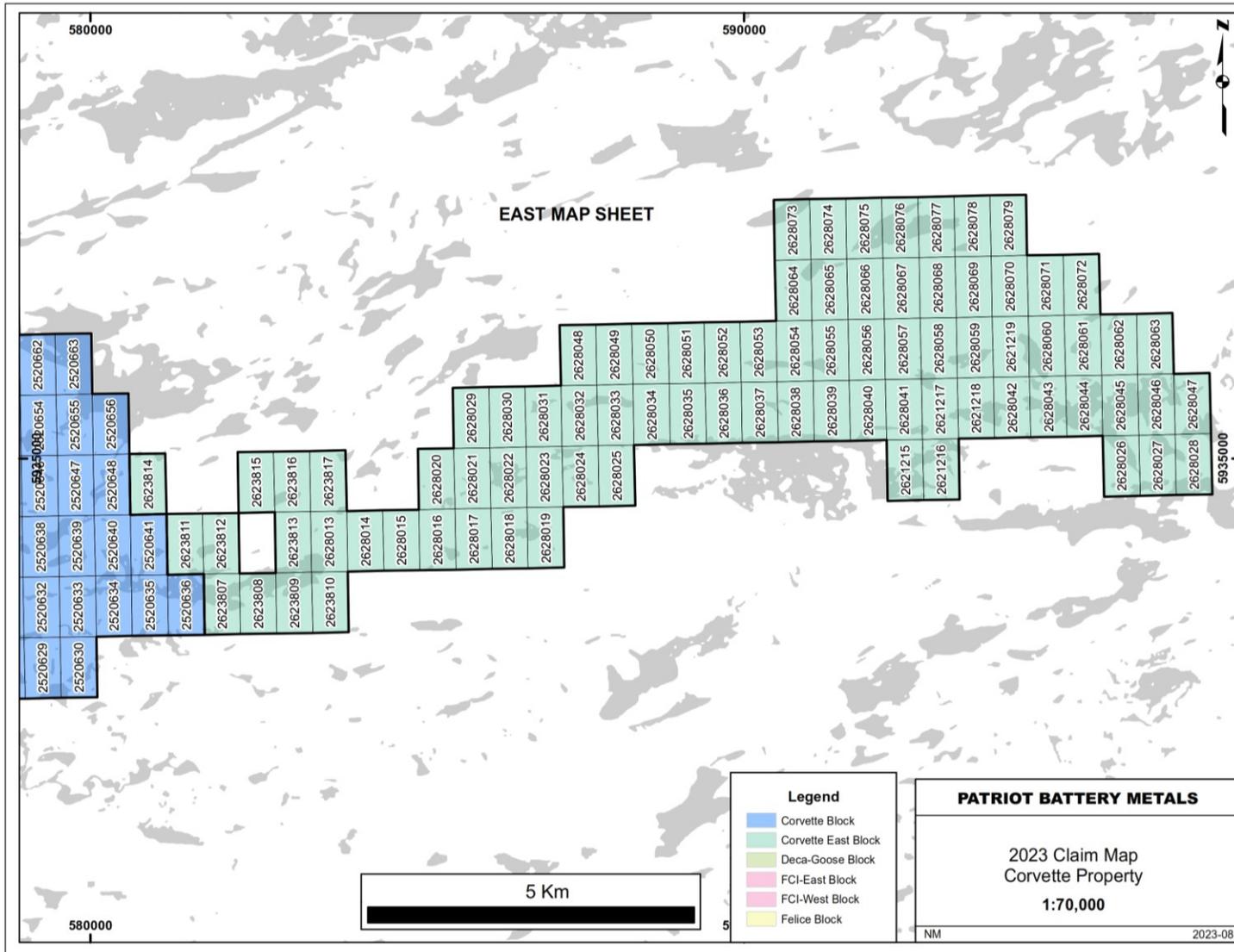
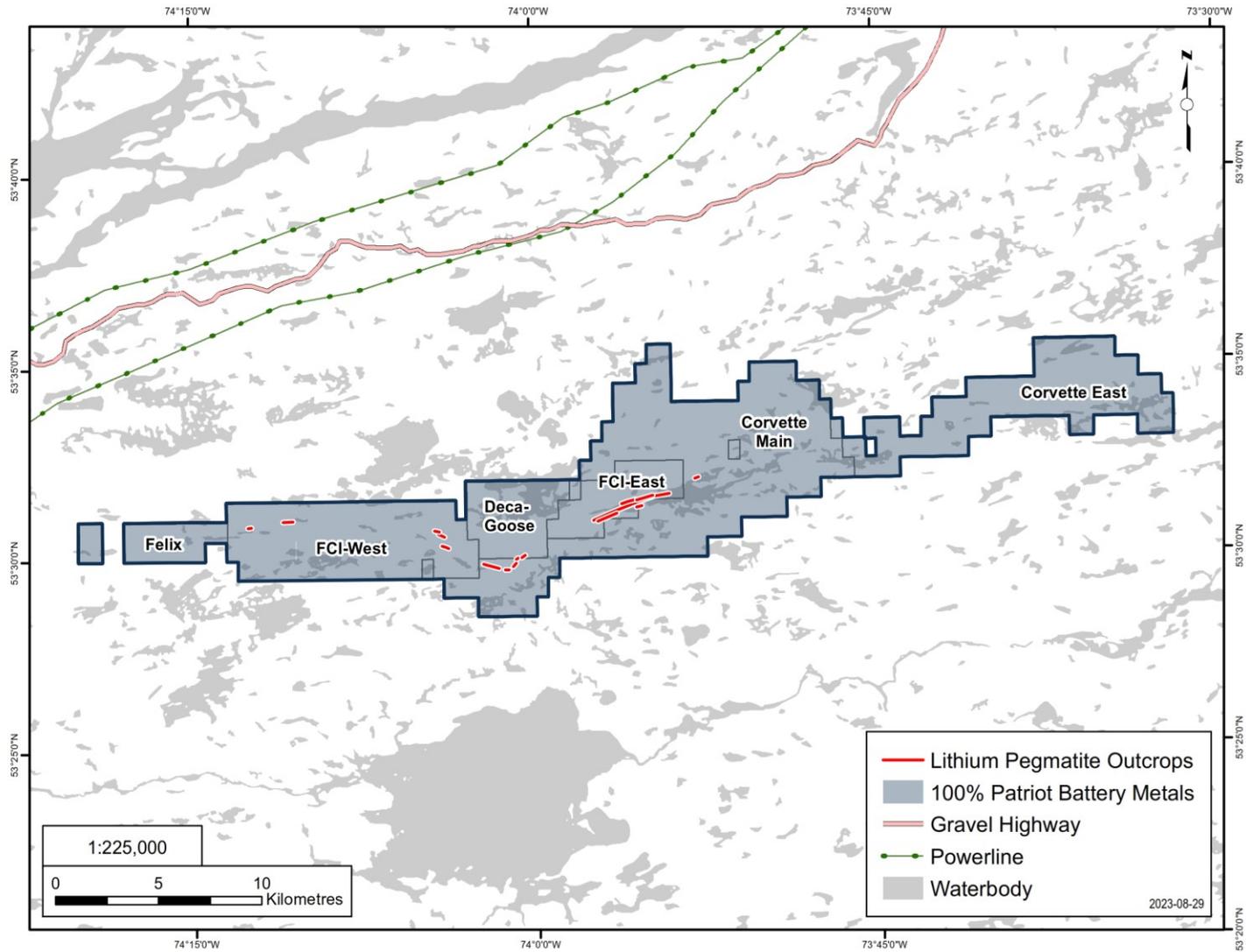


Figure 4-4: Property claims (east)





## 4.4 Royalties and Related Information

The Property is subject to various royalty obligations pursuant to the claim acquisition agreement for each respective claim block that comprises the Property (Figure 4-6). Of the 417 claims that comprise the Property, 237 are subject to a Net Smelter Royalty (NSR). All NSRs include lithium and tantalum, unless otherwise stated; specifically:

- **Corvette Main block** – 76 of 172 claims are subject to a 2% NSR held by DG Resource Management, a private company. There is no buy-back provision.
- **FCI East and West claim blocks** – all 111 claims are subject to an NSR held by Osisko Gold Royalties Inc. which is dependent on commodity type and level of production. With respect to the production of precious metals, the claim block is subject to a 1.5% to 3.5% sliding scale NSR. This royalty is primarily based on amount of production – 1.5% on the first 1M oz, 2.5% on the next 1M oz, and 3.0% on the next 1M oz and above. The remaining 0.5% royalty is based on the spot gold price starting at US\$1,000/oz and reaches the maximum at US\$2,000/oz.
- A 2.0% NSR royalty is present on all other products; provided, however, that if there is an existing royalty applicable on any portion of the claim block, then the percentages noted above (i.e., the sliding scale NSR) shall, as applicable, be adjusted so that the aggregate maximum royalty percentage on a claim shall not exceed, and therefore be capped, to 3.5% at any time. There is no buy-back provision for the NSR on the FCI East and West claim blocks.
- **Deca-Goose and Felix claim blocks** – 50 of 51 claims are subject to a 2% NSR held by 9219-8845 Québec Inc. (d.b.a. Canadian Mining House), a private Québec-based company, of which the Company retains the option of buying back one-half of the NSR for \$2,000,000.

The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite (geological model and mineral resource estimate) straddles the Corvette Main and FCI East claim blocks and, therefore, is subject to a 2% NSR split between DG Resource Management and Osisko Gold Royalties. The CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite, as is currently defined, is subject to a 2% royalty over only the most eastern extent of its eastern limb. The CV4, CV8, CV9, CV10, and CV12 spodumene pegmatites are subject to a 2% royalty (Figure 4-6).

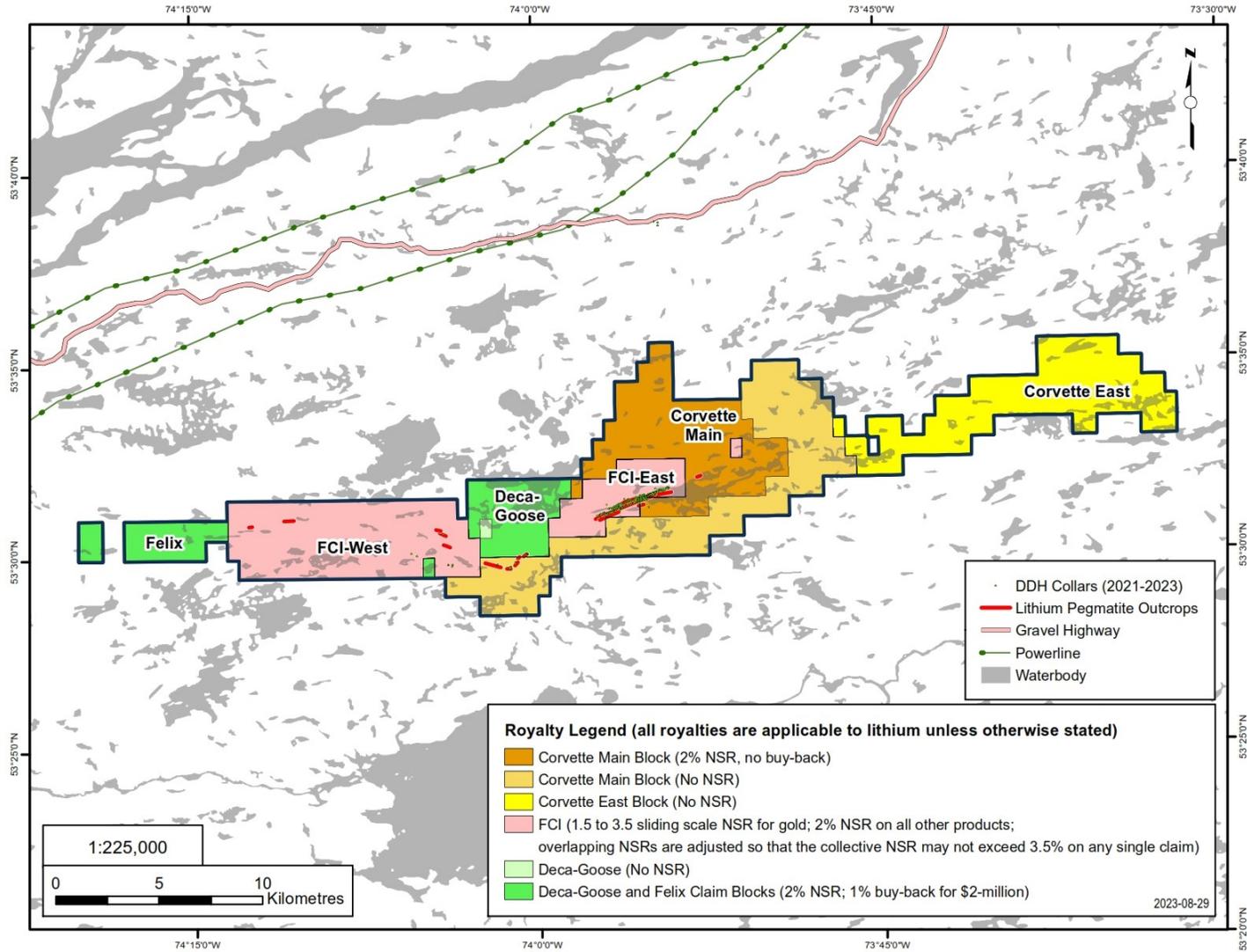


Figure 4-6: Net smelter royalty (NSR) per claim block



## 4.5 Permits

The provincial ministries through which permits and authorizations are issued for normal exploration activities are the *Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques de la Faune et des Parcs* (MELCCFP) and the MRNF. Normal exploration activities such as prospecting, rock sampling, channel sampling, and soil sampling do not require specific authorizations from the ministries, as they are effectively granted when the claim is acquired. Permission for activities such as ground geophysical surveys (if line-cutting is required), trenching, and drilling are obtained from the MRNF due to the deforestation typically required. Activities such as drilling being completed over lake ice, lake water, or in wetlands require a Declaration of Conformity from the MELCCFP, which is typically a 30-day process. A Request for Review from Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) is also required for any drilling activities completed within a water body. Authorizations from the various ministries are also required for construction of temporary or permanent camps. In addition, for certain activities such as camp construction, a permit from the EIJBRG may also be required.

The Company currently holds permits/authorizations from the MELCCFP, MRNF (acquired originally from the *Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs – MFFP*), and DFO to carry-out surface and drill exploration on the Property. Additionally, the Company holds a lease from the MRNF on an area immediately south of KM-270 on the Trans-Taiga Road for exploration staging (i.e., laydown), storage purposes, and for an exploration camp installation. A construction permit from the EIJBRG has been obtained to build a temporary camp. Authorizations from MELCCFP will be needed for drinking water and wastewater treatment for the permanent camp and requests will be filed accordingly. The Company also holds an authorization from the ministry to upgrade its winter road, extending south from KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road to CV5, to an all-season road.

In addition to the permits and authorizations required from the provincial ministries, a formal notification is required to be submitted to the local municipality and landowner(s) at least 30 days prior to the commencement of exploration activities. Industry best practice also demands a notification be submitted to the local Cree Nation and Tally-Person(s) to ensure they are informed of pending activities and presented with the appropriate contact information. The Property is situated on Category III Land within the Eeyou Istchee Cree Territory (Cree Nation of Chisasibi, and Cree Nation of Mistissini), as defined under the JBNQA. The EIJBRG is the designated municipality for the region including the Property. The Company has submitted notifications to the applicable municipality and stakeholders outlining its 2023 mineral exploration plans for the Property.

Additionally, the exploration activity in the region is requested by the Cree Nations to be paused for goose harvesting season, typically between mid-April and mid-May annually.



## 4.6 Environmental Liabilities

To the knowledge of the Author, there are no significant environmental liabilities associated with the Property. A winter road was constructed in early 2023 to assist with drill exploration and has been authorized for an upgrade to an all-season access road along with required borrow sources. If the Project was to not move forward, this road will have to be reclaimed. Additionally, the Company is actively constructing a temporary camp at KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road. If the Project was to not move forward, this camp will have to be disassembled and the area reclaimed.

## 4.7 Other Relevant Factors

The Author is not aware of any additional significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Corvette Property. 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) when the communities request helicopter flying not be completed, and, potentially, wildfires depending on the season, scale, and location.

The Property lies within Category III lands of the Eeyou Istchee Cree Territory, which are open to exploration subject to the notifications mentioned above. The territory falls under the JBNQA, which is a modern land claims agreement that sets out a structured process and mechanisms for resource management and development, as well as indigenous peoples' consultation. The James Bay region of Québec currently has two active mines – the Éléonore Gold Mine held by Newmont Corporation, and the Renard Diamond Mine held by Stornoway Diamonds (Canada) Inc.



## 5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

### 5.1 Access

The Trans-Taiga all-season gravel road and Hydro-Québec's 735-kV powerline trends east-west through the region, within approximately 6 km of the of the Property's northern border (Figure 5-1). The Trans-Taiga Road connects approximately 210 km to the west of the Property to Billy-Diamond Highway (Rte. 109) at KM-541, also known as the James Bay Road, which extends north to Radisson and south to Matagami, where it connects to Québec's regional road and railroad network. The Property may be accessed by float plane or helicopter, and by snowmobile in the winter months. Additionally, in January 2023 the Company constructed a winter access road extending south from KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road to the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite at the Property, which was used to support the exploration activities at the Property through April 2023. This road is currently being upgraded to provide all-season ground access to the Property. When operational, the Property and the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite will be accessible by ground transport from Montréal, Québec.

Continued development of the transportation network in the James Bay Region of Québec is under active consideration as the area continues to attract significant mineral exploration and development interest. For example, La Grande Alliance is a memorandum of understanding between the Cree Nation Government and the government of Québec "*to plan and execute a 30-year infrastructure program that aims to facilitate the transportation of people and goods and increase the value of natural resources by lowering their transportation costs. La Grande Alliance will act as a hub organizing and overseeing the development of infrastructure, in the common interest of communities, First Nations, and public and private enterprises seeking to establish, consolidate or harmonize their presence in the territory*" (La Grande Alliance, 2022).

Part of this regional infrastructure program includes a potential railroad extension running north from Matagami, Québec, to KM-541 of the Billy Diamond Highway at the turn-off of the Trans-Taiga Road. Additionally, the programs include plans for an extension of Highway 167, north from the Renard Diamond Mine to the Trans-Taiga Road near the LG-4 Hydroelectric complex. Both of these development projects have a projected timeline of 6 to 15 years, with each expected to have a significant and positive impact on the Project logistics if completed (La Grande Alliance, 2022b).

The James Bay Region and area of the Property is also covered by the mandate of the Société du Plan Nord. The Société du Plan Nord is an arm of the Québec Government which is mandated



to support sustainable development of Québec's territory north of the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel and includes infrastructure and mineral development (Government of Québec, 2022).

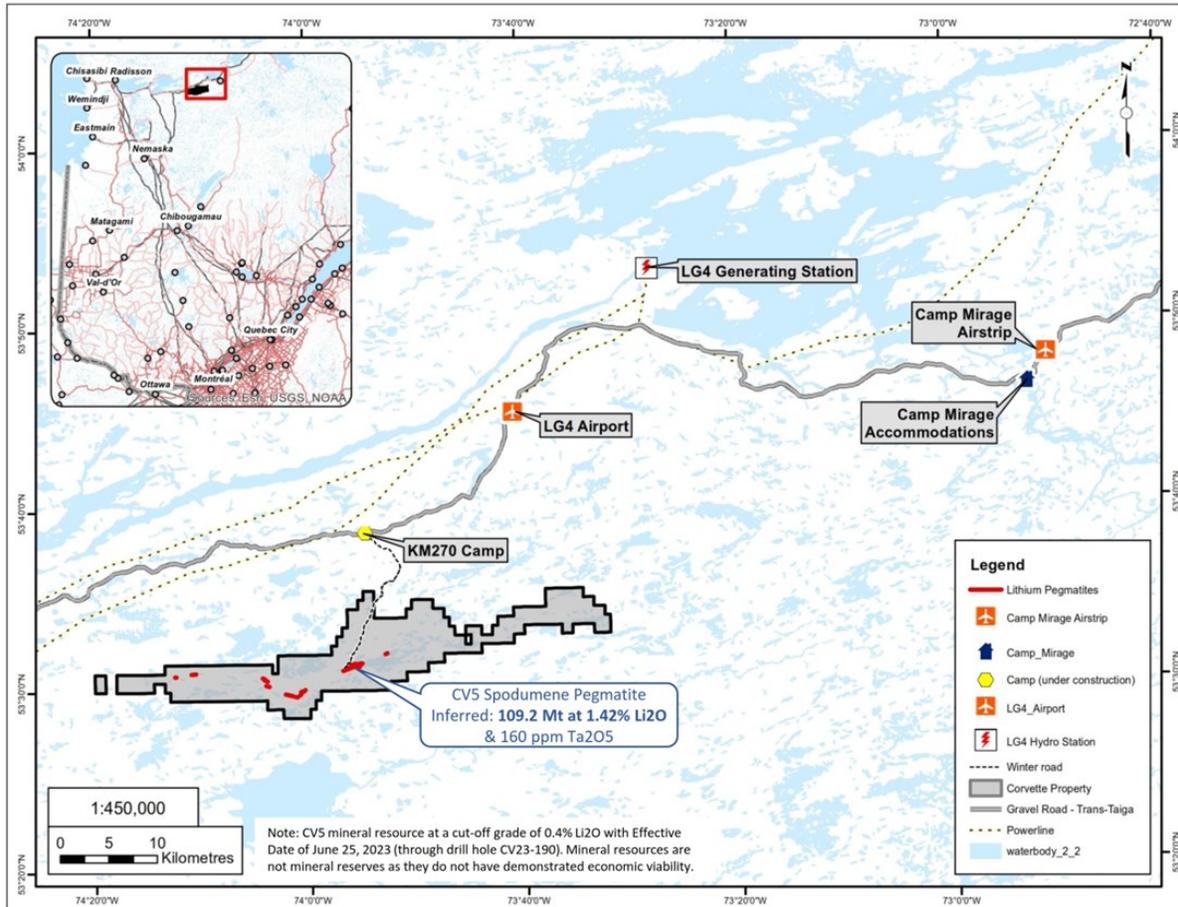


Figure 5-1: Local infrastructure

## 5.2 Climate

The Property is located in a sub-arctic climate region. Average annual temperatures, precipitation, and snowfall are presented in Figure 5-2 (Weather Spark, 2020), as recorded at the La Grande Rivière Airport (also referred to as "LG2"), near Radisson, Québec, located approximately 220 km west of the Property, within the James Bay Region (Government of Canada, 2022). Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from -27 °C to 20 °C, with rare extremes of -35 °C and 26 °C. Snow covers the ground from mid-October to late May, typically limiting field work in the winter period to drilling and geophysics.

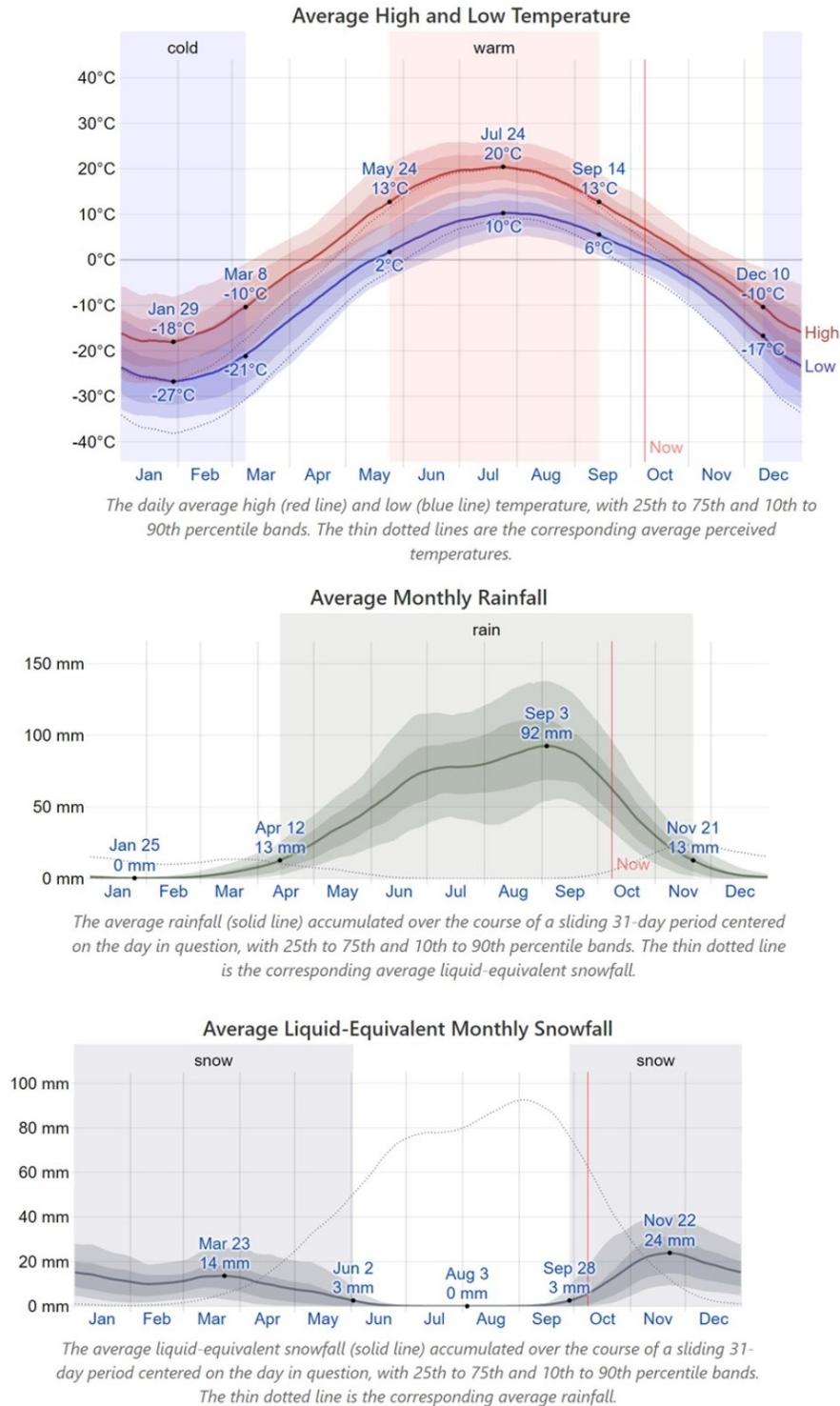


Figure 5-2: Average temperature, rainfall, and snowfall of region (Weather Spark, 2020)



## 5.3 Local Resources

To date, exploration of the Property has been based out of Mirage Adventure Lodge, an all-season regional outfitter located at KM-358 on the Trans-Taiga Road (Figure 5-1). The Mirage Lodge is situated approximately 50 km to the east-northeast of the Property, and 75 km east-northeast of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. The lodge provides accommodations, meals, bulk fuel (gas, diesel, Jet A), a local airstrip, as well as internet access, making it a logical staging area for exploration of the Property. A regional ground transportation service provider, Kepa Transport, provides weekly ground shipping services direct from Val-d'Or to Mirage and vice versa. The Company holds a lease at KM-270, which provides a good laydown/staging location for helicopter access and drill mobilization to the Property.

Radisson, with a population of ~470 people, is the closest community accessible by road from Mirage, and is located approximately 220 km west of the Property and 310 km west of Mirage. Radisson is serviced regularly by scheduled flights through the adjacent LG2 Airport and is the closest airport to the Property with regularly scheduled flights. The Cree communities of Wemindji and Chisasibi are each located approximately 325 km west of the Property. Both Wemindji and Chisasibi host a larger array of service providers to the region and are serviced by regularly scheduled flights. Radisson, Wemindji, and Chisasibi, as well as Mirage, are accessible by road with connection to the main provincial network. Therefore, any supplies not available from these locations may be obtained by road from Val d'Or, located to the south. Val d'Or, and the entire Abitibi region, has a long active mining history with significant labour experience to support the Project.

In addition to access by road from nearby communities, charter aircraft may be used to access the La Grande-3 (KM-100) and La Grande-4 (KM-292) airstrips located along the Trans-Taiga Road. However, as these airstrips primarily service Hydro-Québec, limited services are available, and authorization is required prior to their use.

## 5.4 Infrastructure

There is no permanent infrastructure located directly on the Property at this time. However, the Company is currently in the process of upgrading a winter access road to an all-season access road, extending south from KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road to the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite at the Property (Figure 5-1). Additionally, the Company is actively constructing an exploration camp at KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road, situated approximately 5.5 km north of the Property. The camp is being constructed to support continued all-season mineral exploration at the Property.



The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is located approximately 13 km to the south of the regional and all-season Trans-Taiga Road, approximately 14 km south of a regional 735-kV powerline, and approximately 50 km south-southwest of the La Grande-4 hydroelectric generating station, owned and operated by Hydro-Québec. The LG4 complex (KM-292 of the Trans-Taiga Road) has an installed capacity of 2,779 MW (Hydro-Québec, 2022). The majority of Québec's power is produced from a series of hydroelectric generating stations located along this east-west trending infrastructure corridor and, therefore, the infrastructure is well-maintained and the Trans-Taiga Road accessible year-round. This power infrastructure allows Québec to have electricity costs 49% lower than in the G7 countries on average (Investissement Québec, 2023).

## 5.5 Physiography

The Property topography consists of forested gently rolling hills, drainages, and muskeg swamps between approximately 260 and 350 m elevation, typical of the James Bay Region. Snow cover typically occurs from mid-October to late May. Vegetation is characteristic of the Boreal Vegetation Zone in Québec and consists mainly of black spruce, and lesser alder, poplar, birch, and various shrubs. This region is typically inhabited by moose, woodland caribou, and black bears, as well as numerous smaller mammals.



## 6. History

### 6.1 Prior Ownership

The Corvette Property is extensive, covering a general east-west trend of more than 50 km. For this reason, differing areas of the Property have been assessed by numerous companies since the 1950s. The following is a summary of the more pertinent historical ownership documented for the Property based on field work completed.

The earliest documented mineral exploration work in the area dates back to the late 1950's. Tyrone Mines Ltd. (a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge Corporation) prospected for base metals in 1959 and dug five trenches. Their work led to the discovery of a copper showing (1.15% Cu over 2.1 m in channel) in trench TR-9.

In 1997, Virginia Gold Mines Inc. (Virginia) acquired an extensive land position in the region (Félicie – Corvet Ouest – Island Lake – properties, collectively "FCI"), which overlapped the present-day Property, and included the Company's Deca-Goose claim block. The property was optioned several times in subsequent years; however, the ownership of the claim group was retained by Virginia.

In 2015, Virginia merged with Osisko Gold Royalties. During a subsequent restructuring, the FCI claims were transferred to a newly established entity called Osisko Exploration James Bay, held by Osisko Mining Inc. Several claims within the FCI claim group subsequently lapsed in the years that followed. In 2019, Osisko Mining Inc. spun out some of its assets into a new company called O3 Mining Inc., which, at that time, held the mineral rights to the FCI claims. In late 2018, the FCI East block (28 claims) was optioned to 92 Resources Corp (subsequently restructured to Gaia Metals Corp. on October 17, 2019, and again to Patriot Battery Metals Inc. on June 10, 2021) for up to 75% interest, subject to certain terms and conditions. The agreement was later amended in early 2019 to also include the FCI West block (83 claims) and, subsequently, in early 2022 where the Company acquired / purchased the remaining 25% interest in both the FCI East and West claim blocks.

The initial 76 claims of the present-day Corvette Property (part of the Corvette Main block) were staked in 2016, via map designation, for their lithium potential. The claims were staked by DG Resource Management and a 100% interest subsequently vended to 92 Resources Corp (subsequently restructured to Gaia Metals Corp. on October 17, 2019, and again to Patriot Battery Metals Inc. on June 10, 2021). The claim position was subsequently expanded by the Company via map designation in summer 2018 (96 claims, part of the Corvette Main claim block), and again in fall 2021 (83 claims, the 'Corvette East' claim block).



In early 2022, the Property was further expanded through two option agreements for the Deca-Goose (31 claims) and Felix (20 claims) claim blocks.

The present-day Corvette Property is comprised of 417 claims, totalling 21,357 ha, with Patriot Battery Metals Inc., the official 100% registered title holder with the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts* (MRNF).

## 6.2 Previous Exploration and Development

The following section discusses the historical mineral exploration that has overlapped the present-day Corvette Property. The Author notes that surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab, and often chip), as historically documented are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, may not necessarily be fully representative of the mineralized horizon sampled. Further, not all historical documentation provides a complete dataset of sampling results (surface or drill), nor details of sampling approach, for a particular program and, therefore, any interpretation of the data should be understood within this context. Where stated, the values presented herein for the historical work are those that define the formal mineral showing/prospect locality and additional information is provided as practical/available.

In the late 1950s, Tyrone Mines Ltd. completed a work program that overlapped the present-day Property that included reconnaissance prospecting and trenching (pit blasting). This work resulted in the discovery of several Cu-Au-Ag showings including the Tyrone T-9 Showing with 3.19% Cu, 0.82 g/t Au, 38.4 g/t Ag in outcrop and 1.15% Cu over 2.1 m in channel, and the Lac Smokycat-SO Showing with sample grades including 1.75% Cu, 1.47 g/t Au, and 40.5 g/t Ag, and 0.76% Cu, 0.20 g/t Au, and 97.7 g/t Ag, located on the present-day FCI West claim block (Ekstrom, 1960 - GM10515).

From the 1950s through to 1997, the Property area was subject to only limited exploration work, including various regional mapping surveys by the federal and provincial governments as well as airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. An NI 43-101 technical report completed in 2014 by Virginia and their option partner at the time, Komet Resources Inc., provides a good summary of the exploration over the area through 2013 (Quellette & Vachon, 2014 - GM68359). An NI 43-101 technical report completed by the Company in 2022 provides additional summary information on historical exploration through April 2022 (Knox, 2022). The following is a brief summary of exploration over the last few decades, which includes excerpts, and paraphrases from these two technical reports.

In 1996, Phelps Dodge Corporation completed a helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic survey north of Corvette Lake followed by a short program of geological mapping (Jagodits, 1996 - GM54133) (Johnson, 1996 - GM56869).



In 1997, Virginia acquired an extensive land position in the FCI region, which overlapped the present-day Property. The focus was base and precious metals and exploration (211 rock samples collected) led to the discovery of the Golden Gap Showing (32.7 g/t Au in outcrop, and 14.3 g/t Au over 2 m in channel) as well as two copper-zinc showings (Bambic, 1997) (Chavingny, 1999 - GM56091). As part of the field work in 1997 and 1998, Virginia resampled the historical Tyrone Mines' trenches, as well as completed geological mapping, prospecting, and rock-fill-soil sampling on the property. In 1998, Virginia discovered the Golden East Showing (20.3 g/t Au in grab sample), the Felix Showing (three samples ranging from 0.11% to 1.20% Cu and up to 0.35 g/t Au and 9.9 g/t Ag), in addition to completing regional mapping on portions of the present-day Felix claim block (de Chavingny, 1999 - GM 56161). Follow-up work in 1999 led to additional gold discoveries near Golden East with Deca-1 to Deca-4 (1.91 g/t Au over 5 m in channel and 6.91 g/t Au in grab sample), Goose-1 (1.98 g/t Au), and Goose-2 (3.74 g/t Au) showings, which overlap the Company's Deca-Goose claim block (Archer & Oswald, 2008 - GM63675). Further sampling at the Golden Gap Showing returned 5.76 g/t Au over 3 m. In 2000, the Sericite Showing was discovered (1.89% Cu, 0.3 g/t Au, 150 g/t Ag, and 1.45% Zn) and in 2001, the first drill holes on the Property were completed, targeting the Golden Gap Showing. Circa 1,400 surface rock samples were collected across the present-day Property over the 1997 through 2000 exploration programs.

The property was optioned several times in subsequent years with additional groundwork completed each time, including further drilling, prospecting, mapping, soil sampling, as well as ground magnetic and IP surveys, which overlapped the Property to various extents (Archer & Oswald, 2008 - GM63675) (Archer & Oswald, 2008b - GM63695) (Roy & Archer, 2010 - GM65536) (Quellette & Vachon, 2014 - GM68359). In 2005, the Félicie Showing was re-discovered (formerly the Lac Magin-Sud Showing, initially discovered in 1959) characterized by a sulphide bearing quartz-feldspar dyke with a grab sample assay of 5.54 g/t Au, >100 g/t Ag, 1.86% Cu, 1.56% Pb, and 4.94% Zn (Archer & Oswald, 2008b - GM63695).

The drill programs completed included holes at the Sericite Showing (302 m over 2 holes in 2013), the Lac Bruno boulder field (391 m over 3 holes in 2007), Golden Gap (combined total of 5,267 m in 24 holes; between 2001 and 2013) and the Deca-Goose area (325 m over 3 holes in 2001). The best historical precious metals drill intercept is from Golden Gap with 10.48 g/t Au over 7 m, obtained in 2007 (drill hole FCI-07-003). In addition to drill hole FCI-07-003, numerous other holes at Golden Gap returned nil to moderate precious metals mineralization, including 1.62 g/t Au over 2.5 m (IL-01-01), 0.27 g/t Au over 15 m and 1.35 g/t Au over 4 m (IL-01-02), and 0.59 g/t Au over 11.4 m (IL-01-03). At Golden East, a single drill hole was completed (IL-01-04) and returned 0.46 g/t Au over 1.0 m. Two drill holes were completed at the Deca-1 area and returned 1.10 g/t Au over 1.0 m (IL-01-05), and 0.72 g/t Au over 1.0 m (IL-01-06).



Between 1997 and 2013, the dominant focus was precious metals, with a secondary focus on base metals. No exploration for lithium pegmatite was completed.

Some of the main surface mineral occurrences documented historically on the Property are summarized in Table 6-1 below, as well as Figure 6-1, Figure 6-2, and Figure 6-3.

**Table 6-1: Surface showing highlights from historical work on the Property**

Showing/Prospect	Year Discovered	Source	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)
Lac SmokyCat-SO	1957	Outcrop	1.75	1.47	40.5	
Lac de la Corvette	1959	Outcrop	0.7	0.02	19.1	
Tyrone-T9	1959	Outcrop	3.19	0.82	38.4	
Golden Gap	1997	Outcrop		108.9		
Golden East	1998	Outcrop		21.2		
Lac Long	1998	Outcrop	1.37	n/a	15.2	
Felix	1998	Outcrop	1.2	0.35	9	
Deca-1 to Deca-4	1999	Outcrop		6.91		
Goose-1	1999	Outcrop		1.98		
Goose-2	1999	Outcrop		3.74		
Sericite	2000	Outcrop	1.89	0.3	150	1.45
Félicie	2005	Outcrop	1.86	5.54	>100	4.94
Bonoeil	2009	Outcrop	1.4	n/a	n/a	
Smith-Lac Magin	2010	Outcrop	0.65	0.64	25	

*(1) Surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab/chip), as historically documented, are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, may not necessarily be fully representative of the mineralized horizon sampled. The sample assays presented are those most commonly associated with the showing.*

In 2008 and 2009, the Property was flown with high-resolution magnetics by the *Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles* (MERN, now the MRNF) over the course of a multi-year campaign, covering a large area of the James Bay Region (D'Amours, 2011 - DP 2011-08). The survey was flown at a spacing of 250 m with tie lines at 2.5 km and provides a base dataset of magnetics over the entire Property.

In 2016, the Company (then under the name of 92 Resources Inc.) acquired an initial claim position in the area (part of the present-day Corvette Main claim block). The claims were acquired, in part, because of the words "cristaux de spodumène" in pegmatite that was noted in an outcrop description (RO-IL-06-023) from a 2006 exploration program carried out by Virginia Mines (Archer & Oswald, 2008b - GM63695). The description of the mineral spodumene indicated lithium pegmatite.



Mineral exploration by the Company began in 2017 and is summarized in Chapter 9 (Exploration) of this Report.

### **6.3 Historical Mineral Resources**

There are no known historical mineral resources or reserves on the Property.

### **6.4 Production**

There is no known historical production on the Property.

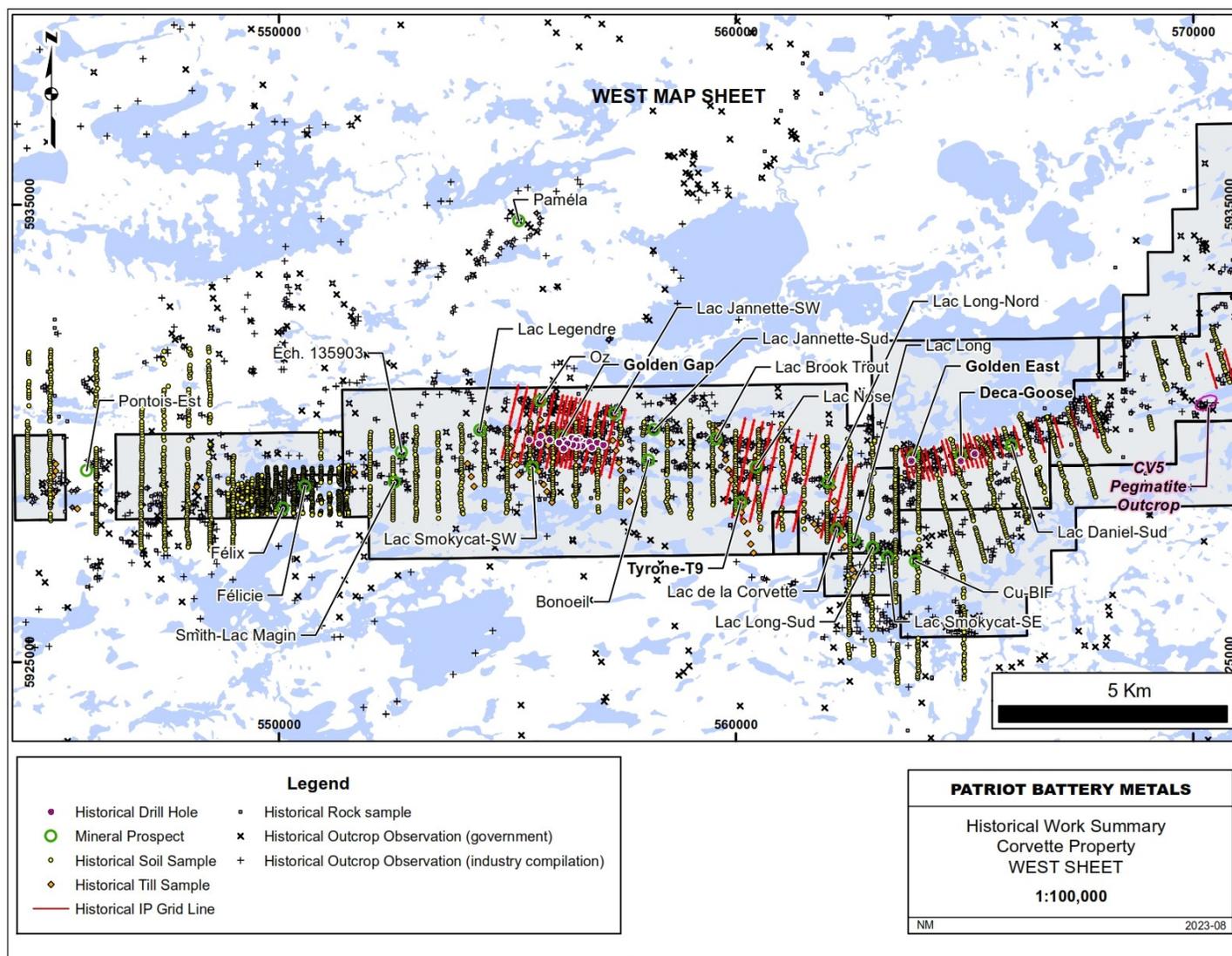


Figure 6-1: Historical work summary (west)

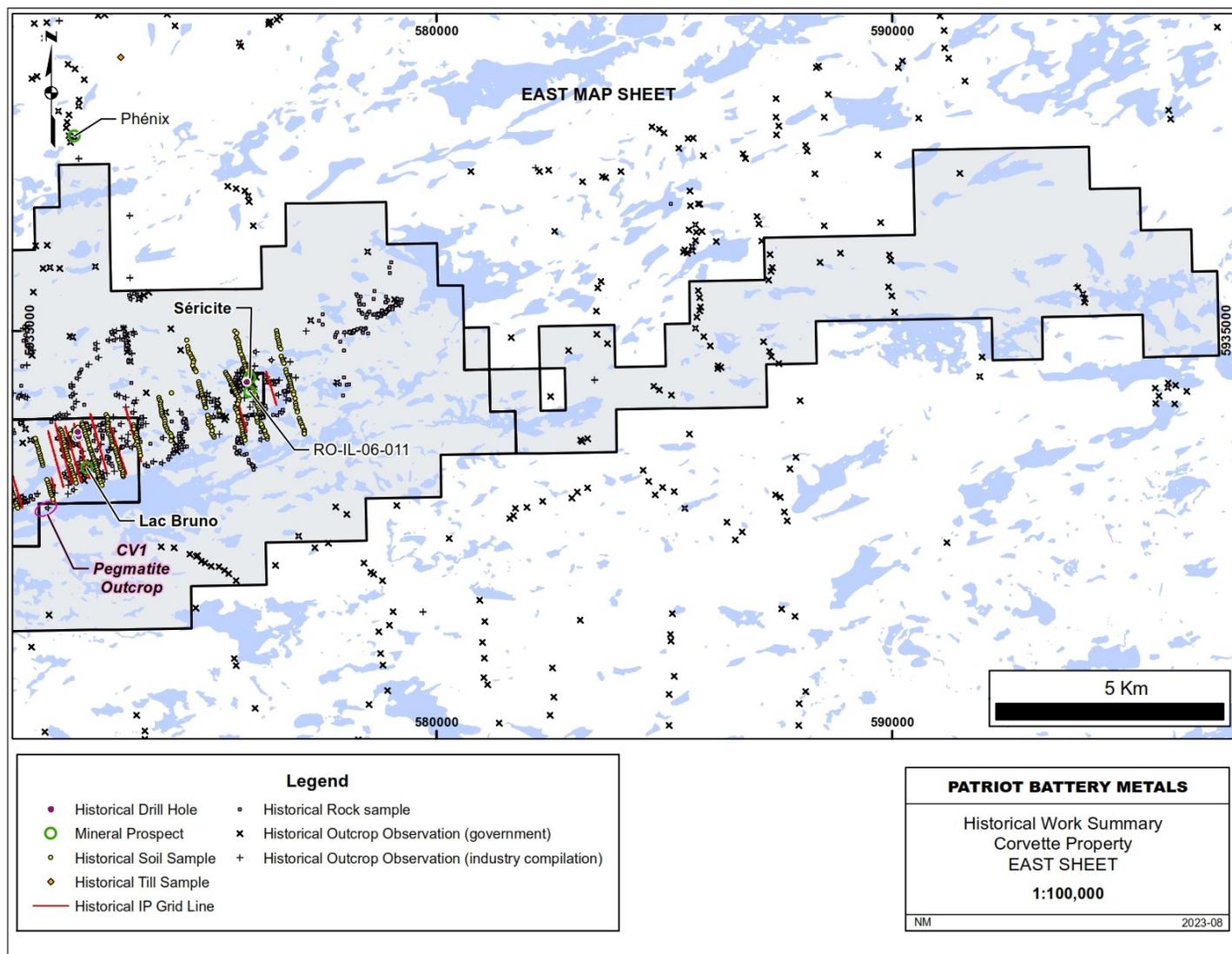


Figure 6-2: Historical work summary (east)

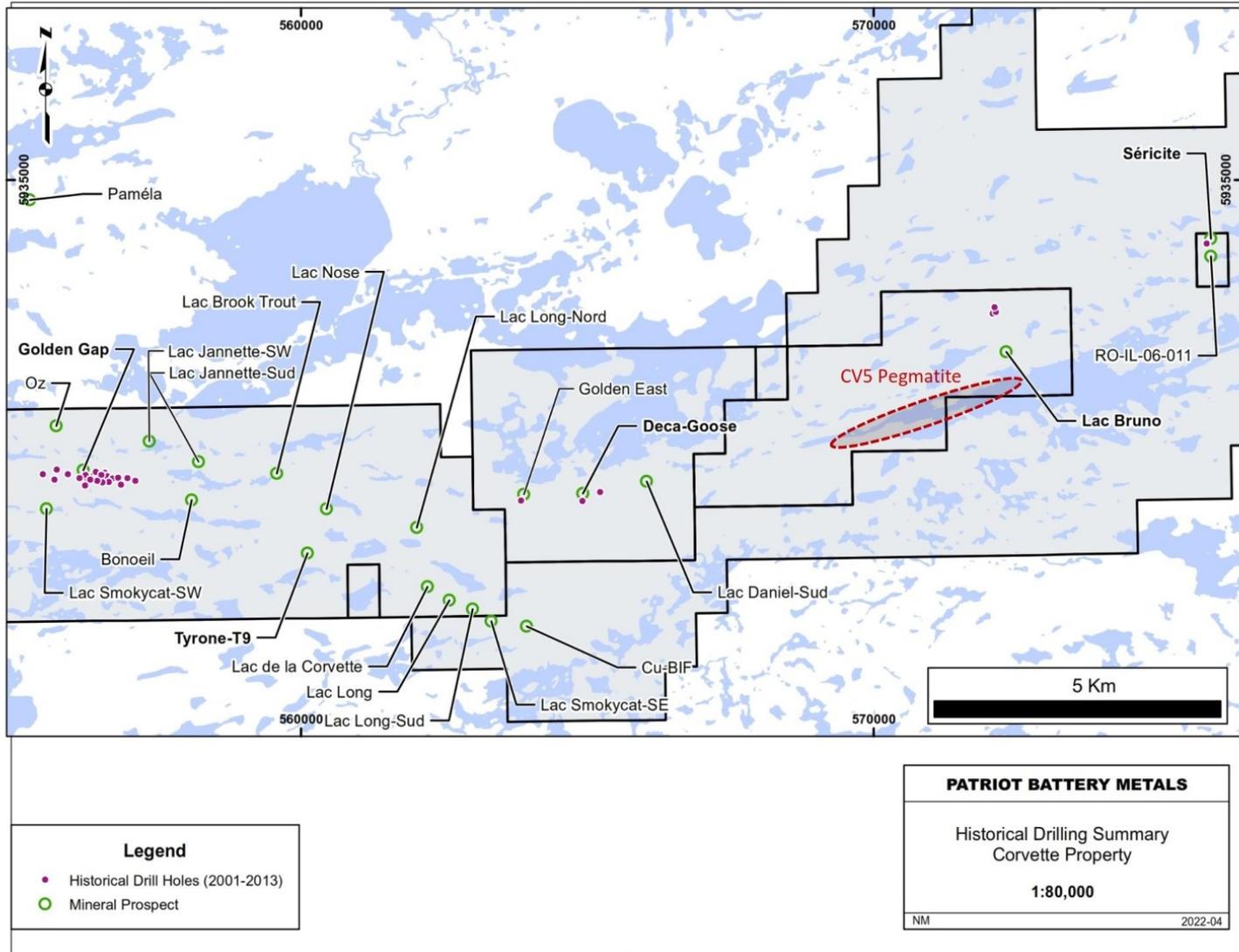


Figure 6-3: Historical drill hole summary



## 7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The Corvette Property is situated within the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield, which extends from Manitoba to Québec and covers approximately 750,000 km<sup>2</sup> of Québec. Within the region, the Superior Province is divided into four distinct sub-provinces based on their lithological, metamorphic, geophysical, and structural characteristics; Opatica, Nemiscau, Opinaca, and La Grande (Figure 7-1). The Property is situated within the central portions of the volcano-plutonic La Grande sub-province, proximal to the Opinaca sub-province to the south. The region is considered to have strong exploration potential for a variety of commodities including base and precious metals, and lithium (LCT pegmatite).

The La Grande sub-province is a volcano-plutonic assemblage oriented parallel to the Wemindji-Caniapiscou structural corridor (Houle, 2004). It consists of two main domains (Percival, et al., 2012); the Eastmain River Belt (Upper and Lower) and the La Grande River Belt. The Property is situated within the La Grande River (Greenstone) Belt, characterized by a volcano-sedimentary sequence. This belt occupies the older, more evolved, northern domain (Houle, 2004; Percival, et al., 2012) and is comprised of two supracrustal volcanic sequences (2750-2730 Ma) and interstratified metasediments. The lower basalt sequence sits unconformably atop the Mesoarchean basement (3360-2790 Ma) and locally overlies U-bearing pebble conglomerate, quartz arenite and minor carbonate (Roscoe & Donaldson, 1988; Goutier & Dion, 2004). The upper sequence is a result of crustal assimilation by komatiitic liquids. It is made up of felsic to intermediate volcanics, komatiite, volcanoclastic rocks, and iron formation capped by basalt and high-Mg andesite. This is a typical assemblage, especially in the Guyer-LG4 sector (St-Seymour & Francis, 1988; Lucas & St-Onge, 1998).

The La Grande sub-province borders the plutonic Bienville sub-province to the north and is bounded to the south by the metasedimentary and plutonic Opinaca sub-province (Lucas & St-Onge, 1998; Houle, 2004; Percival, 2007). Collectively, the La Grande and Opinaca sub-provinces host a significant number of the known spodumene pegmatite occurrences in Québec.

Regional metamorphism increases from greenschist facies in the centre of La Grande outwards to amphibolite facies in the north and southeast (Card, 1986; Houle, 2004). Steeply dipping structural trends transition from E-W in the southwest to NE-SW within northern La Grande, most of which developed between 2700 and 2680 Ma (Percival, et al., 2012). A series of Proterozoic dykes, 2740-2680 Ma plutonic rocks, and the Paleoproterozoic Sakami Formation (siliciclastic infilled grabens) punctuates the Archean rocks (Houle, 2004; Percival, et al., 2012). Rich Ni-Cu



occurrences, often with associated PGE and Cr, have also been found in komatiitic flows and ultramafic intrusions in the region (Houle, 2004).

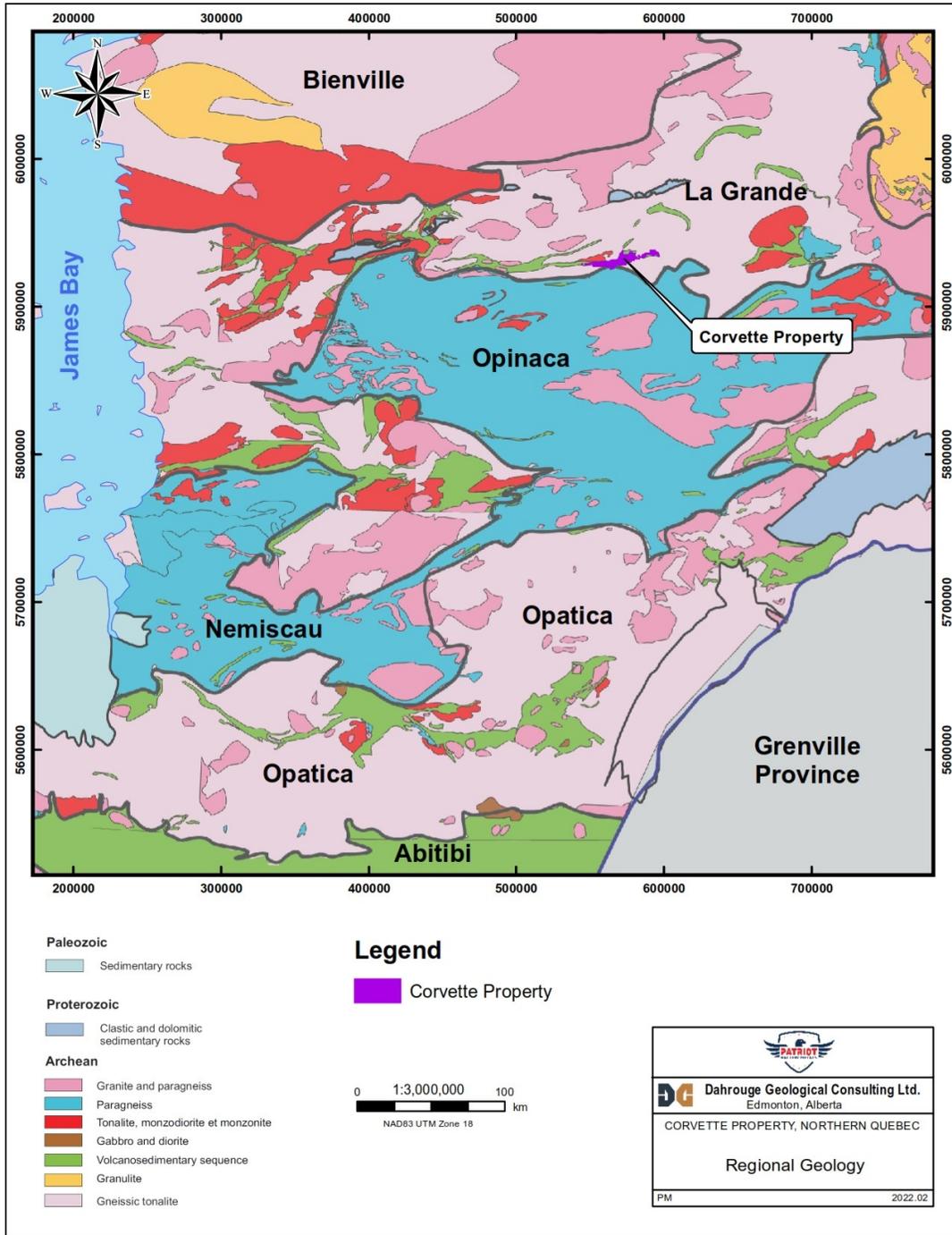


Figure 7-1: Regional geology

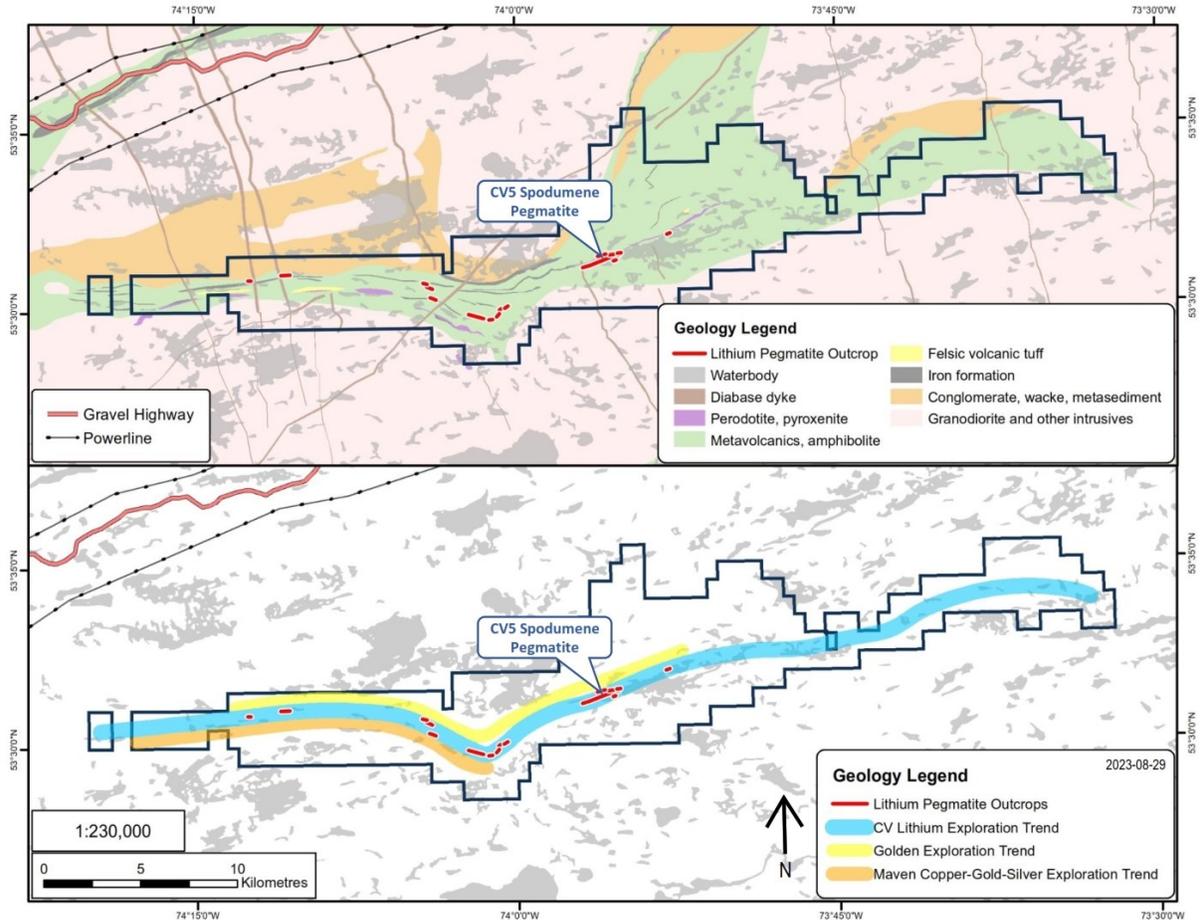


## 7.2 Property Geology

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 and sedimentary rocks metamorphosed up to amphibolite facies (Figure 7-2). 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 volcanic tuffs). The amphibolite and metasedimentary rocks that trend east-west (generally moderately to 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 lithium pegmatites on the Property, including at CV5, are hosted predominantly within amphibolites, metasediments, and lesser ultramafics.

The geological setting is primarily 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 Li-Cs-Ta (LCT) pegmatite.

Exploration of the Property has outlined three primary mineral exploration trends (Figure 7-2), crossing dominantly east-west over large portions of the Property – Golden Trend (gold), Maven Trend (copper, gold, silver), and CV Trend (Li-Cs-Ta Pegmatite). The Golden Trend is focused over the northern areas of the Property, the Maven Trend in the southern areas, and the CV Trend “sandwiched” between. Historically, the Golden Trend has received the exploration focus followed by the Maven Trend. However, the identification of the CV Trend and the numerous lithium-tantalum pegmatites discovered to date, represents a previously unknown lithium pegmatite district that was first recognized in 2016/2017 by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. and the Company.



**Figure 7-2: Property geology and mineral exploration trends**

The CV Lithium Pegmatite Trend is currently recognized as an approximate 1-km wide and 25+ km long corridor, which is host to numerous distinct LCT pegmatite occurrences, and extends in a general east-west direction across the central portion of the FCI West, FCI East, and Corvette Main claim blocks. The trend is interpreted to extend across the entire Property (~50 km); however, large areas remain to be explored for lithium pegmatite. The LCT pegmatites along this trend may outcrop as isolated high relief 'whale-back' landforms (Figure 7-3 and Figure 7-4).

To date, seven distinct lithium pegmatite clusters have been discovered along this trend at the Corvette Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, and CV13. Each of these clusters includes multiple lithium pegmatite outcrops in close proximity and oriented along the same local trend, and have been grouped to simplify exploration approach and discussion. Given the proximity of some lithium pegmatite outcrops to each other at these various clusters, as well as the shallow till



cover, 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 at these clusters 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.

The lithium mineralization discovered on the Property to date has thus far been confined to the CV Trend. The core area of the trend includes an approximate 3.7 km long spodumene pegmatite (the 'CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite', also previously referred to as the 'CV5 Pegmatite cluster'), as defined by drilling. The mineral resource estimate, which is the subject of this technical report, is confined to the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite and does not include any of the other known spodumene pegmatite clusters on the Property – namely, CV4, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, and CV13.

The local geology and mineralization of each known spodumene pegmatite cluster at the Property is further discussed in Section 7.4 (Mineralization).



**Figure 7-3: 'Whale-back' spodumene pegmatite landform at CV13**



Figure 7-4: 'Whale-back' spodumene pegmatite landform at CV5

### 7.3 Structural Geology

The Property overlies a large portion of the Lac Guyer Greenstone Belt, which is considered part of the larger La Grande Greenstone Belt within the La Grande sub-province, and is dominated by volcanic rocks metamorphosed up to amphibolite facies. The La Grande sub-province underwent multiple tectonic deformation events, which are responsible for the formation of kilometre-scale thrust faults and folds within the volcano-sedimentary units and basement. The deformation included three Archean episodes of ductile deformation and several Neoproterozoic to Paleoproterozoic episodes of brittle deformation (Goutier, et al., 2002), (Bandyayera, Burniaux, & Morfin, 2011), and (Bandyayera, Burniaux, & Chapon, 2013)).

Within the Property, the Guyer Group domain is bound by two shear zones which, in general, have an east-west extension – the Pontois-Sud Fault, a reverse shear zone in the north, and the Nohet Shear Zone in the south. The apparent fabric of the Guyer Group rocks is generally parallel to the shear zone contacts (west-east) and moderately to steeply south dipping (50-89 degrees). No major folds are known on the property to this date and only small-scale folding in outcrop and drilling have been documented.

The CV5 and CV13 lithium pegmatites are non-concordant to the regional fabric and dip steeply northerly (CV5) or dip moderate to shallowly northerly (CV13). The CV13 Pegmatite is coincident with a large-scale regional flexure and is evident in airborne magnetic data. There are no apparent indications that the CV5 and CV13 lithium pegmatites have undergone any significant deformation.



## 7.4 Mineralization

The Corvette Property's geological setting is prospective for various commodities including 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 Li-Cs-Ta (LCT) pegmatite. The following includes a discussion of the LCT pegmatite occurrences and mineralization at the Property.

### 7.4.1 CV Trend (LCT Pegmatite)

Lithium mineralization at the Property is observed to occur within quartz-feldspar LCT pegmatites, which may outcrop as high relief 'whale-back' landforms. The pegmatite is often very coarse-grained and off-white in appearance, with darker sections commonly composed of muscovite ( $(\text{KAl}_2(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10})(\text{F},\text{OH})_2)$ ) and smoky quartz (impure  $\text{SiO}_2$ ), and occasionally tourmaline (dravite/schorl,  $\text{NaFe}_3\text{Al}_6(\text{BO}_3)_3\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}(\text{OH})_4$ ), and lighter sections composed of dominantly feldspars (albite and microcline,  $\text{Na,K,AlSi}_3\text{O}_8$ ). Minor accessory and trace minerals may include beryl ( $\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}$ ), chlorite ( $(\text{Fe},(\text{Mg},\text{Mn})_5,\text{Al})(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$ ), tantalite ( $(\text{Fe},\text{Mn})(\text{Ta},\text{Nb})_2\text{O}_6$ ), lepidolite ( $\text{K}(\text{Li}, \text{Al})_3(\text{Al}, \text{Si}, \text{Rb})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{F},\text{OH})_2$ ), and phosphate minerals.

Spodumene ( $\text{LiAlSi}_2\text{O}_6$ ) is the dominant lithium mineral identified at all the lithium occurrences documented to date at the Property. Spodumene crystals range in size from centimetre-scale to metre-scale and have approached 2 m in length in drill core at CV5. The colour of the spodumene crystals ranges from cream to light grey-green over the CV5 Pegmatite area, to a more whitish colour in the pegmatites to the west (CV8, CV9, CV10, and CV12). In rare cases a purple variety has been identified at CV12 and CV13. Spodumene mineralization is commonly associated with smoky quartz, and is most evident in drill core (Figure 7-10, Figure 7-11, and Figure 7-12); however, may still occur as isolated crystals in feldspar-rich pegmatite. Therefore, lithium (i.e., spodumene) content tends to be highest with higher contents of quartz and, correspondingly, lower with higher contents of feldspar. These two mineral assemblages manifest as a 'high-grade' versus 'low-grade' zonation within the pegmatite at CV5.

Minor localized lepidolite ( $\text{K}(\text{Li}, \text{Al})_3(\text{Al}, \text{Si}, \text{Rb})_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{F}, \text{OH})_2$ ) has been observed in a small number of lithium pegmatite outcrops at several spodumene pegmatite clusters. No significant occurrences of lithium phosphate minerals ( $\text{Li}_2\text{PO}_4$ ), petalite ( $\text{LiAlSi}_4\text{O}_{10}$ ), or pollucite ( $(\text{Cs}, \text{Na})_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) have been documented to date in the pegmatites at the Property. Variably altered spodumene, typically identified as cookeite ( $\text{LiAl}_5\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8$ ), has been described occasionally in drill core. Holmquistite – a lithium-bearing amphibole group mineral with a formula ( $\text{Li}_2(\text{Mg},\text{Fe})_3(\text{Al},\text{Fe}_{3+})_2\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$ ) – has been observed in the immediately adjacent host



amphibolite, thus indicating a metasomatic replacement event involving lithium mobilized from the pegmatite syn/post emplacement.

In addition to lithium, the pegmatites at Corvette typically carry a significant tantalum component, present in the form of columbite-tantalite.

Geochemically, the lithium pegmatites at Corvette commonly contain elevated levels of rubidium (Rb) and cesium (Cs) compared to less differentiated granites, confirming their strongly differentiated signature that is typical for LCT pegmatites. Whole rock rubidium contents are commonly 1,000 to 4,000 ppm Rb and may exceed 1%, while cesium levels are commonly 500 to 1,500 ppm Cs with only distinct zones exceeding the analytical upper detection limit of 1% Cs. Most of the rubidium and cesium occur within the feldspars and micas in the pegmatites and, therefore, are not considered recoverable.

To date, seven distinct lithium pegmatite clusters have been discovered along the CV Lithium Trend at the Corvette Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, and CV13 (Figure 7-5). Each of these clusters includes multiple lithium pegmatite outcrops in close proximity and oriented along the same local trend, and have been grouped and denoted as 'clusters' or wholistically as a single 'pegmatite' to simplify exploration approach and discussion. The maiden mineral resource estimate reported herein is limited to only the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite.

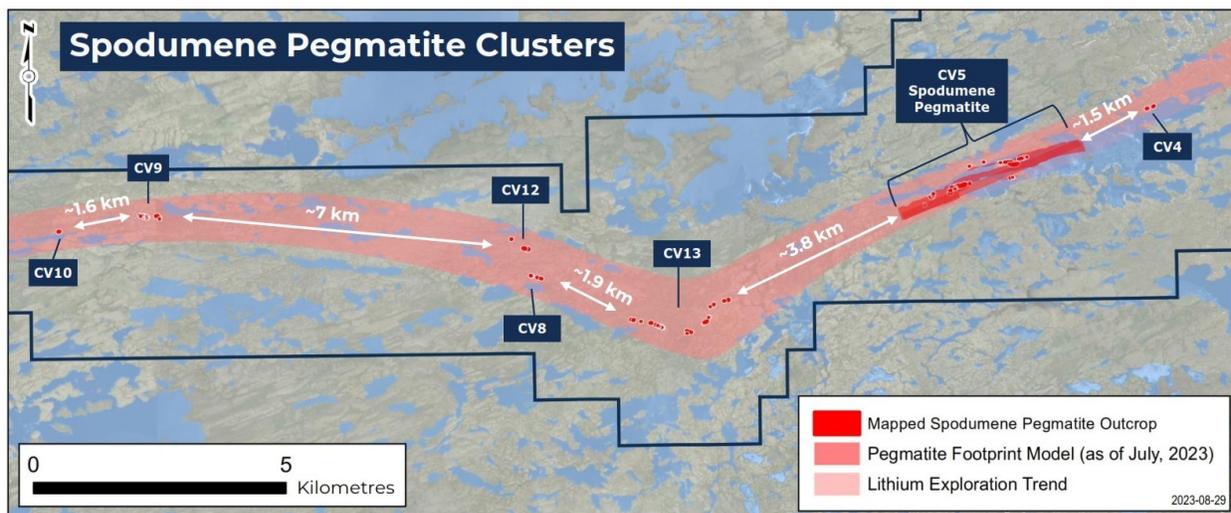


Figure 7-5: Lithium pegmatite clusters at the Property



The Author notes that surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab) are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, are not necessarily representative of the mineralized horizon sampled. Further, pegmatites are typically heterogeneous and their mineralization very coarse grained and, therefore, surface sampling results should be understood within this context.

#### 7.4.1.1 CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is the largest single occurrence of LCT pegmatite at the Property identified to date. It is located central to the Property, approximately 13 km south of KM-270 on the Trans-Taiga Road (Figure 5-1). As of the Effective Date of this Report, it had been delineated to within approximately 1.5 km of the CV4 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster to the east, and to within approximately 3.8 km of the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster to the west (Figure 7-5).

At surface, CV5 is exposed as a series of discontinuous spodumene pegmatite outcrops spanning a corridor of approximately 2.25 km long x 0.5 km wide. Outcrops range in size from ~1-3 m in size to ~175 m long x ~15 to 30 m wide (CV1 outcrop) and ~220 m long x 20 to 40 m wide (CV5 outcrop) (Figure 7-6 and Figure 7-7). Spodumene mineralization at CV5 is comprised of typically decimetre to metre scale crystals (Figure 7-8 through Figure 7-12).



Figure 7-6: Main outcrop at the CV5 Pegmatite (looking westerly)



Figure 7-7: Main outcrop at the CV5 Pegmatite (looking northerly)



Figure 7-8: Spodumene crystal at the CV5 Pegmatite



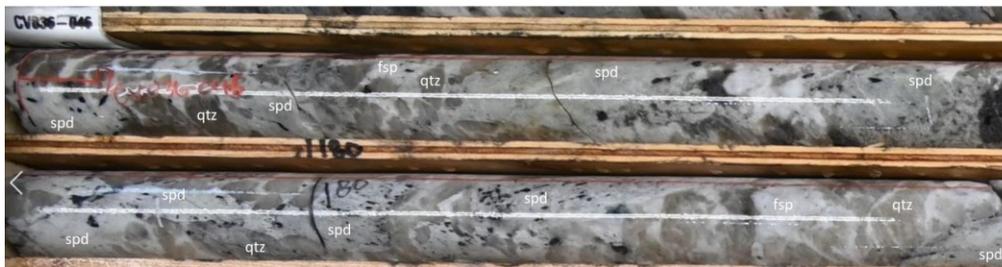
**Figure 7-9: Strongly fractured, pinkish weathered spodumene crystals in matrix of white feldspar and grey quartz at the CV5 Pegmatite**



Blow-up of green box below illustrating coarse grained spodumene crystals



High-grade lithium mineralized drill intersection in CV22-035 – 3.29% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 177 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> over 10.0 m (202.5 m to 212.5 m – red box) within a wider zone of 1.25% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 118 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> over 96.9 m (126.1 m to 223.0 m)



Course grained spodumene (spd) in quartz (qtz) feldspar (fsp) pegmatite in drill hole CV22-036

Figure 7-10: Coarse-grained spodumene mineralization in drill holes CV22-035 and 036

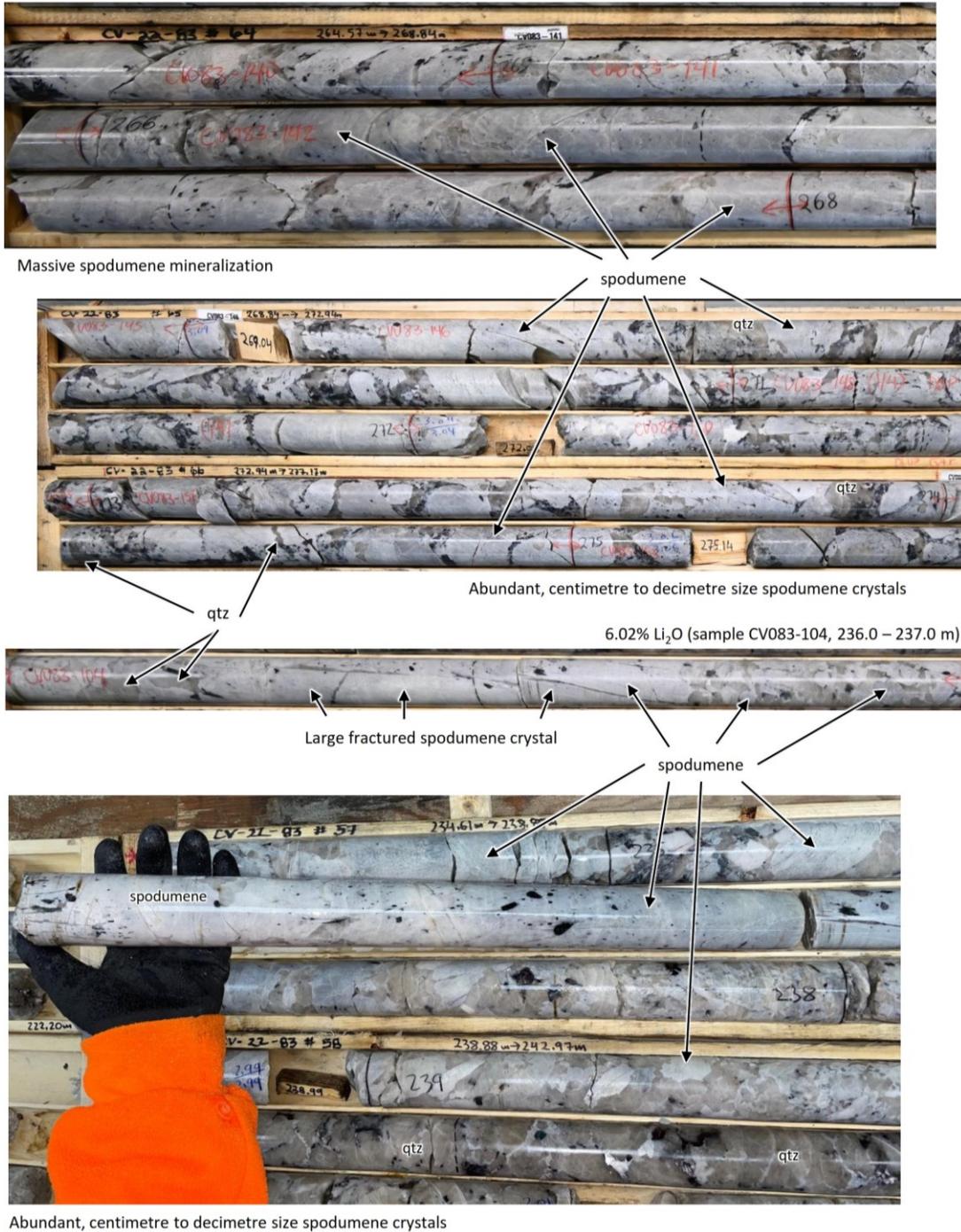


Figure 7-11: Coarse-grained spodumene mineralization from the Nova Zone in drill hole CV22-083



Figure 7-12: Coarse-grained spodumene mineralization in drill hole CV22-083



A portion of the known CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is situated beneath an unnamed shallow glacial lake. This lake is typically <3-10 m deep over the currently known pegmatite extent, with a maximum lake depth of ~20 m. Standard geological interpretation in greenstone belts dictates that pegmatites should not be expected to be present under topographic lows (e.g., lakes). This is because they are resistive to chemical erosion by nature of their mineralogy and igneous formation and, therefore, should preferentially form topographic highs relative to their host amphibolite, metasediment, and ultramafic rocks. However, the Company's exploration approach interprets a process by which the coarse grain size and well-developed cleavage of spodumene (and to a lesser extent feldspars) offer small cracks that may be exploited by overlying glaciers to fracture at larger scale and 'pluck' out and move large pegmatite blocks as the glacier advances. The result is a pegmatite topographic low, which was later infilled with water as the glacier receded, leaving behind what we find today at CV5. This interpretation is supported by several kilometre-long dispersion trains of up to car-sized pegmatite boulders in the down-ice direction.

Based on surface mapping and drilling completed to date, multiple individual spodumene pegmatite dykes have been geologically modelled. However, more than 90% of the pegmatite volume is hosted within a single, large, principal spodumene pegmatite dyke, which is flanked on both sides by multiple, subordinate, sub-parallel trending dykes (Figure 7-13, Figure 7-14, and Figure 7-15). The dykes trend south-southwest (approximately 340°/070° RHR) and, therefore, dip northerly, which is different from the host amphibolites, metasediments, and ultramafics which dip moderately in a southerly direction. The width of the currently known mineralized corridor at CV5 is approximately 500 m, with spodumene pegmatite intersected as deep as ~430 m in drill hole (vertical depth from surface in CV23-156).

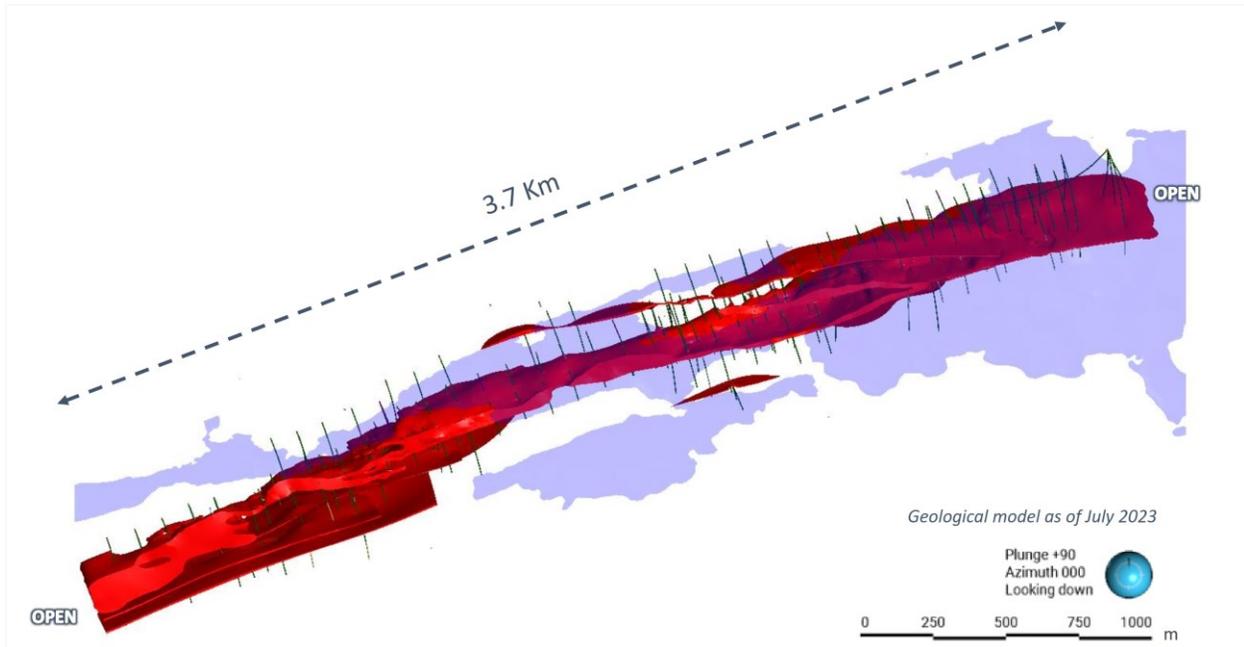


Figure 7-13: Plan view of CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite geological model – all lenses

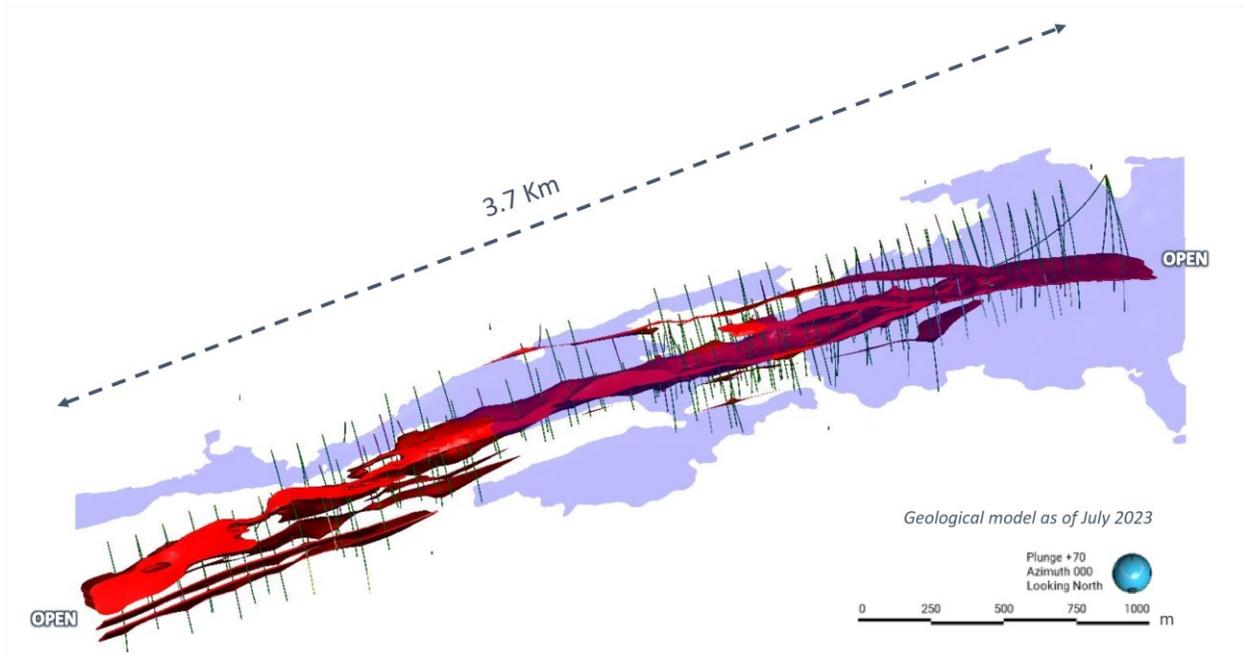


Figure 7-14: Inclined view of CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite geological model looking down dip (70°) – all lenses

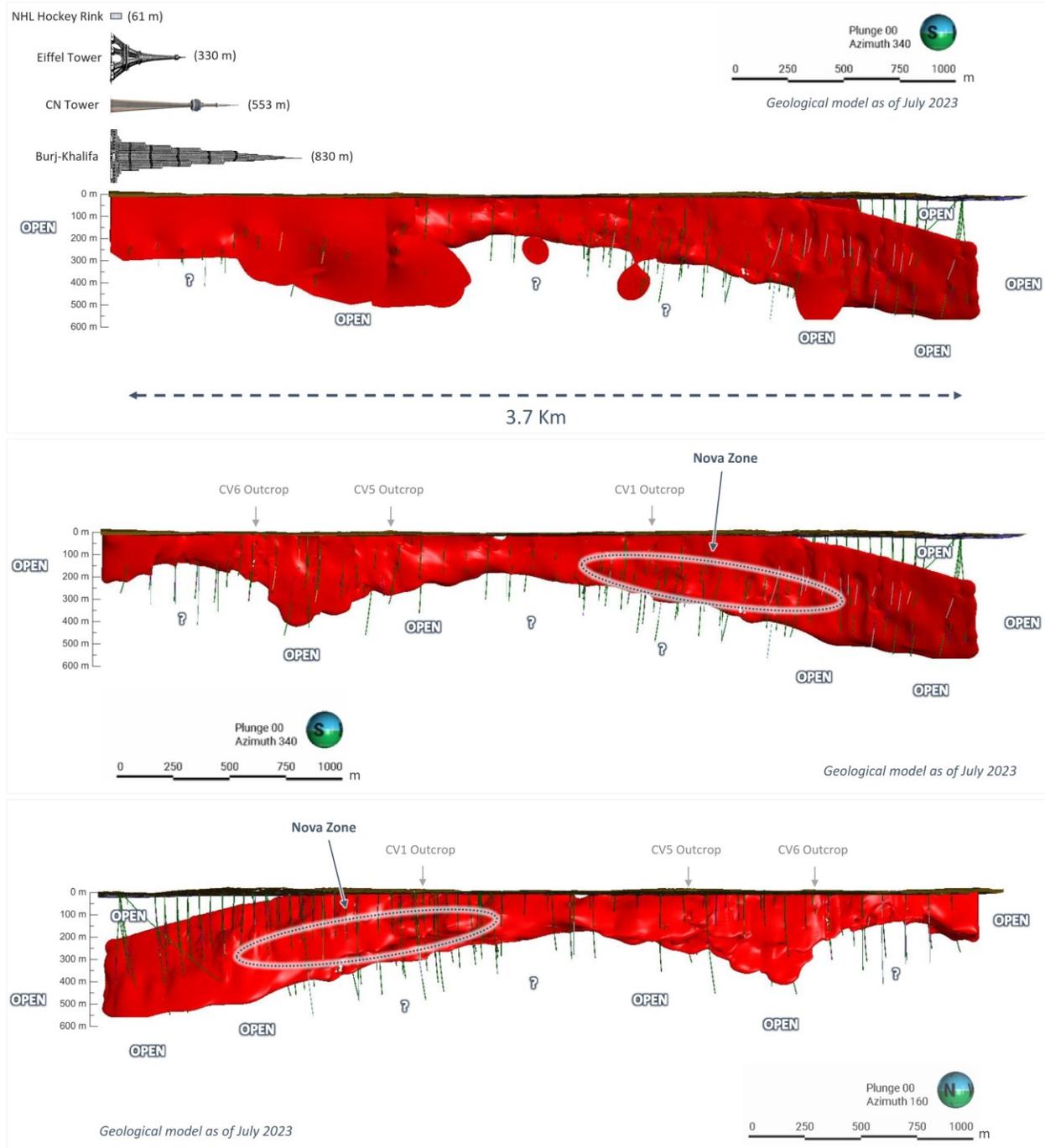


Figure 7-15: Side view of CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite geological model  
– looking northerly (340°), principal pegmatite & subordinate lenses (TOP); looking northerly (340°), principal pegmatite only (MIDDLE); looking southerly (160°), principal pegmatite only (BOTTOM)



The principal dyke is modelled to extend continuously over a lateral distance of at least 3.7 km and remains open along strike at both ends and to depth along a large portion of its length. True widths of this dyke range from ~8 m to ~130 m, and may pinch and swell aggressively along strike, as well as up and down dip. It is primarily the thickest at near-surface to moderate depths (<225 m), forming a relatively bulbous, elongated shape, which may flair to surface and to depth variably along its length (see simplified geological cross-sections in Figure 7-16 through Figure 7-21). As drilling has focused over the principal dyke, the immediate CV5 corridor has not been adequately drill tested and it is interpreted that additional subordinate pegmatite lenses are situated proximal. The pegmatites that define CV5 are relatively undeformed and very competent, although likely have some meaningful structural control.

The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite displays internal fractionation along strike and up/down dip, which is evidence by variation in mineral abundance including feldspar, quartz, spodumene, and tantalite. This is highlighted by the high-grade Nova Zone, which has been traced over a strike length of at least 1.1 km – from drill holes CV23-132 to 108 – and includes multiple drill intersections ranging from 2 to 25 m (core length) at >5% Li<sub>2</sub>O (Figure 7-11). The Nova Zone is described in more detail in Section 10.1.4 (2023 Drill Program (January through April)).

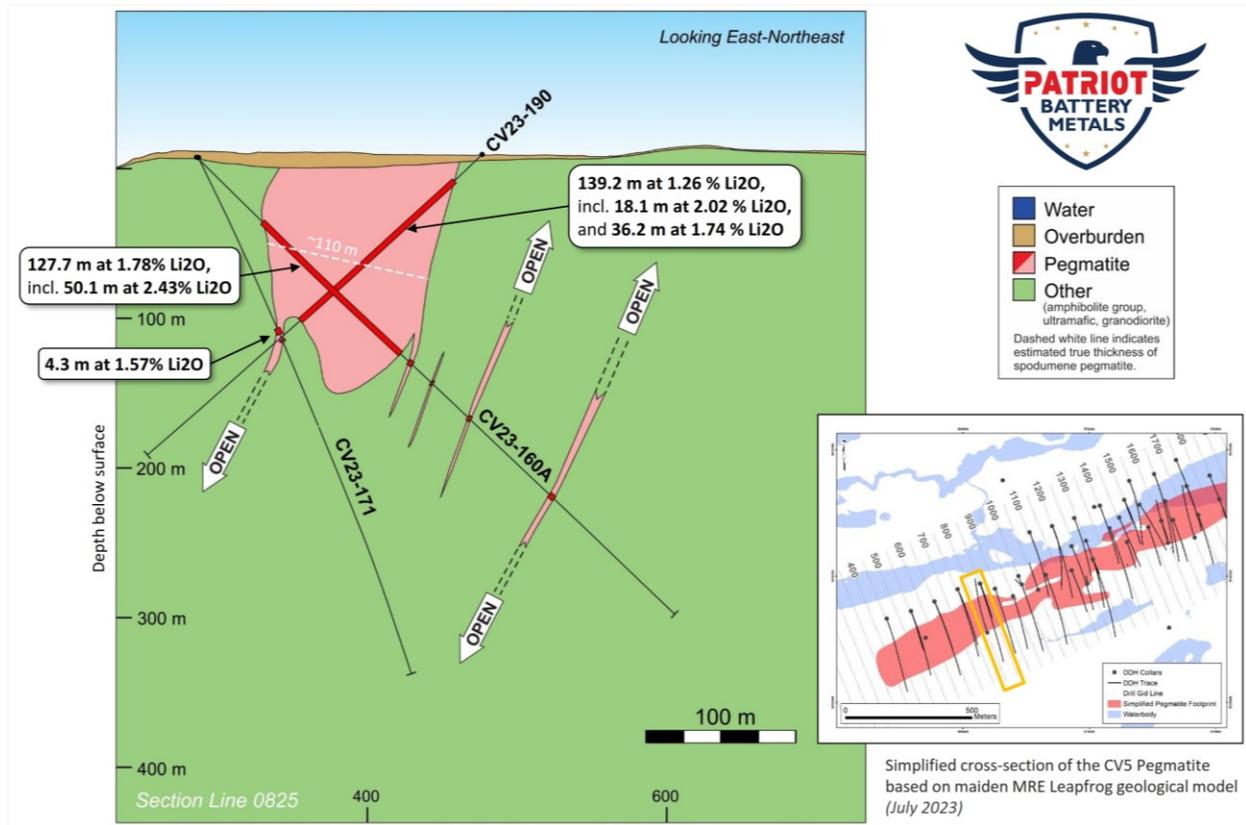


Figure 7-16: Simplified cross-section of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite geological model (west end, line 0825)

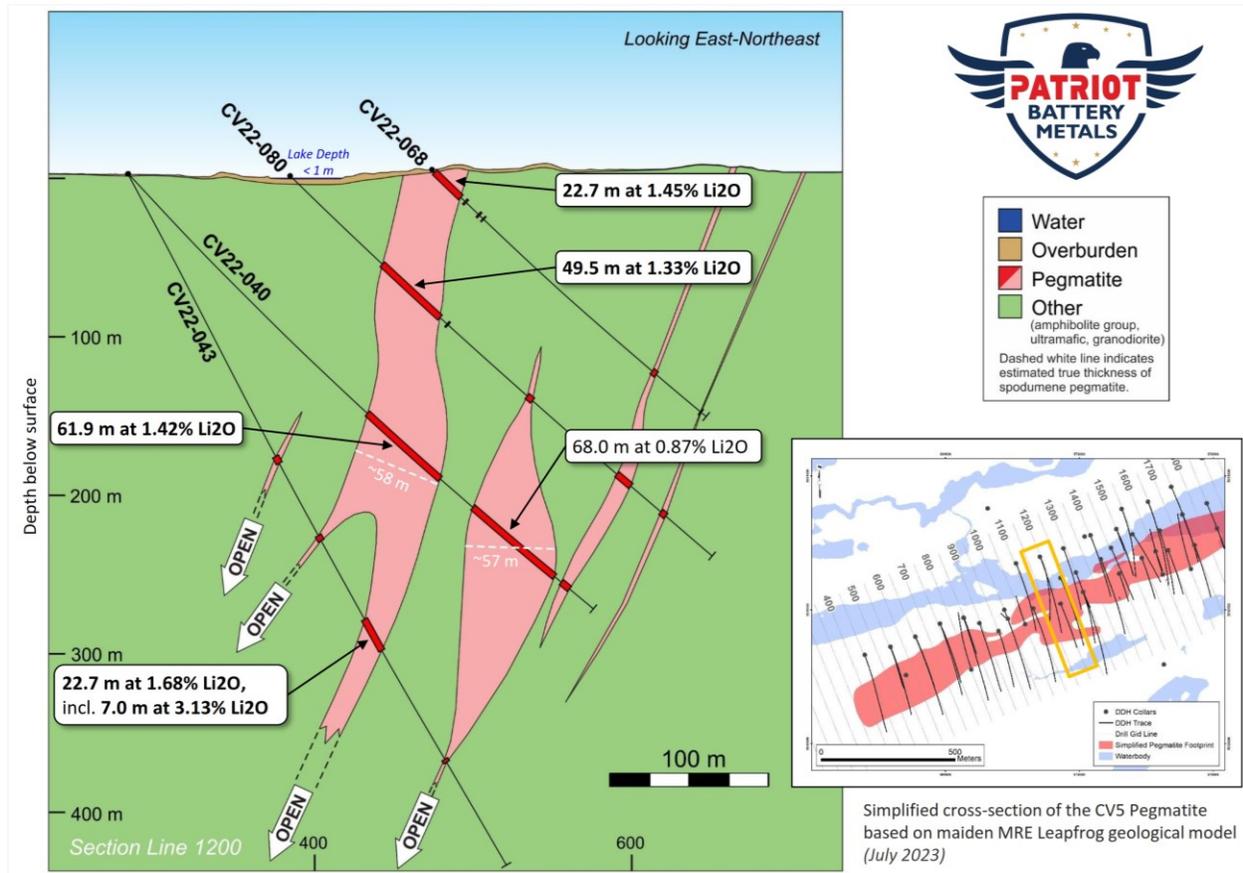


Figure 7-17: Simplified cross-section of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite geological model (west, line 1200)

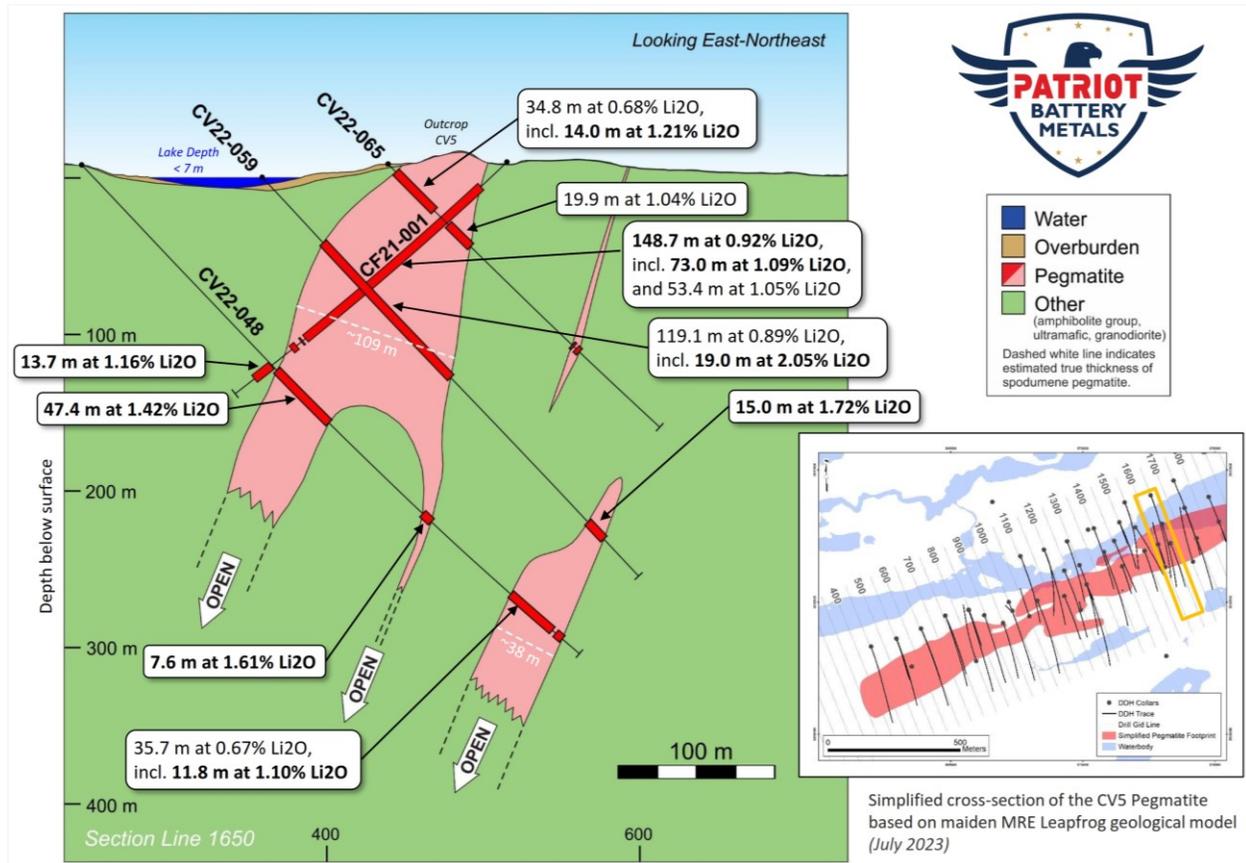


Figure 7-18: Simplified cross-section of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite geological model (west-central, line 1650)

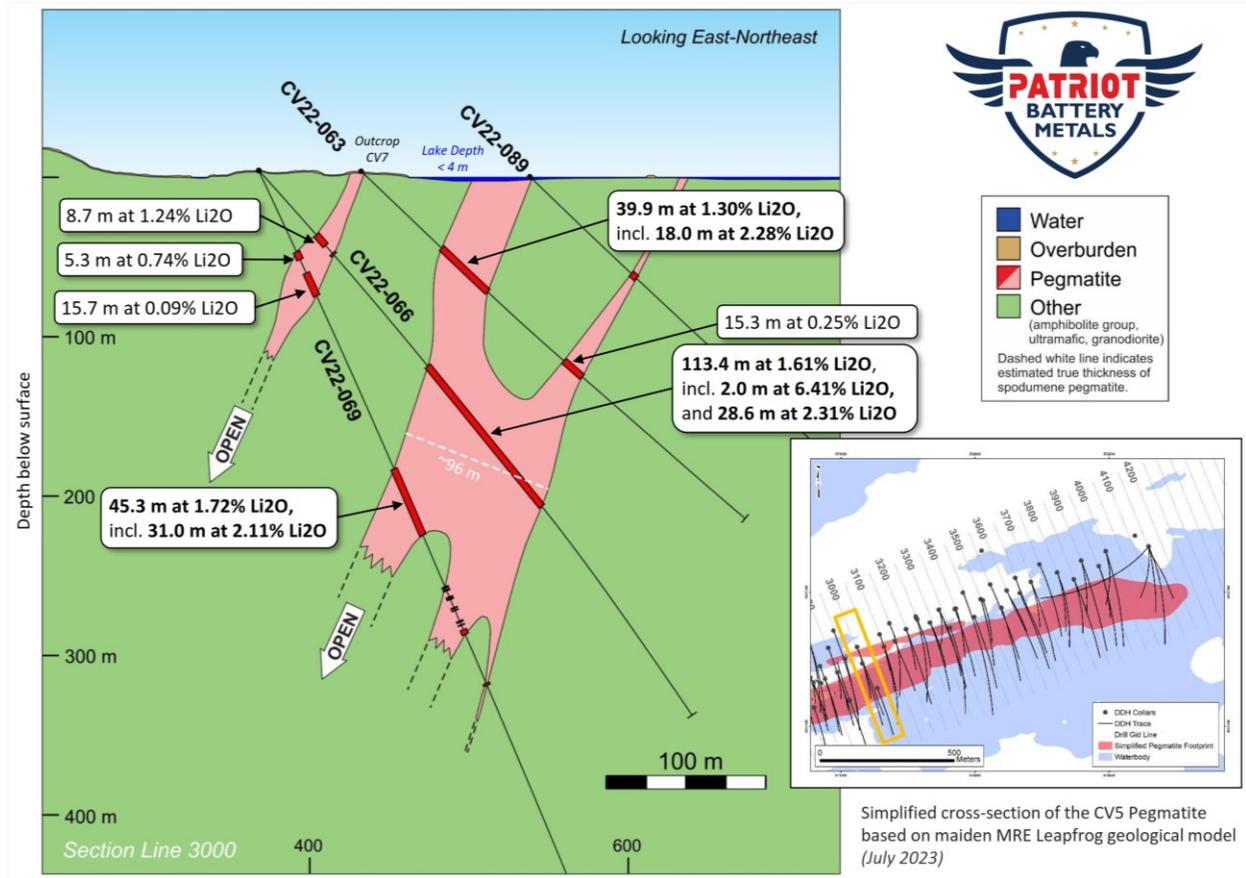


Figure 7-19: Simplified cross-section of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite geological model (east-central, line 3000)

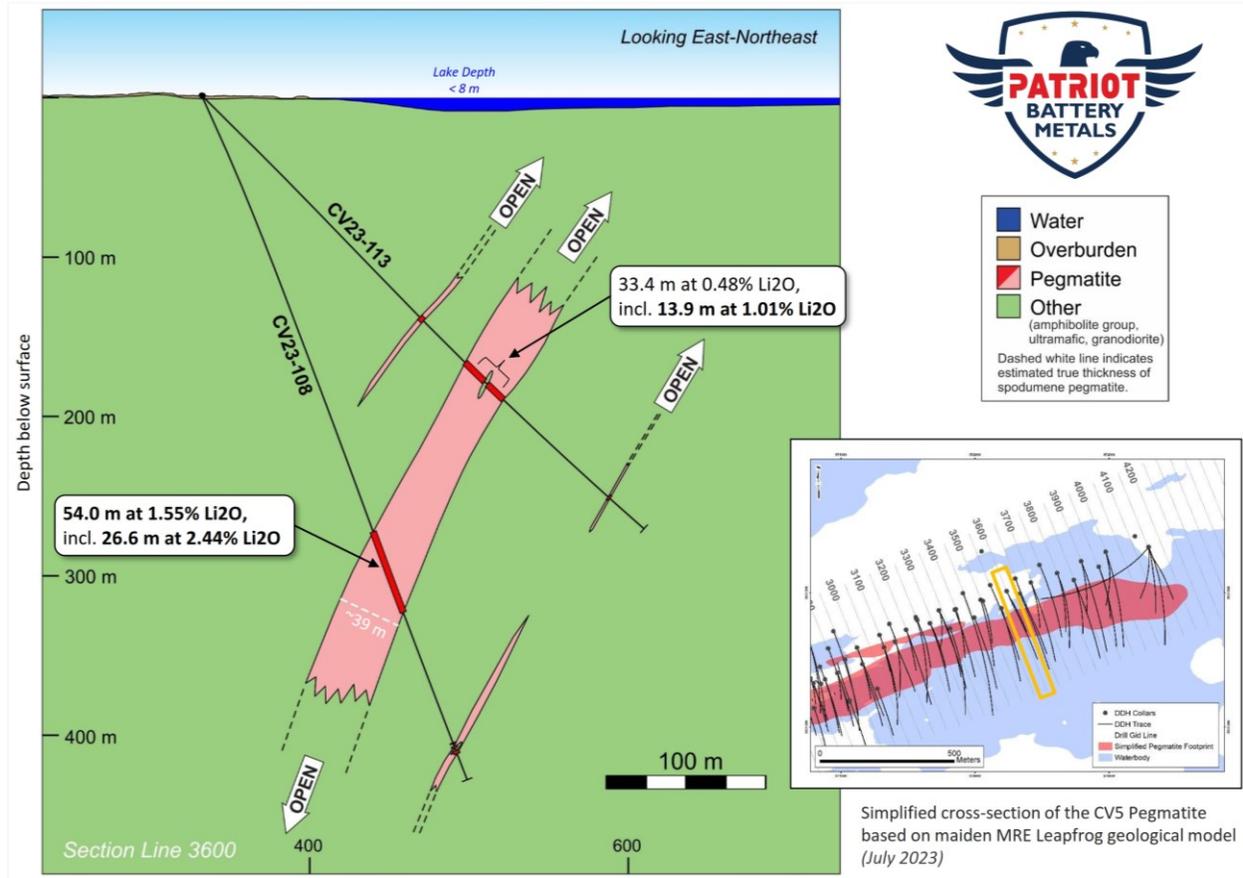


Figure 7-20: Simplified cross-section of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite geological model (east, line 3600)

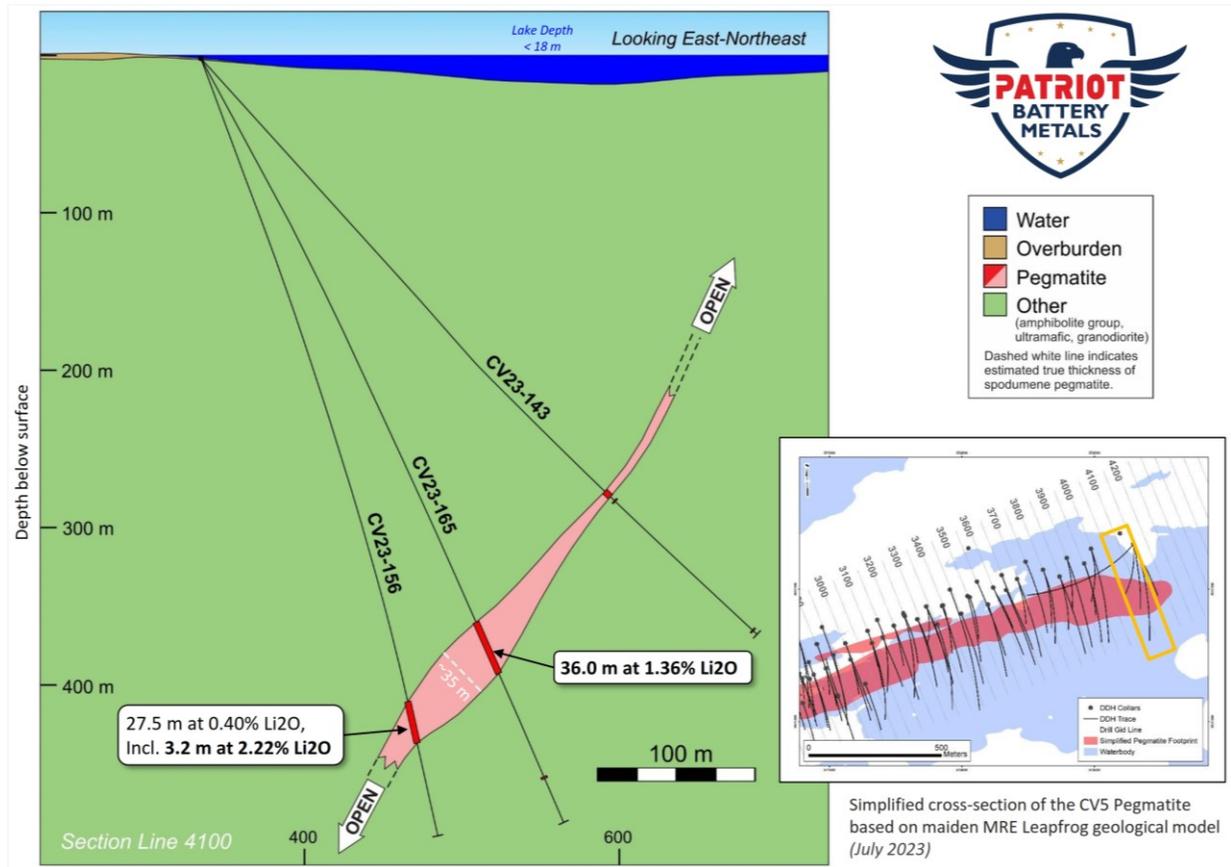


Figure 7-21: Simplified cross-section of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite geological model (east end, line 4100)

#### 7.4.1.2 CV4 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

The CV4 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster is located approximately 1.5 km along geological trend northeast of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster (Figure 7-5). It is interpreted that the CV4 Spodumene Pegmatite outcrops may potentially form an eastern section of the proximal CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite and, therefore, the CV4 outcrops may represent the discontinuous surface expressions of a continuous, sub-surface CV5-CV4 pegmatite body. The CV4 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster remains to be drill tested.

Surface exploration to date at CV4 has identified five individual pegmatite outcrops spanning a strike length of approximately 500 m, of which two have been mapped as spodumene pegmatite (>5% spodumene). Four of the outcrops, including the two identified as spodumene pegmatites, are grouped in close proximity to each other, spanning a strike length of approximately 200 m. The largest outcrop is approximately 2 m wide and up to 35 m long.



Modal spodumene contents of up to 25% locally have been documented in the pegmatite at CV4, with crystals described as pale to medium green at sizes from 5 to 30 cm on average.

#### 7.4.1.3 CV8 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

The CV8 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster was discovered in 2019 proximal to the historical Lac Long Nord Au-Mo Showing (2.95 g/t Au, 3.75% Mo). It is situated on the FCI West claim block approximately 8 km west-southwest of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, approximately 1.9 km northwest of the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster, and approximately 500 to 600 m south of the CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster (Figure 7-5 and Figure 7-23). The CV8 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster remains to be drill tested.

The CV8 cluster consists of six pegmatite outcrops, of which five are spodumene pegmatite (>5% spodumene) and has a currently mapped strike length of approximately 250 m long by 10 m wide. The largest outcrop is estimated at 30 m long by 10 m wide. Spodumene at CV8 generally consists of coarse- to very-coarse crystals in a quartz-muscovite rich matrix, with spodumene crystals displaying weak to moderate sericite alteration and a light to dull-grey appearance (Figure 7-22). Modal spodumene content of the CV8 outcrops is estimated at 10-15% and locally up to 30%.

In addition, two lithium-tantalum mineralized boulder samples were discovered east-southeast of the CV12 and CV8 spodumene pegmatite clusters with grab sample assays of 2.69% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 198 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (samples 124336), and 2.20% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 265 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (sample 124337), respectively (see Figure 9-5). Based on glacial ice movement in the region, the discovery indicates additional yet to be discovered pegmatite outcrop is present to the northeast, and on strike with the Company's recently acquired Deca-Goose claim block.



Figure 7-22: Very coarse, grey spodumene in the easternmost outcrop at CV8  
(6.72%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ , sample 124302)



Figure 7-23: Aerial view of the CV8 and CV12 Pegmatite clusters (looking northwesterly)

#### 7.4.1.4 CV9 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

The CV9 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster was discovered in 2019 in the northwest area of the FCI West claim block near the historical Lac Legendre Showing (0.57% Cu), approximately 7 km west of the CV12 Pegmatite cluster (Figure 7-5). The CV9 cluster is comprised of 19 pegmatite outcrops, of which 13 are categorized as spodumene pegmatite (>5% spodumene). The outcrops form two distinct groupings of spodumene pegmatite (eastern and western), and collectively form a generally east-west trend of approximately 425 m, with the largest outcrop approximately 50 m x 25 m in size (Figure 7-24). The CV9 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster trend remains to be drill tested.



**Figure 7-24: Pegmatite outcrop at the CV9 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster**

Spodumene mineralization varies greatly at CV9 (up to 25% locally) as several phases of emplacement are interpreted. Coarse, altered dark gray crystals can be found throughout the eastern grouping; however, appear less common in the western grouping, while medium to light grey-white crystals (Figure 7-25 and Figure 7-26) are more common in the western grouping. Spodumene pegmatite dykes crosscut both the east and west groupings and consist of medium-grained, light-medium pistachio green coloured spodumene that form weak comb textures along the late-stage pegmatite dyke margins.



**Figure 7-25: Spodumene crystal at the CV9 Spodumene Pegmatite**



**Figure 7-26: Spodumene crystals of western group (Sample 24046) (Left); spodumene-tourmaline pegmatite dyke cutting spodumene pegmatite outcrop (right)**

#### 7.4.1.5 CV10 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

The CV10 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster was discovered in 2019 in the northwest portion of the FCI West claim block, approximately 1.6 km west along strike of the CV9 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster (Figure 7-5). The cluster consists of a three variably exposed pegmatite outcrops spanning a corridor of approximately 75 m long by 22 m wide. The largest of the outcrops is estimated at approximately 37 m long by 15 m wide and hosts 10 to 15% visually identified spodumene (Figure 7-27). The CV10 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster trend remains to be drill tested.

Spodumene mineralization at CV10 consists of medium-grained light-grey anhedral crystals, typically ranging from 1 to 3 cm in size (Figure 7-28). The spodumene is commonly associated with black-purple tourmaline.



Figure 7-27: Main outcrop at the CV10 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster



Figure 7-28: Spodumene crystals in saw-cut sample from CV10



#### 7.4.1.6 CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

The CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster is located at the east end of the FCI West claim block, approximately 500 to 600 m north of the CV8 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster (Figure 7-5 and Figure 7-23). It was initially discovered in 2019, characterized by one sample that graded 0.27%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ ; however, was further evaluated in 2021 with high-grade samples collected and more mineralized pegmatite outcrop discovered. The trend consists of at least 14 pegmatite outcrops separated by till cover, including three well-mineralized in spodumene (Figure 9-5). The cluster is highlighted by two large adjacent outcrops reaching >100 m in combined length and up to 28 m in width (Figure 7-29). Collectively, the CV12 Pegmatite cluster extends over an approximate 1 km trend.

One drill hole was completed at the CV12 pegmatite (CF21-014) in 2021 for a total of 114.0 m. However, only a few metre-scale intervals of pegmatite were intercepted, with variable spodumene content (4.6 m at 0.36%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 144 ppm  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ , and 0.4 m at 0.38%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 5,300  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ ). This was subsequently interpreted to be the result of a fault zone that crosscuts the pegmatite in this specific area. The vast majority of the CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster remains to be drill tested.

Spodumene at CV12 is dominantly whitish-grey and has trace- to minor sericite alteration (Figure 7-30). Spodumene ranges in size from very coarse crystals to a fine-grained matrix, with fine to medium-grained light grey spodumene becoming most notable on cut surfaces. Lepidolite and pink tourmaline are also variability present, with muscovite and black tourmaline often displaying internal zonation. Outcrops along the local CV12 trend display strong mineral zonation and range from feldspar-rich pegmatite (rare spodumene) to quartz rich pegmatite (abundant spodumene).



Figure 7-29: Aerial view of two immediately adjacent spodumene pegmatite outcrops at CV12 with a collective strike length of approximately 120 m (looking west-northwest)



Figure 7-30: Spodumene in outcrop at the CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster



#### 7.4.1.7 CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

The CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster, discovered in 2022, is located near the centre of the Property at the apex of an interpreted regional structural flexure. It is situated approximately 3.8 km from the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster to the northeast and approximately 1.9 km from the CV8 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster to the northwest (Figure 7-5).

The cluster is comprised by a total of 38 individual pegmatite outcrops, of which 21 have been mapped as spodumene pegmatite (>5% spodumene). The two largest outcrops are approximately 70 m long by 12 m wide and 100 m long by 15 m wide, situated approximately 300 m apart, with the largest outcrop coincident with the apex of the regional structural flexure (Figure 7-3, Figure 9-4, and Figure 7-31). The pegmatite outcrops define two contiguous trends, totalling approximately 2.3 km in combined strike length. The pegmatite contacts are poorly exposed on the northern and southern edges, although, where exposed, are often in contact dominantly with amphibolite, followed by ultramafic (undifferentiated), and/or wacke lithologies of the Guyer Group.

Based on the surface mapping and drilling completed to date, the CV13 Pegmatite cluster is characterized by two, shallow to moderately dipping (northerly), sub-parallel trending LCT pegmatite bodies, which have been intersected in multiple drill holes. The pegmatite outcrops are interpreted to be the surface expressions of the 'upper' pegmatite body. Based on the local geological trends as supported by geophysics, the CV13 Cluster is interpreted to be part of a much larger LCT pegmatite system at the Property, potentially extending from the most easterly identified CV4 Cluster, and continuing westerly through the CV5 and CV8-12 clusters, a distance of approximately 15 km. The scale of LCT pegmatite present along this trend suggests a deeply rooted and common 'plumbing' system and source of the lithium mineralized bodies discovered to date. The area between CV5 and CV13 is covered with an extensive layer of glacial till resulting in very poor outcrop exposure.

Spodumene at CV13 is commonly centimetre to decimetre scale with rare metre size crystals, with crystals becoming most evident on freshly cut faces (Figure 7-32 and Figure 7-33). Variable grain sizes are observed in several outcrops. The spodumene is generally white to light-grey with common light-green, weakly chlorite altered crystals. At CV13 the spodumene is comparably recessive in nature, resulting in surface pockets where grains have been eroded and/or plucked, which are then infilled by lichen. Using rock saws to cut fresh faces often reveal spodumene crystals that would otherwise not have been observed in outcrop.



Figure 7-31: Aerial view of the spodumene pegmatite outcrop at CV13 (looking northeasterly)

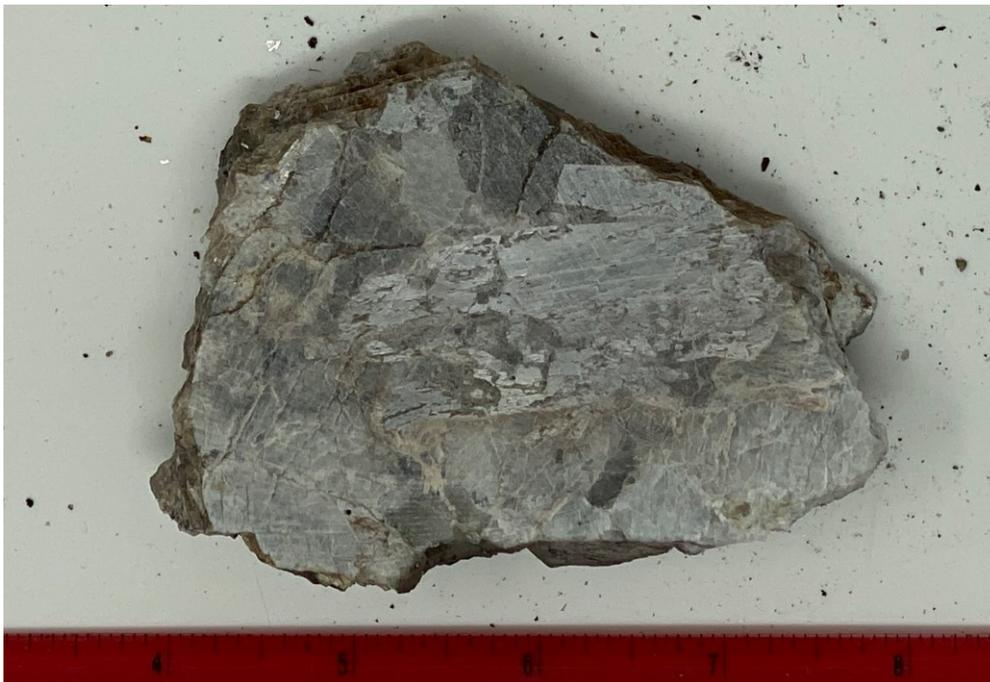


Figure 7-32: Coarse-grained spodumene crystals in saw-cut grab sample from CV13

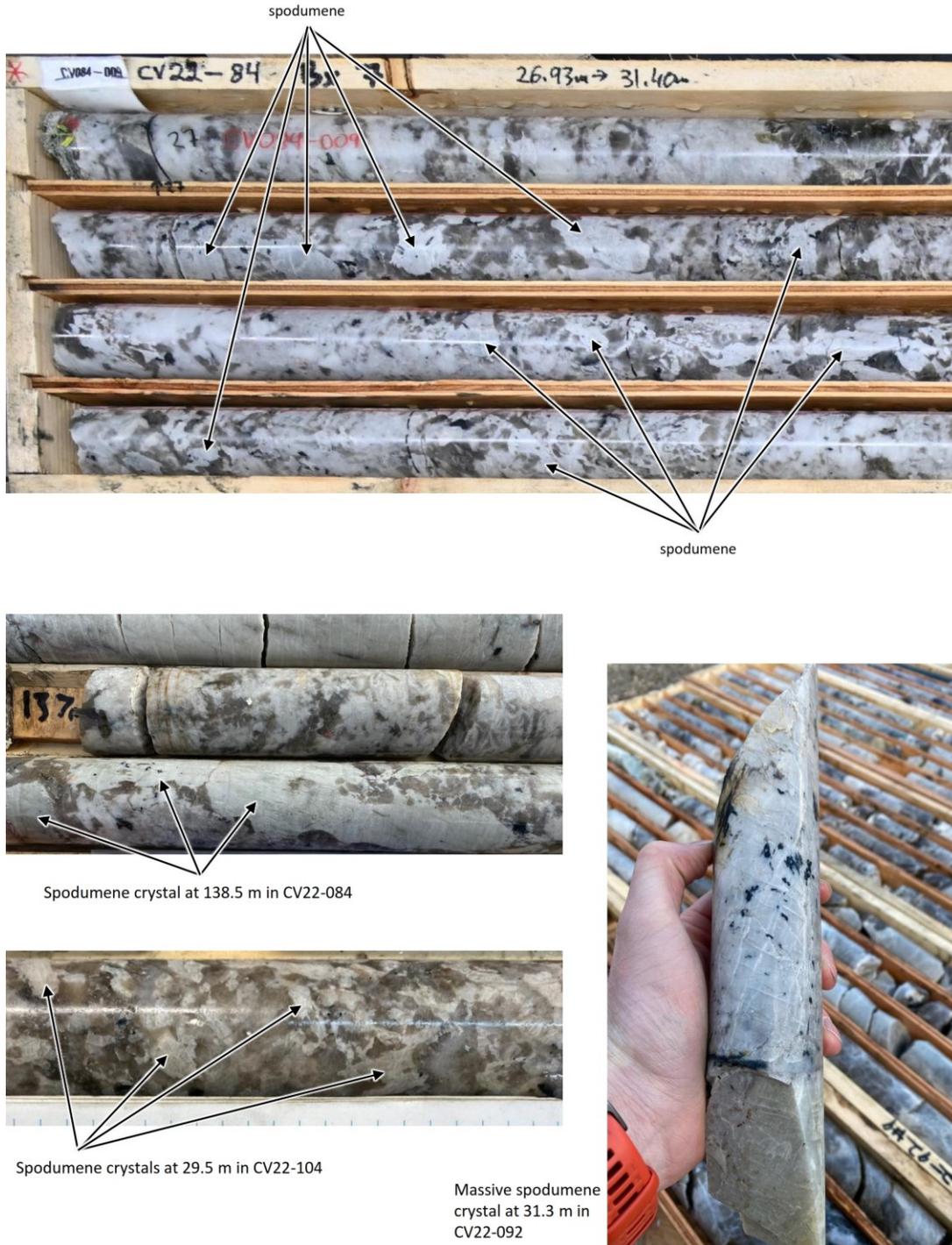


Figure 7-33: Coarse-grained spodumene crystals in drill core from CV13



## 7.4.2 Maven Trend (copper, gold, silver)

The Maven Copper-Gold-Silver Exploration Trend is an approximately 10+ km long corridor, which hosts numerous Cu-Au-Ag showings and extends in a general east-west direction across the southern portion of the FCI West claim block and onto the Corvette claim block.

Mineralization at Maven consists of quartz-sulphide lenses/veins/veinlets hosted within mafic/amphibolite rock types or silicate iron formation, as well as interpreted epigenetic remobilization of mineralization within shear zones. Minor occurrences of ultramafic rocks are also documented. At the showings, semi-massive to disseminated sulphides are dominated by pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, with common quartz and variable to absent pyrite and/or sphalerite. The nature mineralization has been broadly interpreted to be associated with the volcanogenic massive sulphide style (i.e., exhalative in nature).

## 7.4.3 Golden Trend (gold)

The Golden Trend is an approximate 10+ km long corridor, which hosts several Au showings and extends in a general east-west direction across the northern portion of the FCI West claim block and Deca-Goose claim block. The primary mineral occurrence on the trend is the Golden Gap Prospect which has returned 3 to 108 g/t Au in outcrop and 10.48 g/t Au over 7 m in a drill hole. Mineralization along the trend occurs dominantly in quartz-rich gossanous units.



## 8. Deposit Types

The primary target and deposit model for the Corvette Property are lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites (Figure 8-1) – e.g., CV5. These generally have granitic or alaskitic compositions. Major constituent minerals are quartz, albite, or locally orthoclase, along with lesser amounts of muscovite and lithium-bearing minerals such as spodumene. Mafic minerals are generally minor constituents, including biotite, tourmaline, garnet, or cordierite. Oxide and sulphide minerals are rare. These pegmatites are often coarse-grained, frequently with finer-grained, sometimes graphitic margins. Other elements sometimes associated with lithium include cesium, tantalum, beryllium, phosphorus, and rare earths (Cerny & Ercit, 2005). Lithium-bearing minerals are most commonly spodumene, petalite, and lepidolite. Tantalum-bearing minerals include pyrochlore and columbite-tantalite.

LCT pegmatites are major sources of tantalum and cesium production and accounted for roughly 58% of the world's lithium production in 2022 (Bird, 2023). The balance of lithium production is from brines, predominantly in Chile. Total global lithium production for all sources is estimated at between 692 to 767 kt of lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE) (Bird, 2023). Australia dominates global lithium production accounting for roughly half of the market, with its production coming predominantly from spodumene pegmatite. Some of the largest pegmatite deposits globally include Greenbushes, Pilgangoora, and Wodgina in Western Australia, Goulamina in Mali, and Manono in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Depending on the size and attitude of the pegmatite, a variety of mining techniques are used, including artisanal surface mining, open-pit surface mining, small underground workings, and large underground operations using room-and-pillar design. In favorable circumstances, what would otherwise be gangue minerals (quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite) can be mined along with lithium and (or) tantalum as coproducts (Bradley, McCauley, & Stillings, 2017).

Most LCT pegmatites are hosted by metamorphosed supracrustal rocks in the upper greenschist to lower amphibolite metamorphic grades. LCT pegmatite intrusions generally are emplaced late during orogeny, with emplacement being controlled by pre-existing structures. Typically, they are located near evolved, peraluminous granites (i.e., S-Type) and leucogranites from which they are inferred to be derived by fractional crystallization. In cases where a parental granite pluton is not exposed, one is inferred to lie at depth. These pegmatite melts are enriched in fluxing components including H<sub>2</sub>O, F, P, and B, which depress the solidus temperature, lower the density, and increase rates of ionic diffusion. This enables pegmatites to form thin dikes and massive crystals despite having a felsic composition and temperatures that are significantly lower than ordinary granitic melts. LCT pegmatites crystallized at low temperatures between about 350–550 °C, and in a very short time from days to years (Bradley, McCauley, & Stillings, 2017).

Exploration and assessment for LCT pegmatites rely on a number of considerations. In remote areas, such as the Western James Bay Area, where exploration has been historically minimal, the key criteria are an orogenic hinterland setting, appropriate regional metamorphic grades, and the presence of evolved granites and common granitic pegmatites. New LCT pegmatites are most likely to be found near known deposits. Pegmatites tend to show a regional mineralogical and geochemical zoning pattern with respect to the inferred parental granite, with the greatest enrichment in more distal pegmatites. Mineral-chemical trends in common pegmatites that can point toward an evolved LCT pegmatite include: increasing rubidium in potassium feldspar, increasing lithium in white mica, increasing manganese in garnet, and increasing tantalum and manganese in columbite-tantalite. Most LCT pegmatite bodies show a distinctive internal zonation featuring four zones: border, wall, intermediate (where lithium, cesium, and tantalum are generally concentrated), and core. This zonation is expressed both in cross-section and map view; therefore, what may appear to be a common pegmatite may instead be the edge of a mineralized body (Bradley, McCauley, & Stillings, 2017).

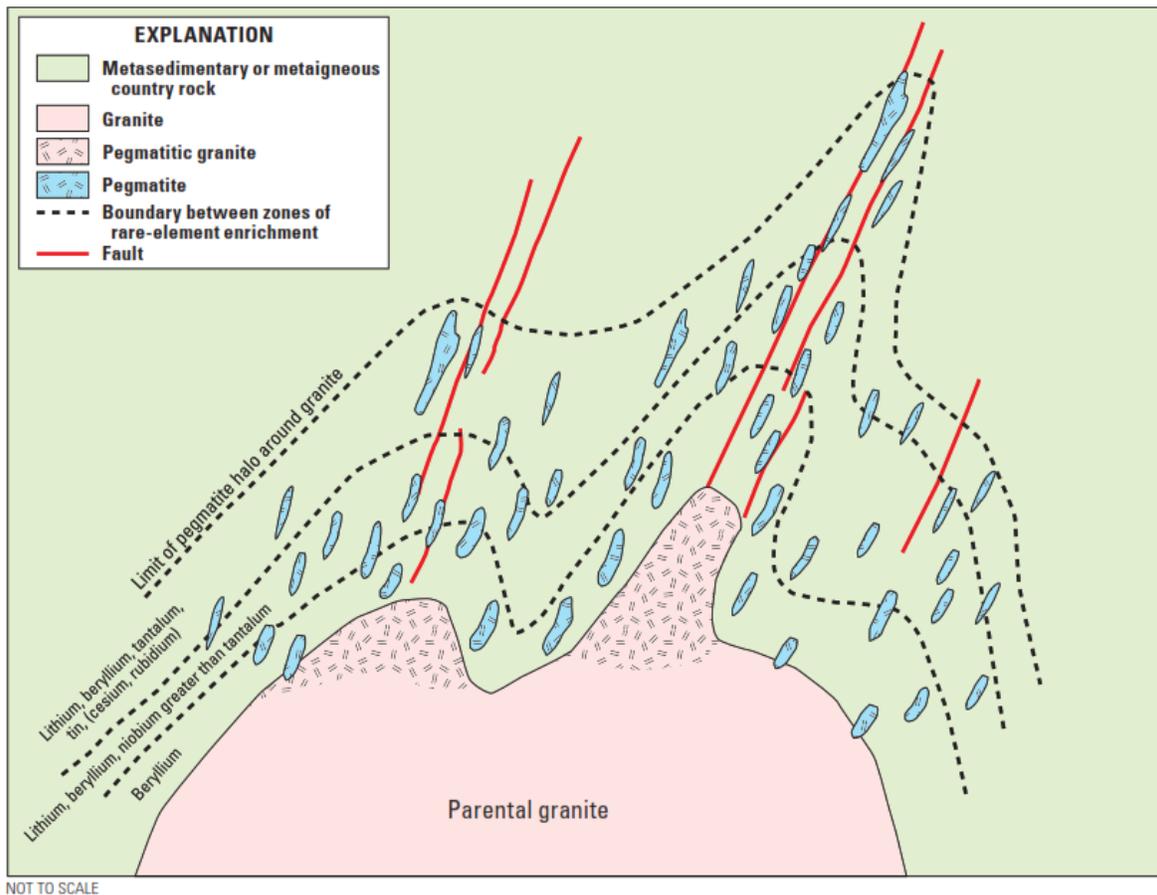


Figure 8-1: LCT pegmatite deposit model (Bradley, McCauley, & Stillings, 2017)



## 9. Exploration

The Company's non drill exploration activities at the Corvette Property include surface mapping and rock sampling, prospecting, channel sampling, ground and airborne geophysics, and remote sensing surveys. The focus has been predominantly for LCT pegmatite, although significant base and precious metal exploration has also been completed.

A summary of these activities follows. All drill exploration activities completed by the Company are presented in Chapter 10 (Drilling).

The Author notes that prospecting surface rock samples (grab/chip) and associated assays, as discussed herein, are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, are not necessarily representative of the mineralized horizon sampled.

### 9.1 2017 through 2020

In 2017, the Company completed a short reconnaissance program, collecting three surface grab samples from the outcrop described by Virginia Mines, and confirmed the presence of coarse-grained spodumene in two sub-parallel trending pegmatites – the 'CV1' outcrop (described historically by Virginia as hosting "cristaux de spodumène"), and the 'CV2' outcrop. The sampling returned 0.80% and 3.48%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ , and 1.22%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  from the CV1 and CV2 pegmatites, respectively, along with anomalous tantalum (Smith D. L., 2018 - GM70744). Additionally, a sample of a spodumene crystal at the CV1 outcrop returned 7.32%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ .

The Company expanded upon the work in 2018 with additional surface prospecting and rock sampling, which resulted in the discovery of two new pegmatite outcrops, CV3 and CV4 – grab sample assays of 1.61%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 0.74%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ , respectively (Smith D. L., 2019). In addition, channel sampling was completed across the CV1 and CV2 pegmatite outcrops. At CV1, 40 samples collected from five channels averaged 1.35%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ . Highlights from the channel sampling include 2.28%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 208 ppm  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  over 6 m (sample CV1-CH03) and 1.54%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 136 ppm  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  over 8 m (sample CV1-CH01). Although the width of the CV1 outcrop approaches 30 m, lengths of the channel cuts were limited to only 11 m due to the physical characteristics and positioning of the outcrop. At CV2, eight samples (seven pegmatite and one amphibolite) were collected over two channels, with sample assays of pegmatite ranging from 0.07%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  to 2.04%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and collectively averaging 0.72%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ .

In July 2019, the Company expanded its scope of exploration with a stronger focus on base and precious metals with lithium ( $\pm$  tantalum) of secondary interest due to the declining market environment for those commodities at the time. The field work included prospecting of historical base and precious metal showings and prospects (e.g., Golden Gap, Lac Bruno, Tyrone T9, etc.)



as well as completion of a soil sampling grid extending northeast of the Lac Bruno boulder field (Smith D. L., 2021 - GM72176).

A total of 680 rock samples and 211 soil samples were collected during the 2019 program and resulted in the discovery of new occurrences of gold (West Golden Gap, New Lac Bruno), copper-gold-silver (Elsass, Lorraine, Black Forrest, Hund), and lithium-tantalum (pegmatite outcrops CV5 through CV11), as well as further understanding of known targets (Smith D. L., 2020 - GM71564), (Smith D. L., 2021 - GM72176), and (Smith D. L., 2019 - GM71513)). Sample results ranged from nil to 11.9 g/t Au, nil to 171 ppm Ag, nil to 8.15% Cu, nil to 4.72 Li<sub>2</sub>O, and nil to 1,011 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Sample assay highlights of outcrop occurrences include: 3.63% Cu, 0.64 g/t Au, and 52.3 g/t Ag (Elsass), 8.15% Cu, 1.33 g/t Au, and 171 g/t Ag (Lorraine), 3.28% Cu, 0.78 g/t Au, and 30.1 g/t Ag (Hund), 1.13% Cu, 0.05 g/t Au, and 19.5 g/t Ag (Black Forrest), 2.81 g/t Au (West Golden Gap), 1.4 g/t Au (New Lac Bruno), 0.68% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au, and 5.3 g/t Ag (Lac Farley), 4.06% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 564 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CV5 outcrop), 3.85% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV6 outcrop), 4.44% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 195 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CV7 outcrop), 4.44% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 205 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CV8 outcrop), 4.72% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV9 outcrop), 1.33% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 255 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CV10), 0.66% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 386 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CV11 outcrop).

The exploration completed by the Company between 2017 and 2019 outlined three primary exploration trends, crossing roughly east-west over large portions of the Property – the Maven Trend (copper, gold, silver), Golden Trend (gold), and CV Trend (lithium, tantalum). The Golden Trend is focused over the northern areas of the Property, the Maven Trend the southern areas, and the CV Trend 'sandwiched' between. Historically, the Golden Trend has received a majority of the exploration focus followed by the Maven Trend. However, the identification of the CV Trend and the numerous lithium-tantalum pegmatites discovered represents a previously unknown lithium pegmatite district that was recognized by the Company and its geological consultants. There had been no documented exploration for lithium pegmatite on the Property prior to the exploration by the Company.

A detailed review and discussion through 2019 of the individual mineral occurrences that comprise the Maven, Golden, and CV exploration trends is presented in (Smith D. L., 2021 - GM72176) and (Smith D. L., 2019 - GM71513). A summary of surface results through 2020 for the Maven Trend and CV5 Pegmatite area is presented in Figure 9-1 and Figure 9-2.

No field work was completed in 2020 by the Company; however, desktop work was advanced and included a re-interpretation of historical induced polarization and resistivity surveys (IP-Resistivity) and airborne magnetic survey data. The re-interpretation of the data was completed by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience. A major finding of the work indicates that the majority of the follow-up drill holes to test the historical 10.5 g/t Au over 7 m drill intercept at the Golden Gap Prospect, did not test the mineralized zone's potential strike extension to the east and rather is interpreted to have followed a secondary trend (Gaia Metals Corp., 2020). Therefore, the data



indicates significant potential for follow-up drilling at Golden Gap remains. The magnetic data was also used to further assess the local structure proximal to the lithium pegmatite occurrences discovered to date.

## 9.2 2021

Exploration continued in 2021 and focused on the Maven Trend and the CV Trend ahead of initial diamond drilling, which followed in the fall. Airborne and surface work included geological mapping and rock sampling, ground based induced-polarization and resistivity survey, airborne magnetic survey, and a remote sensing survey (Smith, Mickelson, & Blu, 2023 - GM pending) .

During the summer months, an IP-Resistivity geophysical survey was completed over a large portion of the Maven Trend. A total of 62.9 line-km of data was collected by TMC Geophysics and interpretation completed by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience (Figure 9-3). The majority of the survey was completed at a line spacing of 100 m over new target areas and widened to 200 m spacing where there was overlap with existing historical IP-Resistivity datasets. The target was copper-gold-silver mineralization along the Maven Trend in which surface sampling was observed to be associated with chalcopyrite-quartz veining and disseminations within an amphibolite host. The dataset outlined a significant number of chargeability anomalies/axis correlating with several of the known showings and prospects along the trend, including Bonoeil, Lorraine, Elsass, Tyrone-T9, and Black Forrest. These chargeability anomalies were also often coincident with a conductive axis. A strong chargeability and conductivity lineament was also interpreted to be related to the Lac de La Corvette Showing.

In addition to the geophysical programs, the Company engaged KorrAI of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to complete a remote sensing survey over a majority of the Property area (FCI West, FCI East, and Corvette Main claim blocks). The survey utilized advanced satellite imagery, integrated artificial intelligence, and machine learning to identify potentially undiscovered outcrops for prospecting follow-up, as well as map water bodies. This work has not proven effective at identifying new targets for copper-gold-silver, or lithium pegmatite on the Property to date; however, the survey produced numerous pegmatite targets across the Property that remain to be assessed.

In December 2021, a high-resolution heliborne magnetic survey was completed over a large portion of the Property, including the FCI West, FCI East, and the western portions of the Corvette Main block. A total of 2,075 line-km of data was collected at 50 m spacing by Prospectair Geosurveys, with interpretation completed by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience (Figure 9-4). The purpose of the survey was to increase the resolution of the magnetic dataset for exploration so as to better isolate trends and recognize structures across the Property. Of particular interest was increased resolution over the CV5 pegmatite corridor as regional magnetics suggested the largest



pegmatite occurrences may be associated with cross faults. Additionally, the high-resolution of the dataset would further enhance local trends and assist in indirectly mapping potential pegmatite extensions (magnetic lows) and add an additional qualifying parameter to drill hole targeting during the Company's future drill campaigns.

Surface prospecting was also completed in late August 2021, and over several days during the course of the fall drill program. The field work followed up on showings along the Maven Trend to refine drill targets ahead of the pending drill program, as well as certain areas of the CV Trend. A total of 164 grab/chip samples were collected across the Property, predominantly on the FCI West claim block.

The most significant result of the 2021 mapping and rock sampling program was the recognition of the CV12 lithium pegmatite cluster, where numerous lithium pegmatite outcrops were discovered (Figure 9-5). Lithium pegmatite at CV12 was initially discovered in 2019 and characterized by one sample that graded 0.27% Li<sub>2</sub>O; however, this was significantly expanded upon during the 2021 follow-up. Eleven grab samples were collected in 2021 from the CV12 Pegmatite and associated trend with numerous pegmatite outcrops catalogued. Analytical results ranged from nil to 5.98% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 49 to 1,478 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, with an average of 2.83% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 438 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.

In addition, two lithium-tantalum mineralized boulder samples were discovered east-southeast of the CV12 and CV8 pegmatites with grab samples assays of 2.69% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 198 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and 2.20% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 265 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, respectively. Based on glacial ice movement in the region, the discovery indicates additional yet to be discovered pegmatite outcrop is present to the northeast, and on strike with the Company's Deca-Goose claim block.

Prospecting along the Maven Trend, completed to refine initial drill targets, returned multiple samples consistent with area showings. Six samples were collected exceeding 1% Cu to a high of 3.53% Cu, 3.15 g/t Au, and 46.4 g/t Ag from a chalcopyrite-quartz amphibolite at the Tyrone-T9 Showing.

The exploration results of the 2021 surface program demonstrated the strong multi-commodity potential of the Property. A significant number of surface targets remain to be assessed along the Maven Trend, and the gold potential of the Property, particularly along the Golden Trend at the Golden Gap Prospect, requires further examination. The LCT potential of the Property continued to be evidenced by the recognition of the CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster.



### 9.3 2022

Based on the successful lithium pegmatite exploration in 2021, the 2022 exploration campaign reoriented firmly towards LCT pegmatite (i.e., lithium) with only minor base and precious metals work completed. Exploration included prospecting and rock sampling, surface outcrop mapping, channel sampling, and a LiDAR and orthophoto survey.

In August 2022, Group PHB (Perron, Hudon, Belanger Inc.) completed a light detection and ranging (LiDAR) and digital photogrammetric (orthophoto) survey over the entirety of the Corvette Property. The stated accuracy of this survey is +/-0.25 m horizontal error and +/-0.15 m vertical error. The primary purpose of the survey was to guide subsequent surface exploration through target generation of potential pegmatite outcrops which could be ground truthed. The survey would also serve as tight topographical control for future geological modelling based on drill hole data. The orthophoto data generated a significant amount of LCT pegmatite targets, the majority of which remain to be prospected (Figure 9-6).

Minor sampling was completed along the Maven Trend as well as along the Golden Trend. This work focused on confirmation sampling of historical showings situated on the recently acquired Deca-Goose and Felix claim blocks. Assay results were generally in line with historical sampling.

A large focus of the 2022 surface exploration was on mapping and prospecting of the local trends at the various CV spodumene pegmatite clusters that had been identified to date at the Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, and CV12. This work was highly successful with each cluster further defined through new spodumene pegmatite outcrop being identified and sampled, as well as host rock associations further understood. Outcrop grab/chip sampling returned results in line with previous sampling. Outcrop channel sampling was also completed and returned 1.5 m at 1.12 % Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV4), 5.6 m at 1.93% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV8), 15.0 m at 0.46% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV9), and 21.9 m at 0.80% Li<sub>2</sub>O; 7.7 m at 1.46% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 10.1 m at 1.09% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV12). The CV10 cluster was not channel sampled in 2022.

The most significant result of the 2022 surface exploration was the discovery of the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster, situated between the CV8 and CV12, and CV5 spodumene pegmatite clusters (Figure 9-7). The CV13 pegmatite cluster is characterized by two contiguous trends of spodumene pegmatite outcrop, totalling approximately 2.3 km in combined strike length, situated within the apex of a regional structural flexure. A total of 38 pegmatite surface grab/chip samples were collected at the cluster, of which, 14 assayed >1% Li<sub>2</sub>O to a peak of 3.73% Li<sub>2</sub>O. Outcrop channel sampling followed with results including 14.2 m at 1.17% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CH22-025/026), 13.1 m at 1.57% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CH22-017), and 10.5 m at 1.53% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CH22-018/19).



A total of 236 surface rock samples were collected over the course of the 2022 program and more than 70 spodumene pegmatite outcrops mapped across the Property. More than 20 km of prospective LCT pegmatite trend remained to be evaluated following the 2022 program.

## 9.4 2023 (through June 25)

Surface exploration in the first half of 2023 included an orientation IP-Resistivity geophysical survey over a large portion of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, as well as limited prospecting and rock sampling starting in late May. A total of 7.3 line-km of data was collected along irregularly spaced lines of 0.6 to 1.2 km length, oriented perpendicular to the pegmatite. The survey was completed by TMC Geophysics and interpretation completed by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience. The results were inconclusive with respect to identifying the principal pegmatite body at CV5; however, the method may have merit in identifying certain geological contacts as well as further defining the local pegmatite trend. No assays from the May-June rock sampling have been received.

## 9.5 Lithium Pegmatite Surface Sampling Summary

### 9.5.1 CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

CV5 was the first spodumene pegmatite to be sampled at the Property. A total of 47 samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV5 through April 2023, with results ranging from nil to 7.32% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 6 to 2,490 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Channel sampling was completed in 2018 and 2022. Surface sample highlights and channel sample results are presented in Table 9-1 and Table 9-2, respectively. Channel sample locations are presented in Figure 9-9.

**Table 9-1: Surface sample highlights from the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite**

Year	Sample ID	Cluster	Source	Sample Type	Rock Type	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
2017	CV17-001	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	7.32	8
2021	124313	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	5.49	97
2022	24080	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	4.45	193
2019	142156	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	4.43	195
2022	24008	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	4.23	89
2019	142084	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	4.15	31
2019	142085	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	4.06	564
2019	142090	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.85	12
2019	142083	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.65	57



Year	Sample ID	Cluster	Source	Sample Type	Rock Type	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
2017	CV17-003	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.49	15
2021	124310	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.16	70
2019	142127	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.72	19
2019	142086	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.64	135
2022	24009	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.60	24
2019	142088	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.45	186
2019	142126	CV5	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.43	210

(1) Surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab/chip) are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, may not necessarily be fully representative of the mineralized horizon sampled.

**Table 9-2: Channel sample results from the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite**

Cluster	Channel ID	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
CV5	CV1-CH01	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>136</b>
	incl.	5.0	2.01	204
CV5	CV1-CH02	6.0	1.77	54
	incl.	2.0	3.06	37
CV5	CV1-CH03	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>128</b>
	incl.	6.0	2.28	208
CV5	CV1-CH04	4.0	1.20	128
CV5	CV1-CH05	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>95</b>
	incl.	7.0	1.50	43
CV5	CV2-CH01	4.0	0.73	140
CV5	CV2-CH02	4.0	0.55	136
CV5	CH22-001	2.1	0.08	55
CV5	CH22-002	3.9	0.98	53
CV5	CH22-003	1.9	0.68	40
CV5	CH22-007	7.3	0.08	282

(1) All channels are saw-cut and widths apparent

## 9.5.2 CV4 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

A total of seven samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV4 through April 2023, with results ranging from nil to 2.00% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 63 to 548 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, with an individual best sample assay of 2.00% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 181 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> returned. Channel sampling was completed in 2022 and returned 1.5 m at 1.12% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 167 Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CH22-006) and 1.9 m at 0.58% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 100 Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CH22-004). Surface grab sample highlights are presented in Table 9-3.



Table 9-3: Surface sample highlights from the CV4 Spodumene Pegmatite

Year	Sample ID	Cluster	Source	Sample Type	Rock Type	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
2019	142326	CV4	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.00	181
2018	129344	CV4	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	0.74	78
2019	142328	CV4	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	0.52	82
2019	142327	CV4	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	0.28	147
2022	24057	CV4	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	0.03	548

(1) Surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab/chip) are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, may not necessarily be fully representative of the mineralized horizon sampled.

### 9.5.3 CV8 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

A total of six pegmatite outcrop grab samples have been collected at CV8 through 2022, with assays ranging from 0.02 to 6.72% Li<sub>2</sub>O (average 3.12% Li<sub>2</sub>O), and nil to 397 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Two channels have been completed at CV8 and returned 5.6 m at 1.93% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 306 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and 2.8 m at 1.74% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 165 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Surface grab sample highlights are presented in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4: Surface sample highlights from the CV8 Spodumene Pegmatite

Year	Sample ID	Cluster	Source	Sample Type	Rock Type	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
2021	124302	CV8	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	6.72	397
2021	124356	CV8	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	5.21	86
2019	142076	CV8	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	4.43	205
2019	142201	CV8	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.03	117

(1) Surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab/chip) are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, may not necessarily be fully representative of the mineralized horizon sampled.

### 9.5.4 CV9 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

A total of 25 outcrop grab samples have been collected through 2022 at the cluster, with 15 assaying >1% Li<sub>2</sub>O, and seven assaying >2% Li<sub>2</sub>O to a peak assay of 4.71% Li<sub>2</sub>O. Tantalum values range from 15 to 401 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Two channels have been completed at CV9 and returned 15.0 m at 0.46% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 77 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and 2.2 m at 0.51% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 61 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Surface grab sample highlights are presented in Table 9-5.



Table 9-5: Surface sample highlights from the CV9 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster

Year	Sample ID	Cluster	Source	Sample Type	Rock Type	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
2019	142082	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	4.71	84
2019	142081	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.64	93
2022	24551	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.18	32
2021	124301	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.04	26
2019	142162	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.74	44
2019	142079	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.26	30
2019	142080	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.26	17
2022	24047	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.82	83
2021	124352	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.78	61
2019	142078	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.70	161
2022	24554	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.62	44
2022	24049	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.46	33
2022	24046	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.26	134
2022	24555	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.10	131
2022	24048	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.03	109
2019	142163	CV9	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	0.96	56

(1) Surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab/chip) are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, may not necessarily be fully representative of the mineralized horizon sampled.

### 9.5.5 CV10 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

Six grab/ship samples collected returned 0.11 to 1.88% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 133 to 255 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. CV10 has not been channel sampled. Surface sample highlights are presented in Table 9-6.

Table 9-6: Surface sample highlights from the CV10 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster

Year	Sample ID	Cluster	Source	Sample Type	Rock Type	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
2022	24574	CV10	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.88	228
2022	24573	CV10	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.51	151
2019	142210	CV10	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.33	255
2022	24572	CV10	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	0.95	162

(1) Surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab/chip) are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, may not necessarily be fully representative of the mineralized horizon sampled.



### 9.5.6 CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

A total of fourteen outcrop grab samples of pegmatite have been collected from the CV12 cluster with results ranging from nil to 5.98% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 49 to 1,478 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> with a peak assay of 5.98% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 194 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. A total of seven samples assayed >1% Li<sub>2</sub>O and four samples >5% Li<sub>2</sub>O. Several of the pegmatite outcrops at CV12 were channel sampled in 2022 with results including 21.9 m at 0.80% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 7.7 m at 1.46% Li<sub>2</sub>O, and 10.1 m at 1.09% Li<sub>2</sub>O. Surface sample highlights and channel sample results are presented in Table 9-7 and Table 9-8, respectively.

**Table 9-7: Surface sample highlights from the CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster**

Year	Sample ID	Cluster	Source	Sample Type	Rock Type	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
2021	124306	CV12	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	5.98	194
2021	124304	CV12	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	5.62	76
2021	124354	CV12	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	5.55	813
2021	124305	CV12	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	5.08	162
2021	124307	CV12	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.98	49
2021	124303	CV12	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.48	192
2021	124355	CV12	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.69	954
2021	124308	CV12	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	0.47	1478

(1) Surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab/chip) are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, may not necessarily be fully representative of the mineralized horizon sampled.

**Table 9-8: Channel sample results from the CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster**

Cluster	Channel ID	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
CV12	CH22-041	3.3	0.05	95
CV12	CH22-042	5.1	0.38	704
CV12	CH22-043	10.7	0.59	91
	incl.	1.6	2.84	87
CV12	CH22-044/CH22-045	<b>21.9</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>167</b>
	incl.	3.0	1.77	267
CV12	CH22-046	6.2	0.51	155
CV12	CH22-047/CH22-048	5.8	0.44	233
CV12	CH22-049/CH22-050	8.5	0.54	156
CV12	CH22-051	4.9	0.67	170
CV12	CH22-052	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>117</b>
CV12	CH22-053/CH22-054	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>208</b>
	incl.	3.0	2.44	285

(1) All channels are saw-cut and widths apparent



## 9.5.7 CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite Cluster

A total of 38 grab/chip samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected to date at CV13, with 14 assaying >1% Li<sub>2</sub>O to a peak of 3.73% Li<sub>2</sub>O. Tantalum assays range from 2 to 948 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Outcrop channel sampling results includes 14.2 m at 1.17% Li<sub>2</sub>O, 13.1 m at 1.57% Li<sub>2</sub>O, and 10.5 m at 1.53% Li<sub>2</sub>O. Surface sample highlights and channel sample results are presented in Table 9-9 and Table 9-10, respectively.

**Table 9-9: Surface sample highlights from the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite**

Year	Sample ID	Cluster	Source	Sample Type	Rock Type	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
2022	24079	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.73	123
2022	24091	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.53	79
2022	24038	CV13	Outcrop	Grab/Chip	Pegmatite	3.53	9
2022	24024	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	3.11	948
2022	24022	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.50	80
2022	24076	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.44	44
2022	24020	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.39	65
2022	24078	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	2.20	528
2022	24021	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.90	45
2022	24029	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.59	6
2022	24651	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.31	358
2022	24030	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.29	203
2022	24018	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.25	118
2022	24023	CV13	Outcrop	Grab	Pegmatite	1.03	84

(1) Surface rock sample assays (i.e., grab/chip) are selective by nature and represent a point location and, therefore, may not necessarily be fully representative of the mineralized horizon sampled.



Table 9-10: Channel sample results from the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster

Cluster	Channel	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
CV13	CH22-008/CH22-009	6.5	0.17	22
CV13	CH22-010	5.2	0.27	47
CV13	CH22-011/CH22-012	6.8	0.46	32
CV13	CH22-013/CH22-014	5.2	0.61	41
CV13	CH22-015/CH22-016	2.1	0.10	125
CV13	CH22-017	<b>13.1</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>120</b>
CV13	CH22-018/CH22-019	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>86</b>
CV13	CH22-020/CH22-021	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>105</b>
CV13	CH22-022	8.4	0.64	182
CV13	CH22-023/CH22-024	8.8	0.02	76
CV13	CH22-025/CH22-026	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>128</b>
	<i>incl.</i>	4.1	2.49	116
CV13	CH22-027/CH22-028	5.1	0.21	76
CV13	CH22-029/CH22-030	4.9	0.32	155
CV13	CH22-031/CH22-032	4.3	0.6	357
CV13	CH22-033/CH22-034/CH22-035	4.8	0.38	170
CV13	CH22-036/CH22-037	14.1	0.68	165
	<i>incl.</i>	3.4	1.72	273

(1) All channels are saw-cut and widths apparent

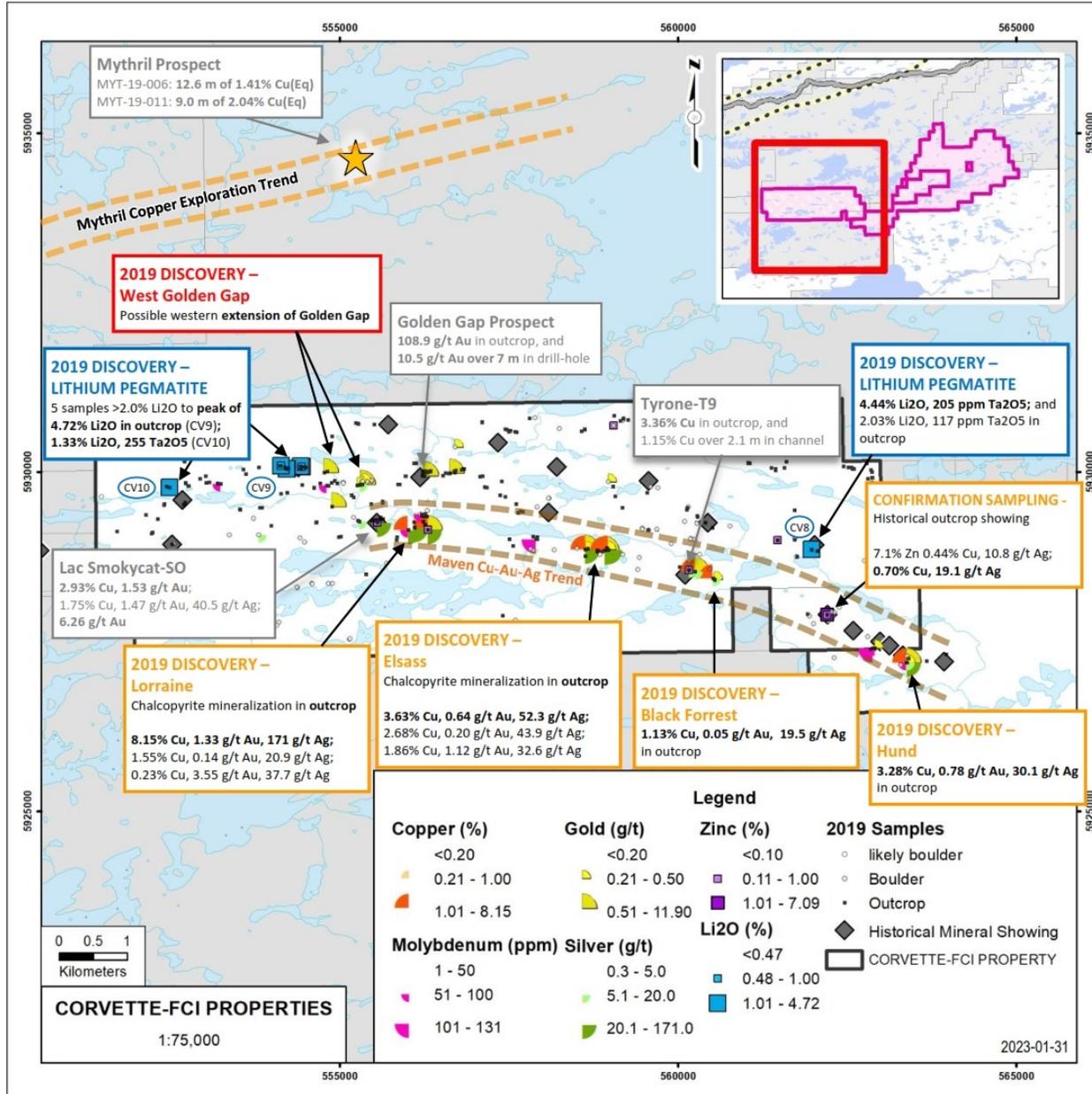


Figure 9-1: Summary of surface exploration through 2020 at the Maven Trend & western CV Trend

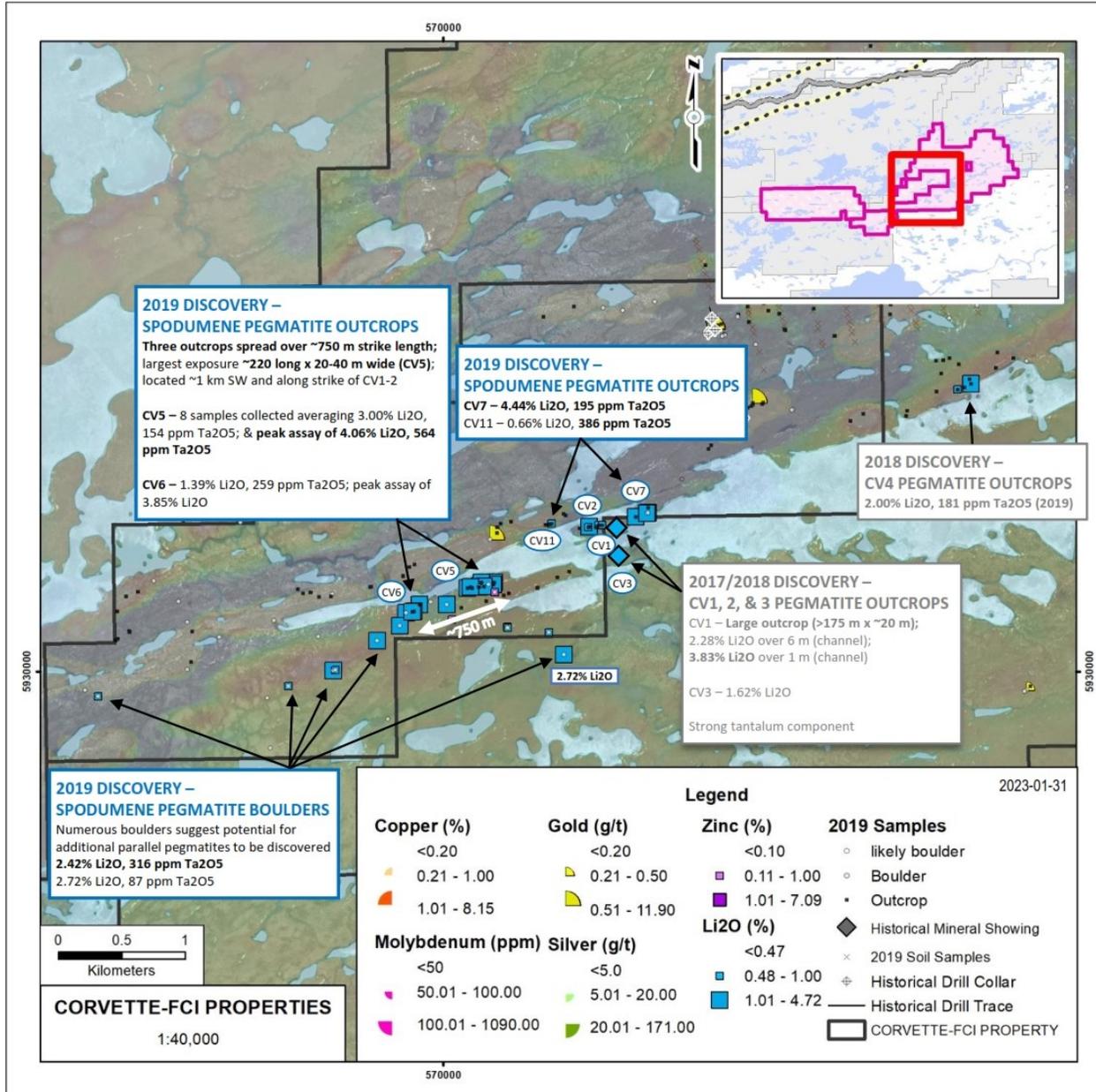


Figure 9-2: Summary of surface exploration through 2020 at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

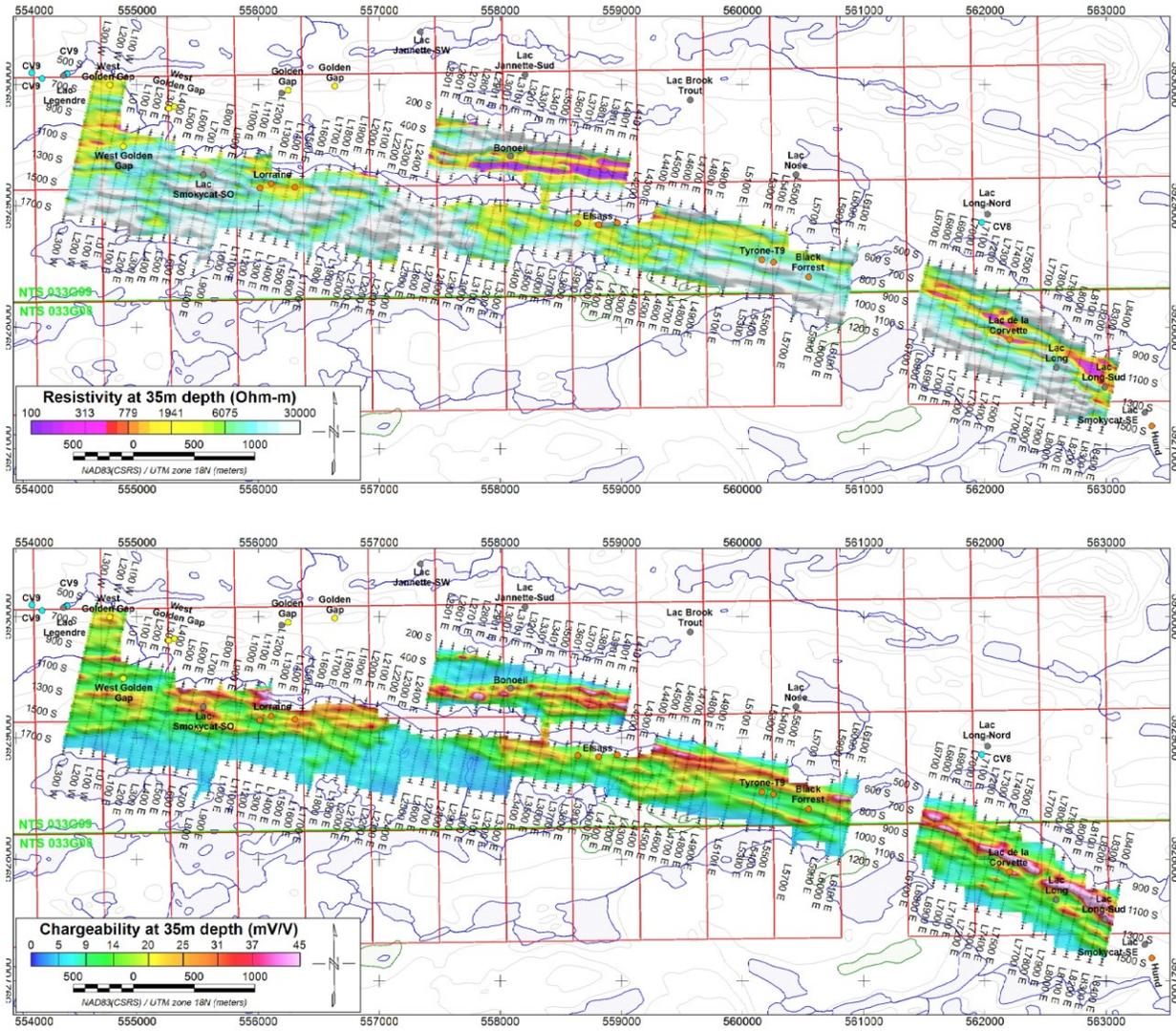


Figure 9-3: Results of 2021 IP-Resistivity survey over Maven Trend

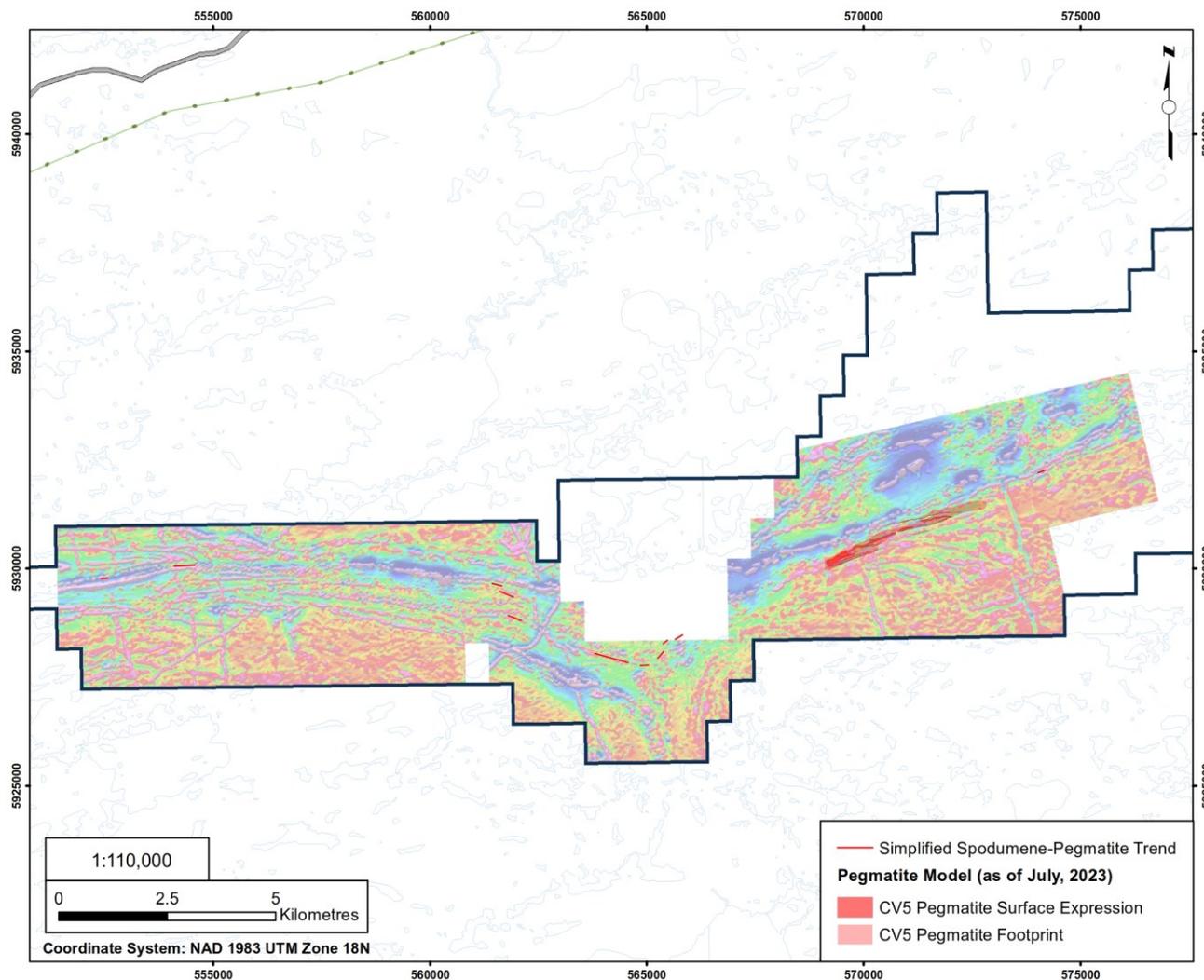


Figure 9-4: 2021 airborne magnetic survey over the FCI West and East claim blocks

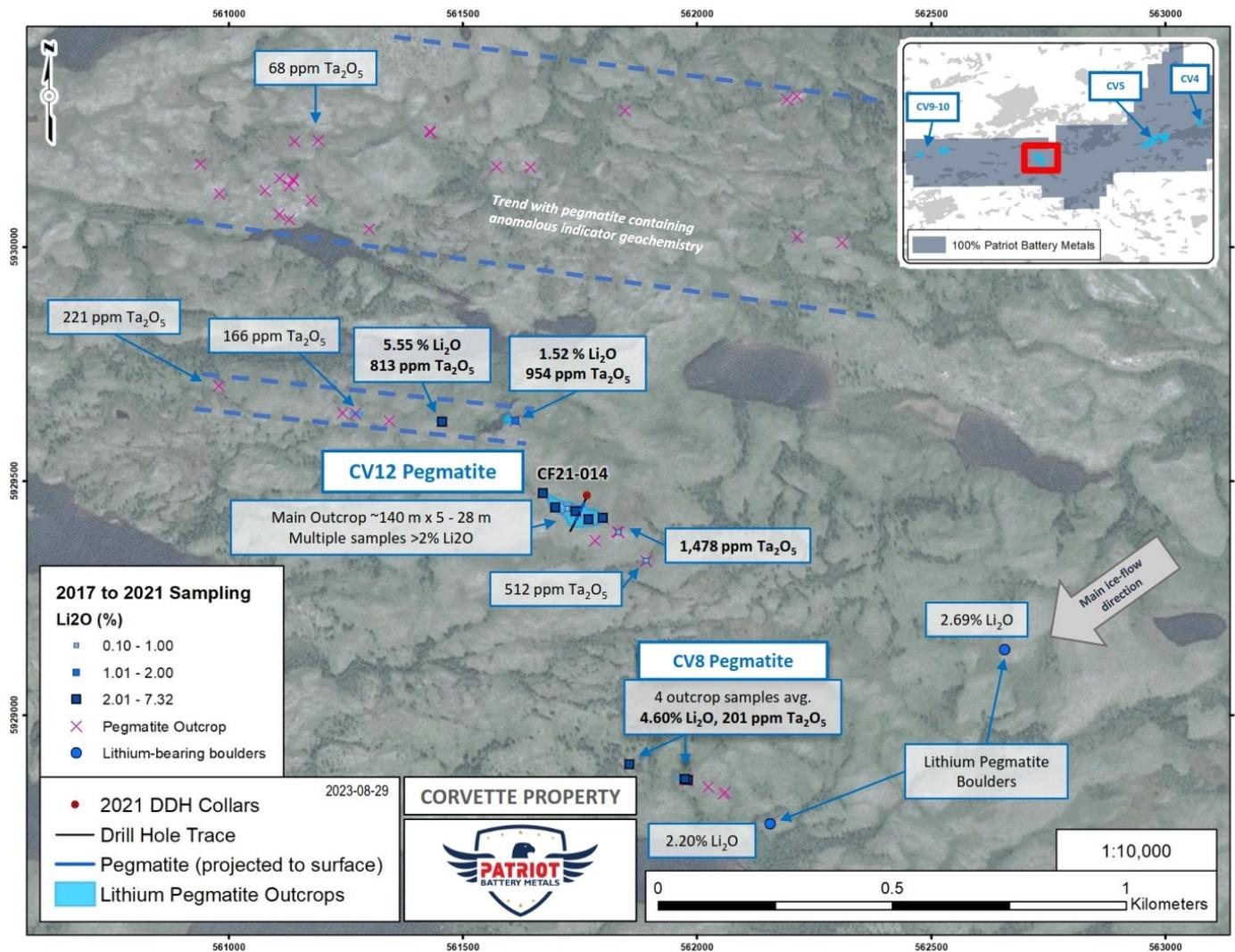


Figure 9-5: Summary of surface exploration through 2021 at the CV8 and CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite clusters

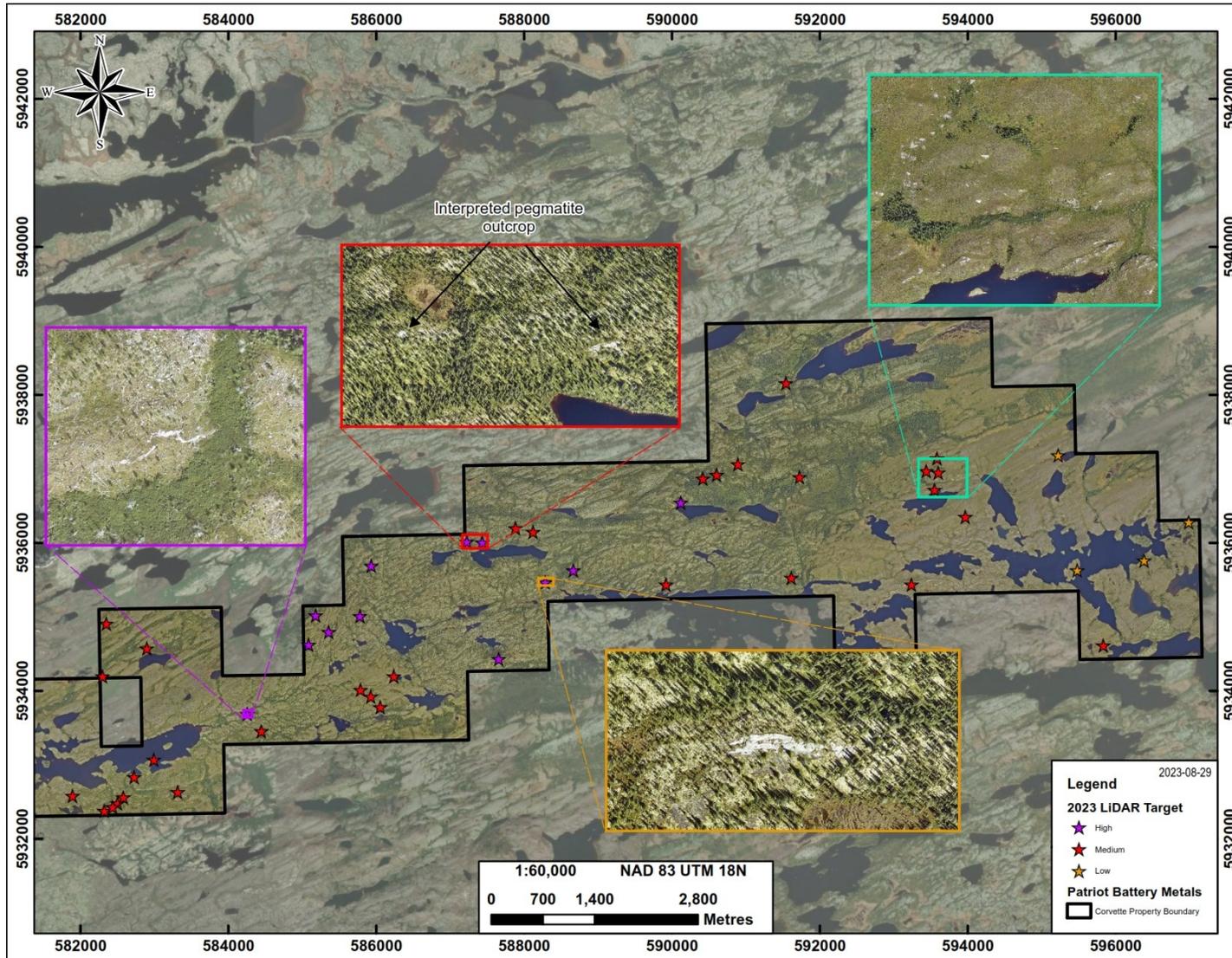


Figure 9-6: 2022 LiDAR and orthophoto survey derived targets over Corvette East claim block

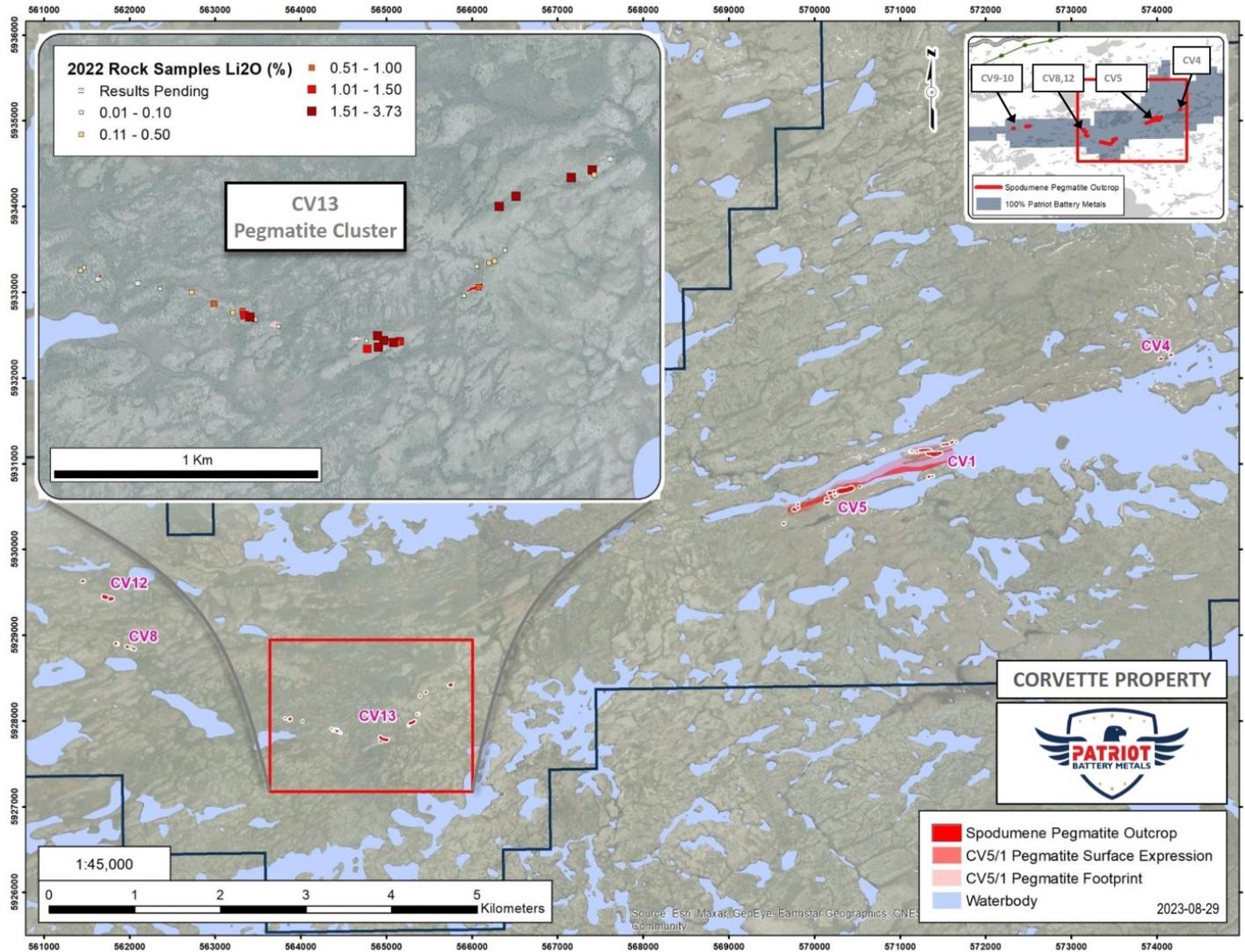


Figure 9-7: 2022 outcrop mapping and surface sampling summary at the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster (CV5 footprint through end 2022)

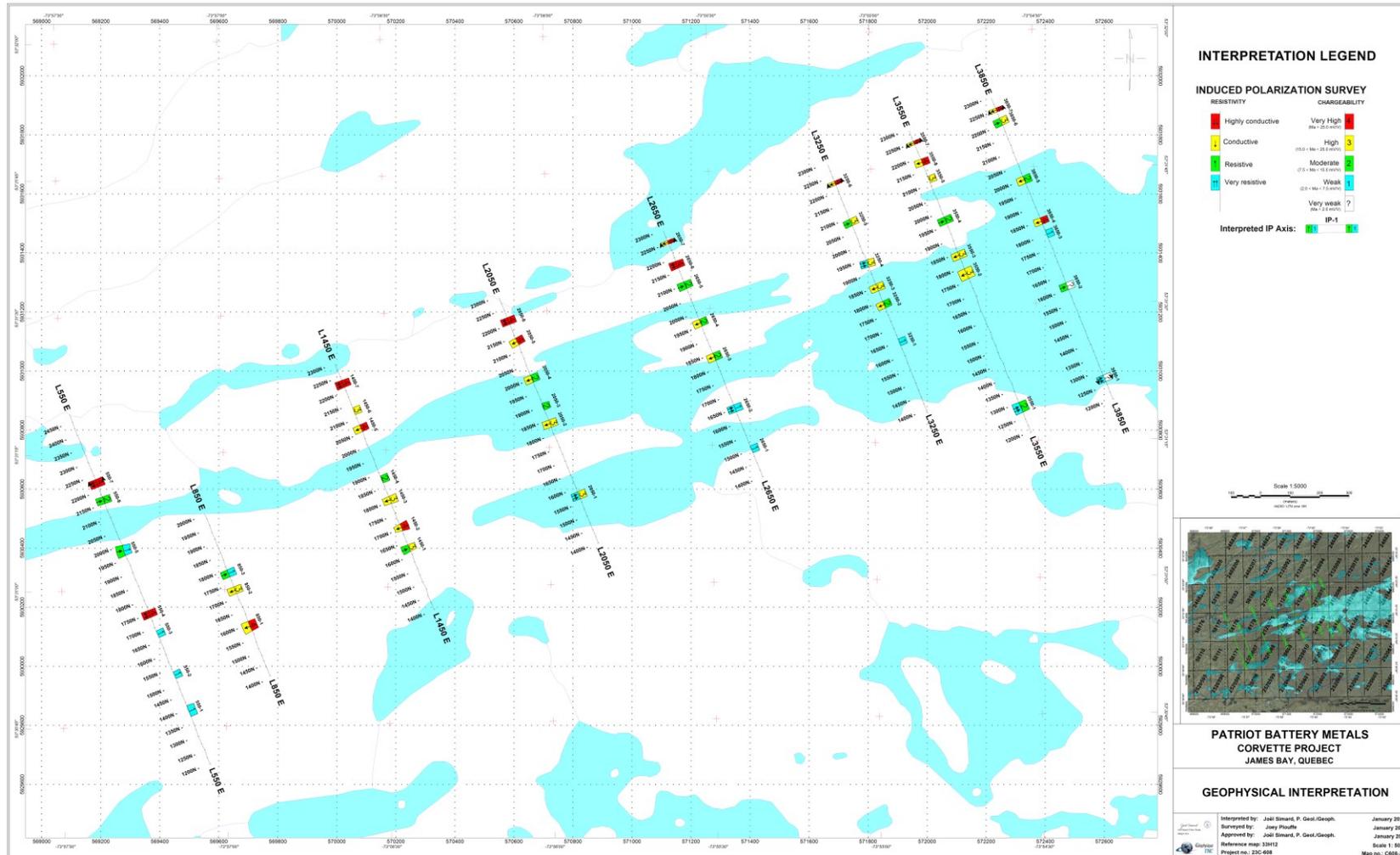
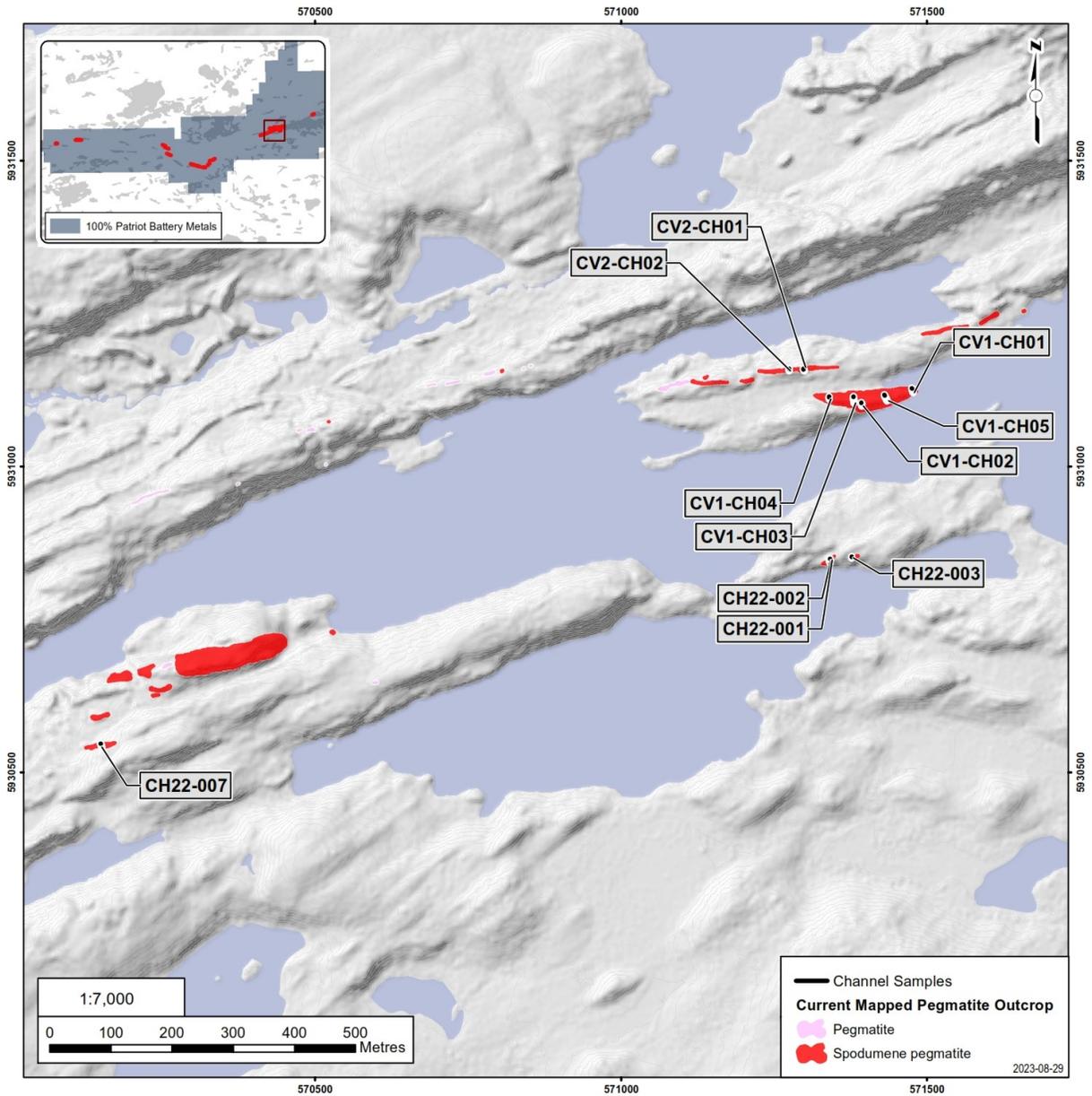


Figure 9-8: Interpretation of 2023 orientation IP-resistivity survey over the central areas of the CV5 Pegmatite





## 10. Drilling

### 10.1 Drilling Campaigns

The Company has completed drilling at the Property in 2021 (Maven and CV trends), 2022 (CV Trend), and 2023 (CV Trend). Drilling through April 2022 is described in detail in the previous technical report completed on the Property (Knox, 2022). The following sections provide a summary of the 2021 and 2022 (through April) drill programs for context and completion. A detailed description of the subsequent drilling at the Property is also presented below (i.e., from May 2022 through drill hole CV23-190, which is the last drill hole incorporated into the mineral resource estimate discussed herein).

The mineral resource estimate for the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is supported by 163 diamond drill holes of NQ (predominant) or HQ size, totalling a collective 56,385 m, and 11 outcrop channels totalling 63 m. The drilling includes programs completed in 2021, 2022, and through the end of the 2023 winter program (hole CV23-190).

A breakdown of the drill holes completed at the Property by year (through CV23-190) and target is presented in Table 10-1. A drill core interval grade-width summary for all pegmatite intervals >2 m for holes completed at CV13 and CV5 are presented in Table 10-2 and Table 10-4, respectively. Drill hole attributes (coordinates, orientation, total depth, etc.) for all drill holes completed at the CV Lithium Pegmatite Trend are presented in Table 10-5. A plan view drill hole location map for the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is presented in Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-2.

**Table 10-1: Company drill hole summary at the Property**

Year	Target	No. Holes	Metres	Comments
2021	Maven	10	1,176.6	
	CV5	4	757.7	
	CV12	1	114.0	
2022	CV5	20	4,344.9	February through April
	CV5	56	19,606.4	June through October
	CV13	14	2,646.6	June through October
2023	CV5	86	31,751.9	January through April (CV23-190)
Total Property		191	60,398.1	
Total CV5		166	56,460.9	



All drill holes, from 2021 through the current program, have been completed by Fusion Forge Drilling Ltd. of Hawkesbury, Ontario. The 2021 and 2022 programs utilized, exclusively, helicopter transportable drill rigs, with the winter 2023 program utilizing a combination of helicopter transportable and skid mounted due to the construction of a temporary winter road for that program.

To date, no oriented drill coring has been completed; however, downhole optical and acoustic televiewer surveys have been completed on multiple holes to assess overall structure. This data has guided the current geological model supporting this maiden mineral resource estimate. See Section 10.2: Structure for further details.

With respect to the 2021, 2022, and 2023 (through drill hole CV23-190) drill programs as discussed herein, there were no drilling, sampling, or recovery factors identified that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results presented herein.

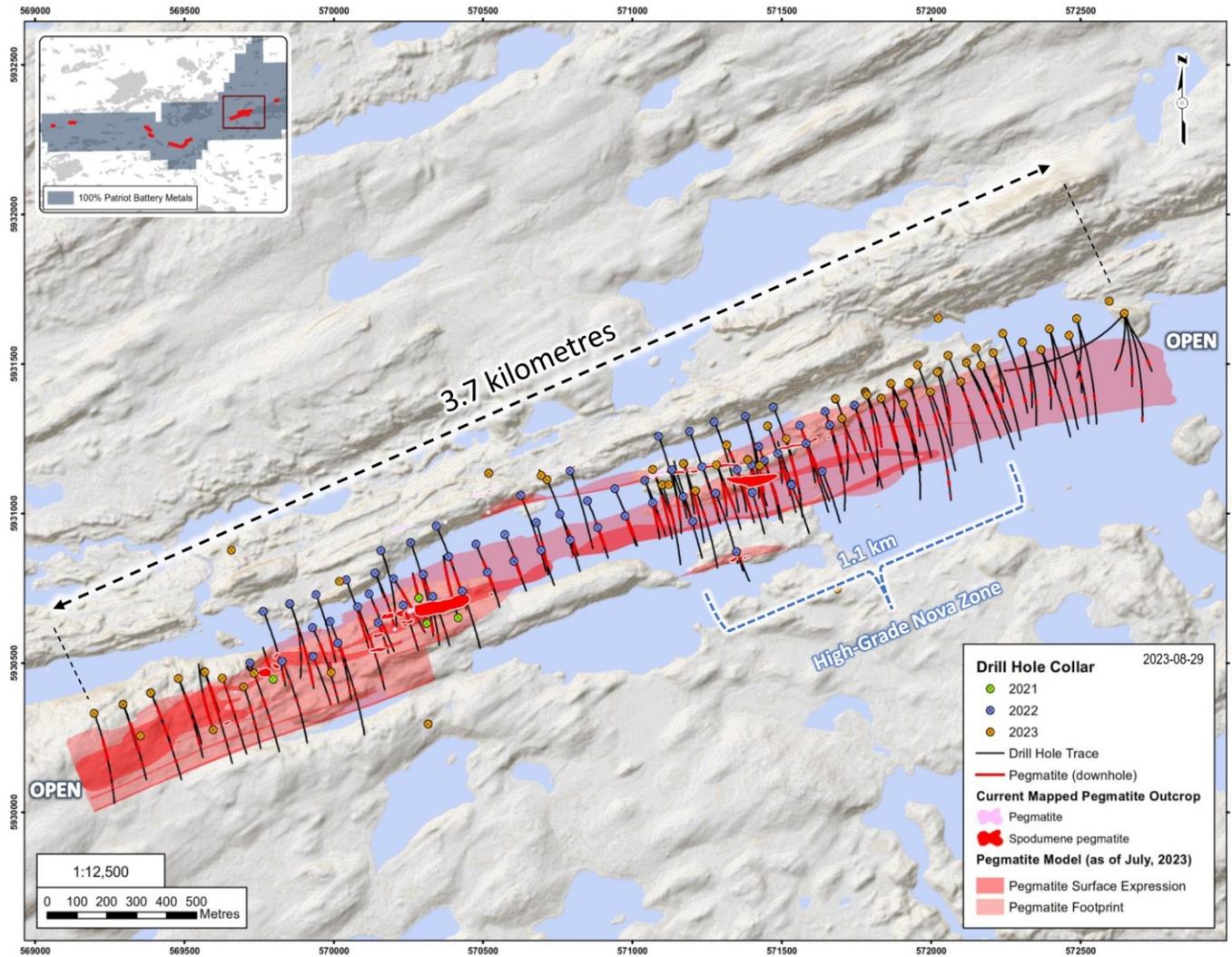


Figure 10-1: Drill holes completed at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite through April 2023 (CV23-190)

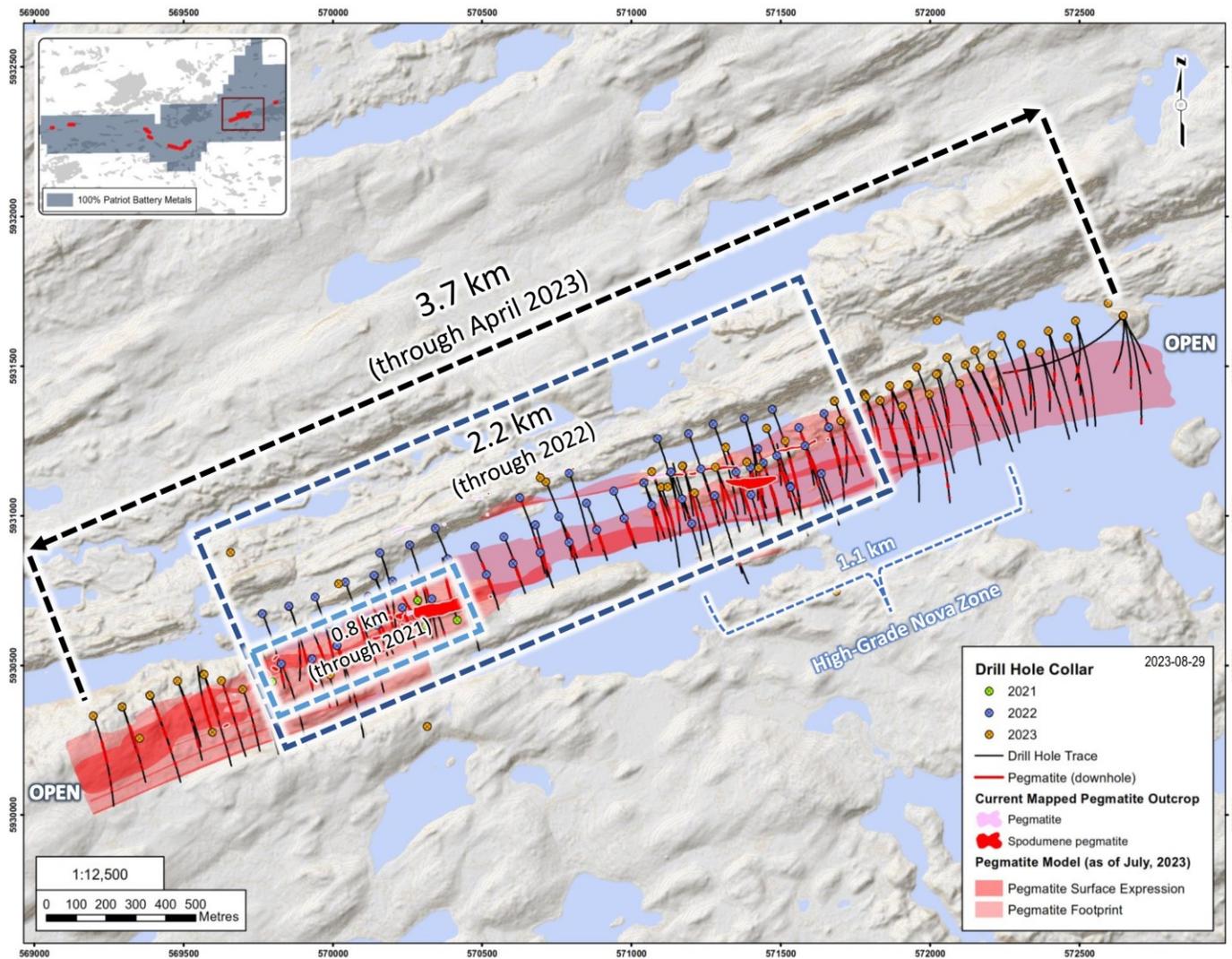


Figure 10-2: Delineation of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite through April 2023 (CV23-190)



### 10.1.1 2021 Drill Program

The Company completed a diamond drill program on the Property in September – October 2021. The program included 15 NQ size diamond drill holes, totalling 2,048.2 m, and was split over two prospective trends – the CV Lithium Trend (871.7 m over five holes) and the Maven Copper-Gold-Silver Trend (1,176.6 m over ten holes). The drill program (drill holes CF21-001 through CF21-014) marked the first documented drilling along the Maven Trend, as well as for lithium pegmatite on the Property. Therefore, the drill holes were not grid-based and spotted based on proximity to the target surface showing or geophysical anomaly.

A drill core interval grade-width summary for all pegmatite intervals >2 m for holes completed at CV5 in 2021 is presented in Table 10-4. Drill hole attributes (coordinates, orientation, total depth, etc.) are presented in Table 10-5. A summary discussion of the 2021 drill results for the CV Trend and Maven Trend is presented below. Plan view drill hole location and summary maps for 2021 are presented in Figure 10-3 (CV5) and Figure 10-4 (Maven and CV12).

#### 10.1.1.1 CV Lithium Trend

The primary objective of the lithium pegmatite drilling in 2021 was to test if the CV5 and CV6 spodumene pegmatite outcrops continued to depth. The first four drill holes (CF21-001 to 004) of the program were completed in this area and totalled 757.7 m. Additionally, one hole (CF21-014), totalling 114.0 m, was completed at the end of the program at the main outcrop within the CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster.

The drill holes targeting the CV5 and CV6 outcrops (collectively forming part of what is now referred to as the 'CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite') were very successful, returning wide and well-mineralized intervals of spodumene pegmatite in each of the four holes completed (757.7 m). Drill results include:

- 148.7 m at 0.92% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 73.0 m at 1.09 % Li<sub>2</sub>O (CF21-001, the 'discovery hole')
- 154.1 m at 0.94% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 38.0 m at 1.38% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CF21-002)
- 59.1 m at 1.23% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 33.0 m at 1.80% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CF21-003)
- 63.6 m at 0.64% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 30.0 m at 1.13% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CF21-004)

In addition to the lithium, the intervals also contained significant tantalum, in line with surface results.

The first two drill holes (CF21-001 and 002) were oriented northerly based on the interpretation at the time of a southerly dipping pegmatite body. However, given the unexpected and substantial



intervals of continuous pegmatite returned compared to the exposed width of the outcrop targeted (<40 m), the third drill hole (CF21-003) was moved to the opposite side of the outcrop and turned around to drill in a southerly direction across it (Figure 10-3). This hole still returned a wide pegmatite intercept of nearly 60 m, which was still significantly larger than the width of the targeted outcrop; however, suggested the pegmatite was steeply dipping northerly. Later drilling and geologically modelling would confirm a steeply northerly dipping (~338°) and bulbous pegmatite body at this location, which is non-concordant to the regional fabric of the host amphibolite and metasediment (generally steeply southerly dipping).

Immediately following the 2021 drilling at CV5, the geological interpretation indicated a single, large spodumene pegmatite body was present and extending over a strike length of at least 0.8 km, which was supported by pegmatite intersections in each of the four drill holes completed, as well as surface outcrop.

The single drill hole (CF21-014) completed at the CV12 Pegmatite cluster intersected moderately mineralized pegmatite over minor intervals – 4.6 m at 0.36% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 2.6 m at 0.61% Li<sub>2</sub>O (Figure 10-4). This drill hole also returned significant tantalum including 0.4 m at 5,300 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, which was the highest individual sample grade of tantalum returned from the 2021 drill program. Since this time, detailed mapping in the area has revealed that the poor results of this initial drill hole at CV12 are interpreted to have been a result of a local structure, which has disrupted the pegmatite at this location.

### 10.1.1.2 Maven Copper-Gold-Silver Trend

Ten holes, totalling 1,176.6 m, were completed in 2021 at the Maven Trend and tested geophysical and surface derived targets at the Lac de la Corvette, Tyrone-T9, Elsass, and Lorraine showings/prospects. Due to weather and logistical constraints, the Company was unable to complete its initial drill hole plan for the trend, which included several more drill holes.

The program returned anomalous to moderate grades over several drill holes (Figure 10-4), including individual sample highs comparable to prior surface results – 3.1 m of 0.34% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, and 6.7 g/t Ag within a larger interval of 28.4 m of 0.12% Cu, 0.06 g/t Au, and 2.3 g/t Ag (CF21-013, Lorraine), and 0.2 m of 2.12% Cu, 0.26 g/t Au, and 25.4 g/t Ag (CF21-008A, Tyrone-T9). Mineralization consists of visible chalcopyrite present as stringers and disseminations.

The main lithologies intersected in drilling along the Maven Trend in 2021 were dominantly metasediment and amphibolite, which had been locally intruded by ultramafics. The metasediments were comprised of pelite, muscovite schist, and paragneiss. Several muscovite pegmatites and tourmaline pegmatites were observed cross cutting the amphibolite.



Although no wide intervals of strong mineralization were encountered, the results are encouraging and confirm anomalous base and precious metal mineralization is present at depth over a wide extent along the trend. Additionally, a large number of chargeability anomalies present over the trend remain to be drill tested. These chargeability anomalies may reflect accumulations of base and precious metals and are strong targets which warrant drill testing to explain the source of the anomaly.

Additionally, two holes that targeted the Maven Trend intersected quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite intervals of interest – CF21-008A and 009. These pegmatites have a mineralogy of quartz (50%), feldspar (25%), muscovite (25%), with traces of tourmaline. Drill hole CF21-008A intersected a 10.3 m pegmatite interval (core length), from 18.0 to 28.4 m down hole, with lithium grades ranging from 129 to 784 ppm  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ . Drill hole CF21-009 intersected a 20.0 m pegmatite interval (core length), from 26.0 to 46.0 m down hole, with lithium ranging from 67 to 375 ppm  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ . No tantalum, cesium, or rubidium were assayed for in these core samples. However, the mineralogy, textures, and anomalous lithium grades suggest these intervals may be LCT pegmatite. This is further supported by the presence of holmquistite, a lithium magnesium aluminosilicate, in the immediately adjacent host amphibolite, thus indicating a metasomatic replacement event involving lithium mobilized from the pegmatite syn/post emplacement. Drill holes CF21-008A and 009 are located approximately 1.5 to 2.0 km west-southwest of the CV8 and CV12 clusters, and may indicate the discovery of a secondary, sub-parallel, LCT pegmatite trend (Figure 10-4). Additional drill testing is warranted.

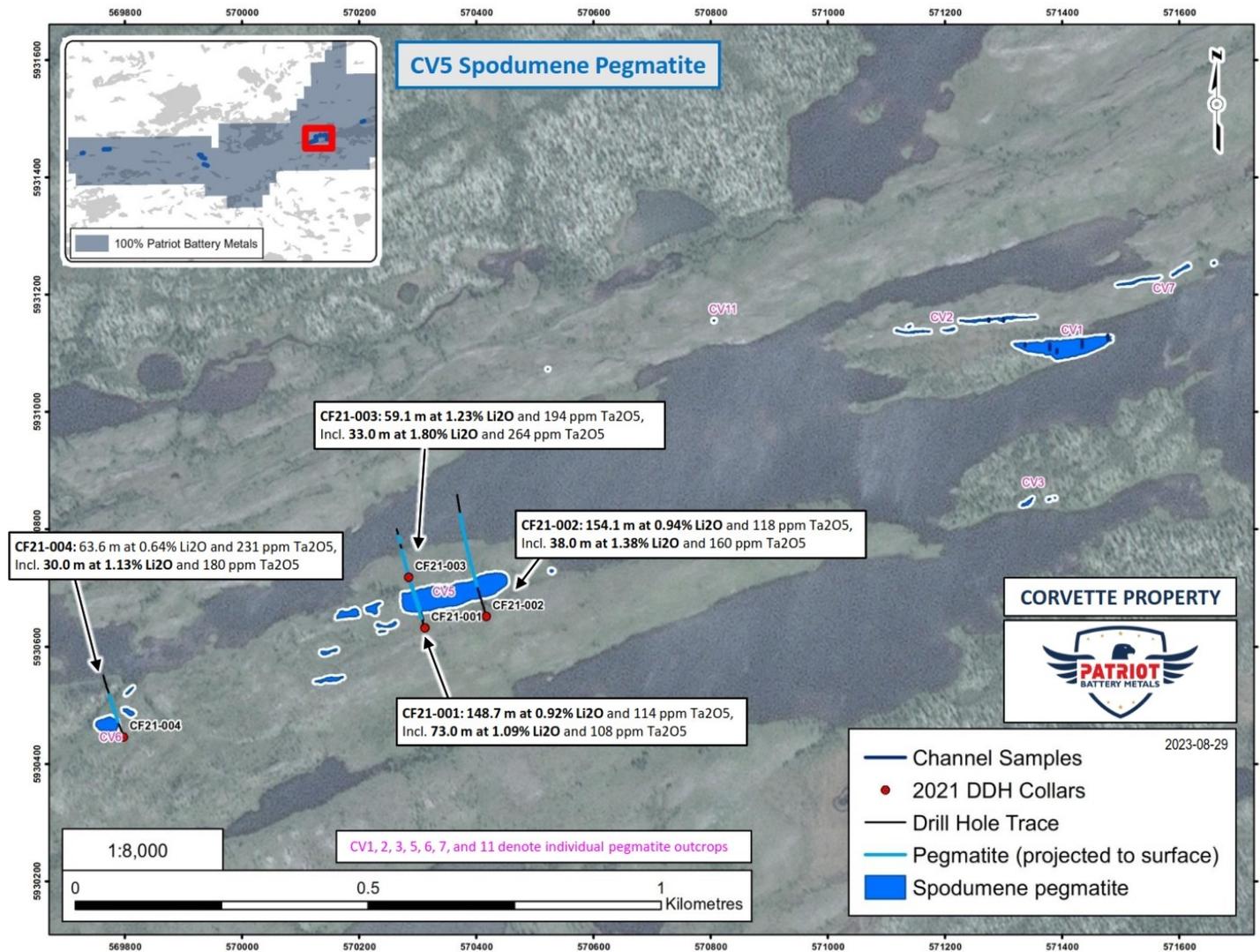


Figure 10-3: 2021 drill hole results summary at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

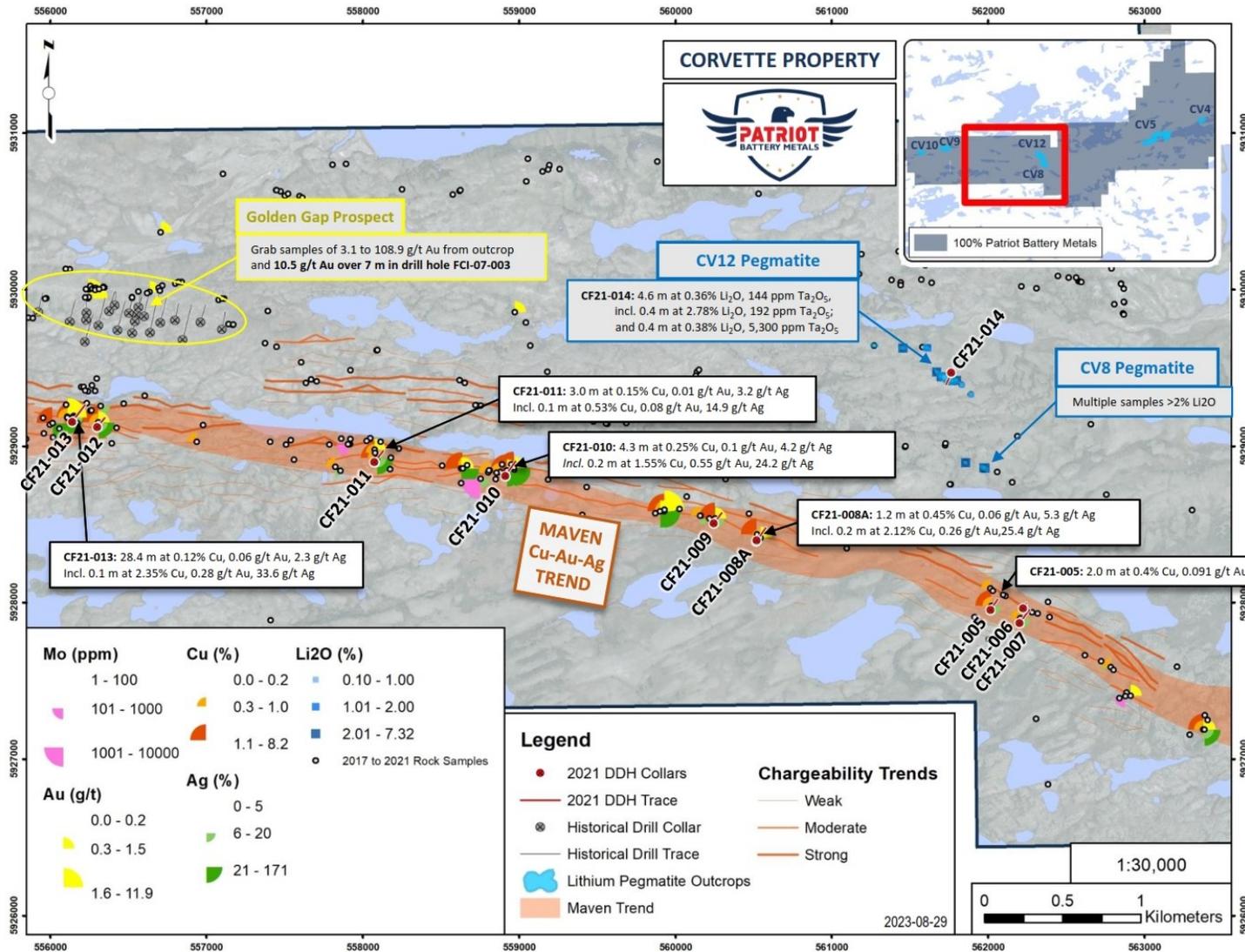


Figure 10-4: 2021 drill hole results summary at the Maven Trend and CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite



## 10.1.2 2022 Drill Program (February through April)

Over the months of February through April 2022, the Company completed a follow-up drill program at the Property. The program included 20 NQ size diamond drill holes, totalling 4,344.9 m, and focused solely on the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite (CV22-015 through CV22-034). Seventeen (17) holes were collared over lake ice and three holes collared over land. The primary objective of the program was to test at depth an extension of the pegmatite beneath the shallow glacial lake immediately east of the 2021 drill holes, between the CV5 and CV1 pegmatite outcrops.

The drill hole plan moved to a grid-based systematic approach for this program with drill holes oriented at 158°/45° with a few exceptions. The drill spacing was approximately 100 m for most of the holes.

A drill core interval grade-width summary for all pegmatite intervals >2 m for holes completed at CV5 in 2022 is presented in Table 10-4. Drill hole attributes (coordinates, orientation, total depth, etc.) are presented in Table 10-5. A summary discussion of the 2022 (February through April) drill results for the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is presented below. A plan view drill hole location and summary map is presented in Figure 10-5.

### 10.1.2.1 CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

All drill holes completed during the 2022 February through April program were completed at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. The drill program was very successful, returning wide and well-mineralized intervals of spodumene pegmatite in multiple holes. Moreover, the drilling confirmed that spodumene pegmatite extends continuously, immediately beneath the shallow glacial lake, between the CV5 and CV1 outcrops. Drill results include:

- 73.0 m at 2.14% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 40.7 m at 3.01% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-017)
- 100.9 m at 1.24% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 9.0 m at 3.62% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-028)
- 152.8 m at 1.22% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 66.0 m at 1.51% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-030)
- 62.6 m at 1.15% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 10.2 m at 2.76% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-025)

In addition to the lithium, the intervals also contained significant tantalum, in line with surface results and prior drilling results.

Through April 2022 (drill hole CV22-034), the drilling data supported the interpretation of a large, dominantly spodumene-bearing, pegmatite body of significant continuity, thickness, and length, extending from the CV5 outcrop beneath and across the shallow glacial lake to the south of the CV1 Pegmatite outcrop – a distance of approximately 1.4 km – and is flanked in several areas by relatively narrow and sub-parallel trending spodumene-bearing pegmatites. The main pegmatite



body had been traced to a vertical depth of at least 180 m (CV22-030) and additional spodumene pegmatite encountered down to a vertical depth of approximately 265 m. The longest continuous pegmatite intercept encountered in the program was 135.7 m in drill hole CV22-030, which was well mineralized.

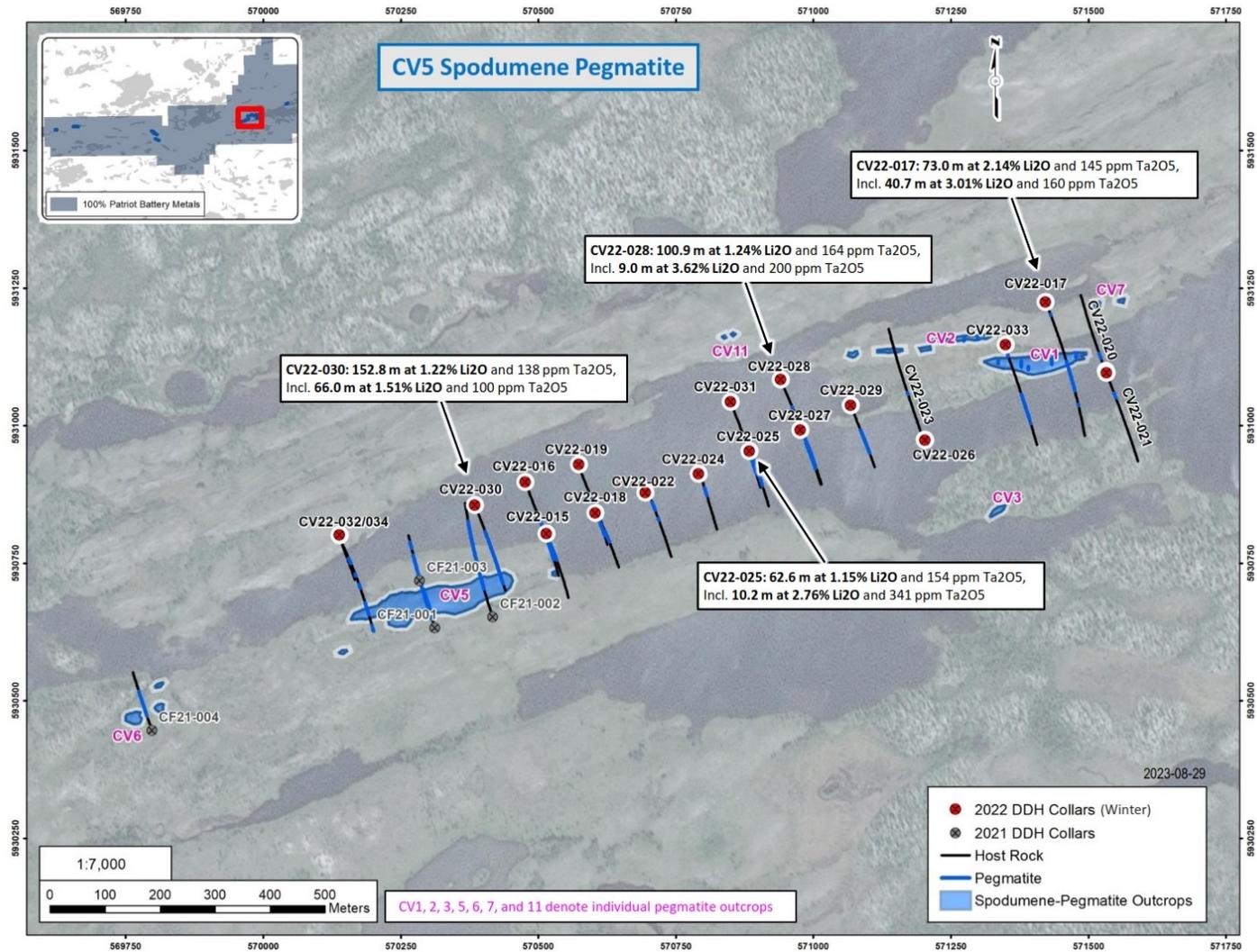


Figure 10-5: 2022 (February through April) drill hole results summary at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite



### 10.1.3 2022 Drill Program (June through October)

Over the months of June through October 2022, the Company expanded its drill program at the Property. The program included 70 NQ size diamond drill holes, totalling 22,253.0 m, targeting the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite and the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite (CV22-035 through CV22-104). Ten holes were collared over lake water using a barge-supported drill rig, and 60 holes collared over land.

A drill core interval grade-width summary for all pegmatite intervals >2 m for holes completed at CV13 and CV5 is presented in Table 10-2 and Table 10-4, respectively. Drill hole attributes (coordinates, orientation, total depth, etc.) for all drill holes completed at the CV Lithium Pegmatite Trend are presented in Table 10-5. A summary discussion of the 2022 (June through October) drill results for the CV5 and CV13 spodumene pegmatites is presented below. Drill hole location and results are summarized in Figure 10-11.

#### 10.1.3.1 CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

During the 2022 June through October drill program, a total of 56 holes (19,606.4 m) were completed at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. The primary objectives of the program were to continue to delineate the CV5 Pegmatite along strike westwardly, between the CV5 and CV6 outcrops, eastwardly past the CV1 outcrop, and further to depth along the known strike length.

The drill hole plan continued to be grid-based with drill holes oriented at 158°/45° with a few exceptions, predominantly through a steepening of the dip. Drilling was completed predominantly along the grid pattern at typically 100 m spacing; however, tightens to ~50 m in some places (typically over the high-grade Nova Zone), and widens to ~150 m in a small number of places. Subsurface pegmatite piece points generally reflect the collar spacing; however, are subject to typical downhole deviation.

The drill program was very successful and continued to return wide and well-mineralized intervals of spodumene pegmatite in multiple holes. Moreover, the drilling achieved all of its objectives including confirmation that spodumene pegmatite extends continuously, immediately beneath the shallow glacial lake, between the CV5 and CV1 outcrops. Drill results include:

- 156.9 m at 2.12% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 25.0 m at 5.04 % Li<sub>2</sub>O or 5.0 m at 6.36% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-083)
- 52.2 m at 3.34% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 15.0 m at 5.10% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-093)
- 131.2 m at 1.96% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 57.0 m at 2.97% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-100)
- 159.7 m at 1.65% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 37.0 m at 3.04% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-042)



- 113.4 m at 1.61% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 38.0 m at 2.17% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-066)
- 100.0 m at 1.22% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 10.0 m at 3.29% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-035)

In addition to the lithium, the intervals also contained significant tantalum, in line with surface results and prior drilling results. However, higher grades of tantalum were observed to be overall consistently higher over the eastern portion of the drill area, compared to the western portion. Highlights include drill hole CV22-100, which returned 131.2 m at 1.96% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 422 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Additionally, a 1 m sample from CV23-100 returned an exceptionally high-grade tantalum assay of 25,521 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (i.e., 2.55% Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), which is the highest grade of tantalum ever reported from the Property.

Through the end of the 2022 drill program (drill hole CV22-104), the drilling data supported the interpretation of a large, dominantly spodumene-bearing, principal pegmatite body of significant continuity, thickness, and length, extending over a strike length of at least 2.2 km (drill hole to drill hole), remaining open at both ends along strike and to depth along most of its length. Additionally, the principal pegmatite had been observed in several areas to be flanked by relatively narrow and sub-parallel trending spodumene-bearing pegmatites.

The widths of mineralized pegmatite from the 2022 program exceeded that of the prior drill programs, returning multiple continuous and well-mineralized pegmatite intersections of >100 m (core length) to a peak of 159.7 m in drill hole CV22-042. Additionally, spodumene pegmatite had been extended further to depth of at least 300 m (vertical depth from surface) in several holes.

A major development from the 2022 June through October drill program was the recognition of a continuous high-grade zone over the east end of the drill area, formally termed the 'Nova Zone'. At the end of the program, the Nova Zone had been delineated from drill hole CV22-017 to 093, defining a strike length of approximately 350 m, which remained opened (later extended to at least 1.1 km through drilling in winter 2023). This included intersections in drill holes CV22-017 (40.7 m at 3.01% Li<sub>2</sub>O), CV22-042 (37.0 m at 3.04% Li<sub>2</sub>O), CV22-066 (38.0 m at 2.17% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 2.0 m at 6.41% Li<sub>2</sub>O), and CV22-083 (25.0 m at 5.04% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 5.0 m at 6.36% Li<sub>2</sub>O), CV22-093 (15.0 m at 5.10% Li<sub>2</sub>O), and CV22-100 (57.0 m at 2.97% Li<sub>2</sub>O). The Nova Zone is discussed in further detail in Section 10.1.4: 2023 Drill Program (January through April) below.

### 10.1.3.2 CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite

The CV13 pegmatite cluster was discovered in summer 2022. It is characterized by two contiguous trends of spodumene pegmatite outcrop, totalling approximately 2.3 km in combined strike length, situated within the apex of a regional structural flexure – an area of potential dilation and, therefore, favourable setting for lithium pegmatite emplacement (Figure 10-6).



The drill hole plan at CV13 was not grid-based for this initial drill program. Instead, the program targeted locations proximal to mineralized outcrops at various locations along the trend.

During the 2022 June through October drill program, a total of 14 NQ-size holes (2,646.6 m) were completed at the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite. The primary objective of the drilling was to test for spodumene pegmatite at depth at different locations along the trend. This drilling was the first completed to date at the target.

A total of six holes were completed at the confluence of the two trends (CV22-077, 081, 082, 084, 085, and 088), two holes along the western limb of the trend (CV22-103 and 104), and six holes along the eastern limb of the trend (CV22-091, 092, 095, 096, 099, and 101) (Figure 10-7).

The drill program was very successful with each hole intersecting LCT pegmatite and ten of the 14 holes intersecting well-mineralized intervals of LCT pegmatite over three distinct areas of the collective trend. Drill results include:

- 22.6 m at 1.56% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 6.0 m at 3.19% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-092)
- 22.4 m at 1.28% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-077) – collared in lithium pegmatite
- 15.6 m at 1.50% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-081) – collared in lithium pegmatite
- 18.8 m at 1.01% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 4.0 m at 2.37% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-103)
- 17.3 m at 1.41% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 8.0 m at 2.09% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV22-104)

Based on the surface mapping and drilling completed to date, the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster is characterized by two, shallow to moderately dipping, sub-parallel trending LCT pegmatite bodies, which have been intersected in multiple drill holes along the overall 2.3 km trend. The primary LCT pegmatite body (the 'upper' pegmatite) outcrops at surface and is interpreted to have been intersected near-surface in each of the 14 drill holes completed to date, testing four distinct areas along the overall trend with results including 22.6 m at 1.56% Li<sub>2</sub>O (29.3 m to 51.9 m) (CV22-092 – east limb) and 22.4 m at 1.28% Li<sub>2</sub>O (3.1 m to 25.5 m) (CV22-077 – confluence of trends). This 'upper' pegmatite ranges generally from 6 m to 36 m in width (core length) and appears to have significant strike extent based on intersections in drill hole and pegmatite outcrop exposed discontinuously along the trend. A second LCT pegmatite (the 'lower' pegmatite) is also present at depth, being intersected in several drill holes which tested such depths, and is variably mineralized ranging from relatively low-grades over several metres to 8.1 m at 0.98% Li<sub>2</sub>O (167.4 m to 175.4 m) in drill hole CV22-085. Additional drilling is required to ascertain the relationship between the two bodies and if they may coalesce at some point into a larger body.

Drill holes CV22-096, 099, and 101, which targeted the northeast end of the eastern limb at CV13, intersected wide intervals of LCT pegmatite (14.9 m, 36.0 m, and 33.1 m, respectively), although,



only returned anomalous lithium mineralization over these intervals. The highest lithium grades from each hole were 1.08%, 0.82%, and 0.58% Li<sub>2</sub>O in individual samples, respectively; however, each of the holes also returned significantly elevated levels of Cs (>1000 ppm), Rb (>1%), and Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (>100 ppm, including a 5,784 ppm sample in drill hole CV22-096). Of additional note, several lithium pegmatite outcrops in the immediate area returned an average 1.78% Li<sub>2</sub>O over seven grab samples, confirming strong lithium mineralization proximal to these drill holes. As lithium pegmatites are commonly zoned, the drill core sample chemistry, coupled with the strong lithium mineralization in nearby outcrop, suggests a strong potential that higher grade lithium pegmatite may be proximal to that intersected in CV22-096, 099, and 101. Further, it is encouraging the presence of two +30 m intersections of anomalous LCT pegmatite in two of the three drill holes (CV22-099 and 101), which are situated directly on geological trend and within ~3.8 km of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite.

The CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster is interpreted to be part of a much larger LCT pegmatite system at the Property, potentially extending from the most easterly identified CV4 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster, and continuing westerly through the CV5, CV8, and CV12 spodumene pegmatite clusters, a distance of approximately 15 km. The scale of LCT pegmatite present along this trend suggests a deeply-rooted and common 'plumbing' system and source of the lithium mineralized bodies discovered to date. A significant portion of this trend remains to be drill tested and lithium mineralization confirmed, with the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite being the largest continuous mineralized body delineated to date at 3.7 km. It is situated approximately 3.8 km along geological trend to the northeast of the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster, along a corridor that remains to be drill tested. The CV8 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster is situated approximately 1.9 km to the northwest of CV13, also along a corridor that remains to be drill tested (Figure 10-6).



Table 10-2: Core assay summary for drill holes completed at the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)
CV22-077	3.1	25.5	<b>22.4<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1.28</b>	124
	149.5	153.3	3.8	0.01	33
CV22-081	2.8	18.3	<b>15.6<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1.50</b>	113
CV22-082	26.5	35.7	9.2	0.94	123
	173.3	176.3	2.9	0.03	126
	177.9	180.2	2.3	0.01	42
CV22-084	26.9	34.3	7.4	1.71	115
	134.8	143.2	8.4	0.27	35
CV22-085	27.7	31.9	4.2	0.23	89
	167.4	175.4	8.1	0.98	60
CV22-088	28.7	34.6	5.9	0.15	188
	165.5	168.3	2.8	0.06	35
CV22-091	41.2	50.9	9.7	1.25	106
CV22-092	29.3	51.9	<b>22.6</b>	<b>1.56</b>	240
<i>Incl.</i>	44.6	50.6	6.0	3.19	270
CV22-095	25.0	28.7	3.7	1.70	107
	33.1	40.1	7.0	1.98	80
CV22-096	14.3	29.2	14.9	0.10	377
	203.8	211.8	8.0	0.24	135
CV22-099	5.5	41.5	36.0	0.11	107
	228.7	232.3	3.6	0.03	93
CV22-101	4.5	6.5	2.0	0.03	185
	8.2	41.3	33.1	0.08	97
	200.1	204.8	4.7	0.05	184
	212.8	216.8	4.0	0.03	122
CV22-103	23.8	42.6	<b>18.8</b>	<b>1.01</b>	133
<i>Incl.</i>	30.5	34.5	4.0	2.37	123
CV22-104	20.6	37.9	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.41</b>	90
<i>Incl.</i>	22.5	30.5	8.0	2.09	134

(1) All intervals are core length and presented for all pegmatite intervals >2 m; (2) Collared in pegmatite.

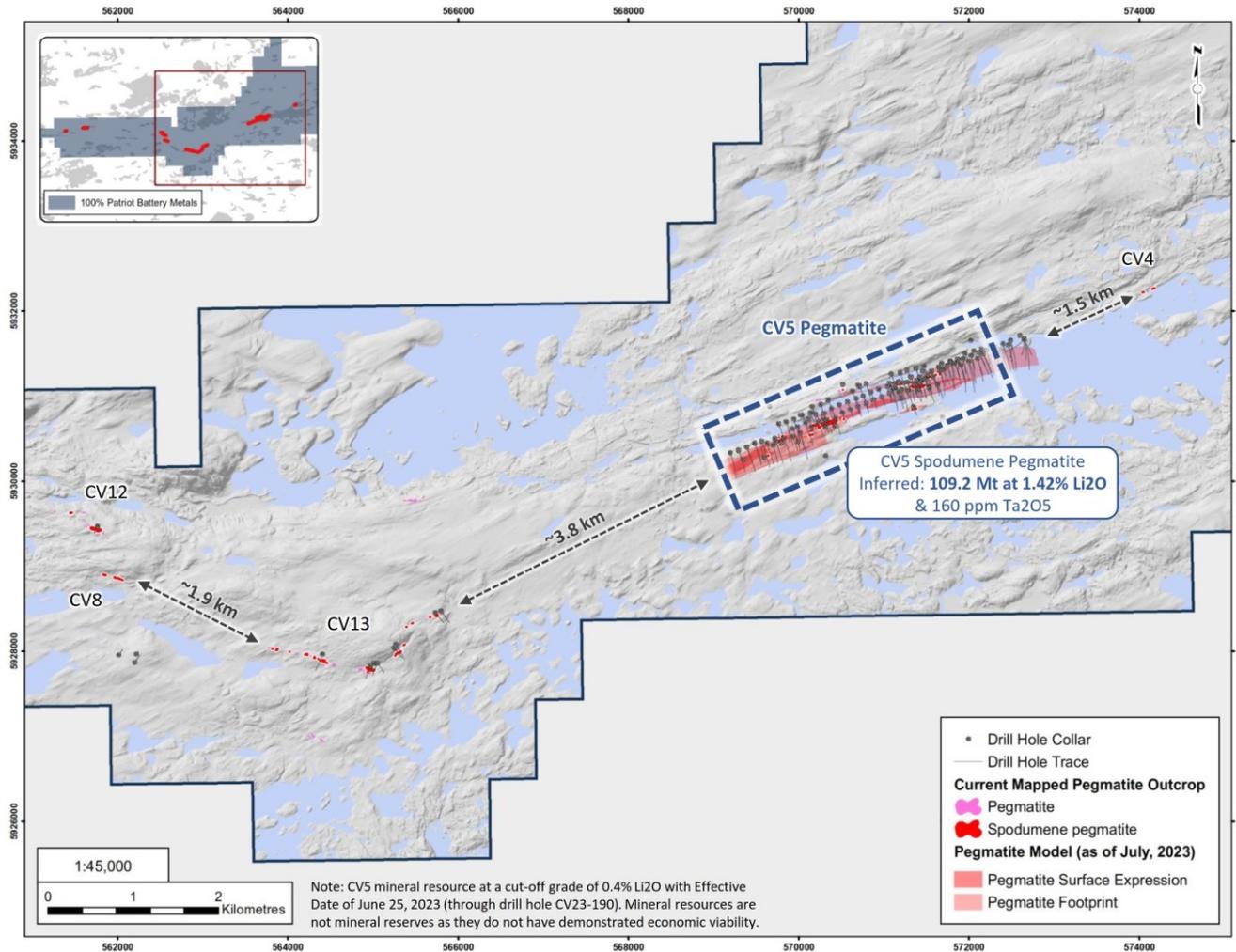


Figure 10-6: Extent of CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite's mineral resource estimate highlighting potential along trend at proximal spodumene pegmatite clusters

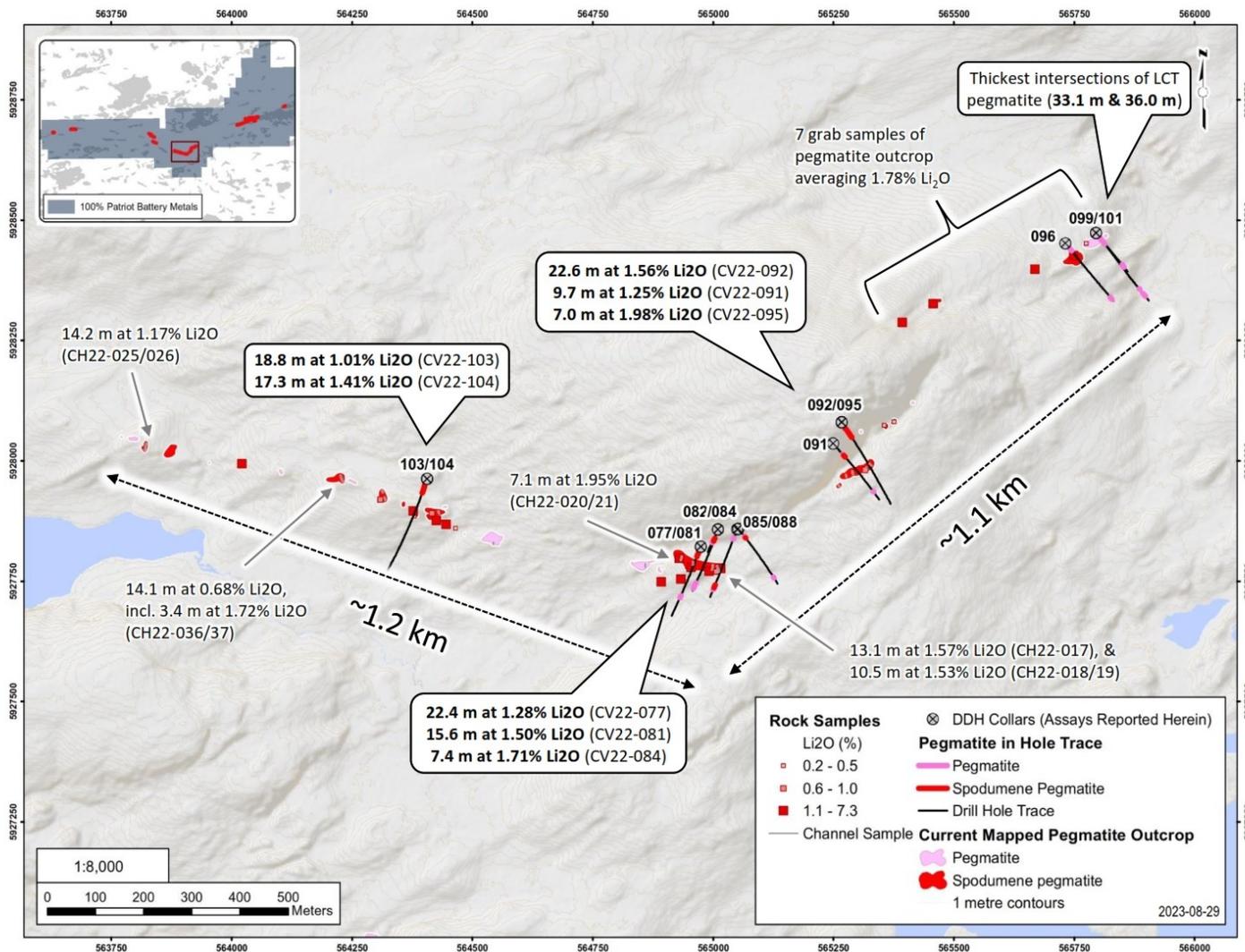


Figure 10-7: 2022 drill hole results summary at the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite



#### 10.1.4 2023 Drill Program (January through April)

Over the months of January through April 2023, the Company continued its drill exploration at the Property. The program included 86 NQ (predominant) and HQ-size diamond drill holes, totalling 31,751.9 m, all targeting the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite (CV23-105 through CV23-190). Eighteen (18) holes were collared over lake ice and 68 holes collared over land. Of these 86 drill holes completed during the program, a total of 15 were completed primarily to collect hydrogeological information to support the building of a hydrogeological model over the area.

The primary objectives of the program were to continue to delineate the CV5 Pegmatite along strike at both ends, as well as collect hydrogeological information to support a preliminary hydrogeological model for the area. Drill spacing and orientations were continued from the prior program.

A drill core interval grade-width summary for all pegmatite intervals >2 m for holes completed at CV5 in 2022 is presented in Table 10-4. Drill hole attributes (coordinates, orientation, total depth, etc.) are presented in Table 10-5. A summary discussion of the 2023 (January through April) drill results for the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite is presented below. A plan view drill hole location and summary map is presented in Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-11.

##### 10.1.4.1 CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

All drill holes completed during the 2023 January through April program at the Property were completed at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite. The drill program was the largest at the Property to date, and was very successful, extending the strike length of the mineralized pegmatite from 2.2 km to 3.7 km, as well as expanding the strike length of the high-grade Nova Zone from 350 m to 1,100 m (Figure 10-11).

The drill hole plan continued to be grid-based with drill holes oriented at 158°/45° with a few exceptions, predominantly through a steepening of the dip. Drilling was completed predominantly along a grid pattern at typically 100 m spacing; however, tightens to ~50 m in some places (typically over the high-grade Nova Zone), and widens to ~150 m in a small number of places. Subsurface pegmatite piece points generally reflect the collar spacing; however, are subject to typical downhole deviation. Drill results include:

- 83.7 m at 3.13% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 19.8 m at 5.28% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 5.1 m at 5.17% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV23-105)
- 132.2 m at 1.22% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 11.2 m at 2.99% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV23-106)
- 130.3 m at 1.56% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 52.7 m at 2.45% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV23-134)
- 122.6 m at 1.89% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 8.1 m at 5.01% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV23-138)



- 101.2 m at 1.59% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 8.8 m at 5.20% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV23-141)
- 108.0 m at 2.44% Li<sub>2</sub>O, including 16.0 m at 4.08% Li<sub>2</sub>O (CV23-181)

In addition to the lithium, significant tantalum continued to be returned and often associated with moderate to high grades of lithium over the east central areas of the pegmatite – 71.9 m at 0.78% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 311 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CV23-116), 65.4 m at 1.30% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 305 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CV23-107), and 30.8 m of 0.45% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 981 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (CV23-118).

The 2023 drilling completed through April (drill hole CV23-190) extended the strike length of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite a further 550 m westward, and 950 m eastward for a collective strike length of 3.7 km, drill hole to drill hole. Based on the surface and drill data collected through April 2023, the principal dyke at CV5 is modelled to extend continuously over a lateral distance of at least 3.7 km and remains open along strike at both ends and to depth along a large portion of its length. The width of the currently known mineralized corridor at CV5 is approximately 500 m, with spodumene pegmatite intersected as deep as ~430 m in CV23-156 (vertical depth from surface). Mineralized drill core from the program is presented in Figure 10-8.



Figure 10-8: Spodumene pegmatite from drill hole CV23-190 grading ~1.8% Li<sub>2</sub>O



## 10.1.4.1.1 Nova Zone

The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite displays internal fractionation along strike and up/down dip, which is evidenced by variation in mineral abundance including quartz, feldspar, spodumene, and tantalite. These processes are interpreted to have given rise to the extremely high concentrations of spodumene, and correspondingly high lithium grades, that define the Nova Zone (Figure 10-9 to Figure 10-11).

The Nova Zone was first discovered during the 2022 drill program (June through October), and was significantly expanded over the course of the 2023 drill program (January through April) to 1.1 km – from drill hole CV23-132 eastward to drill hole CV23-108. At the Nova Zone, geological modelling supports a continuous spodumene mineralized zone of variable thickness, at grades of 2 – 5+% Li<sub>2</sub>O, occurring between vertical depths of approximately 125 to 325 m. The high-grade zone includes an extremely high-grade sub-zone that is an approximate 3 – 25 m thick (core length) band of 5+% Li<sub>2</sub>O spodumene pegmatite that has been traced (at 100 m drill spacing) over a minimum 200 m strike length between drill holes CV22-083, 093, and CV23-105 (Table 10-3).

Table 10-3: Mineralized drill intersections at the Nova Zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)
CV22-017	190.4	231.0	40.7	3.01	160
CV22-042	238.5	275.5	37.0	3.04	209
<i>Incl.</i>	249.5	258.5	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.12</b>	162
CV22-066	188.0	226.0	38.0	2.17	164
<i>Incl.</i>	224.0	226.0	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.41</b>	26
CV22-083	258.0	283.0	<b>25.0</b>	<b>5.04</b>	270
<i>Incl.</i>	264.0	269.0	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.36</b>	216
CV22-093	219.1	271.2	52.2	3.34	229
<i>Incl.</i>	248.5	263.5	<b>15.0</b>	<b>5.10</b>	314
CV23-105	222.7	306.4	83.7	3.13	235
<i>Incl.</i>	280.0	299.8	<b>19.8</b>	<b>5.28</b>	283
CV23-106	274.1	285.3	11.2	2.99	70
<i>Incl.</i>	300.9	306.9	6.0	2.92	374
CV23-107	306.5	343.6	37.1	2.09	271
<i>Incl.</i>	310.0	313.0	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.43</b>	441
CV23-108	306.9	333.5	26.6	2.44	274
<i>Incl.</i>	317.5	322.5	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.30</b>	260
CV23-130	184.7	194.8	10.1	2.42	115
	229.3	233.3	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.13</b>	304



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)
CV23-132	175.6	228.4	52.7	2.45	168
CV23-134	192.3	220.4	28.1	3.00	148
CV23-138	157.1	239.1	82.0	2.58	207
Incl.	194.7	202.8	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.01</b>	274
CV23-148	182.0	229.6	47.6	2.09	143
Incl.	184.0	188.1	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.44</b>	101
CV23-177	198.4	288.0	89.6	2.20	184
CV23-181	195.5	303.5	108.0	2.44	277
Incl.	259.5	275.5	<b>16.0</b>	<b>4.08</b>	206

(1) All intervals are core length



Figure 10-9: High-grade (4+% Li<sub>2</sub>O) spodumene pegmatite from the Nova Zone in drill hole CV23-181



Figure 10-10: Nova Zone drill core intersection (25.0 m at 5.04% Li<sub>2</sub>O) in CV22-083 (red box) including 5.0 m at 6.36% Li<sub>2</sub>O (dashed blue box)

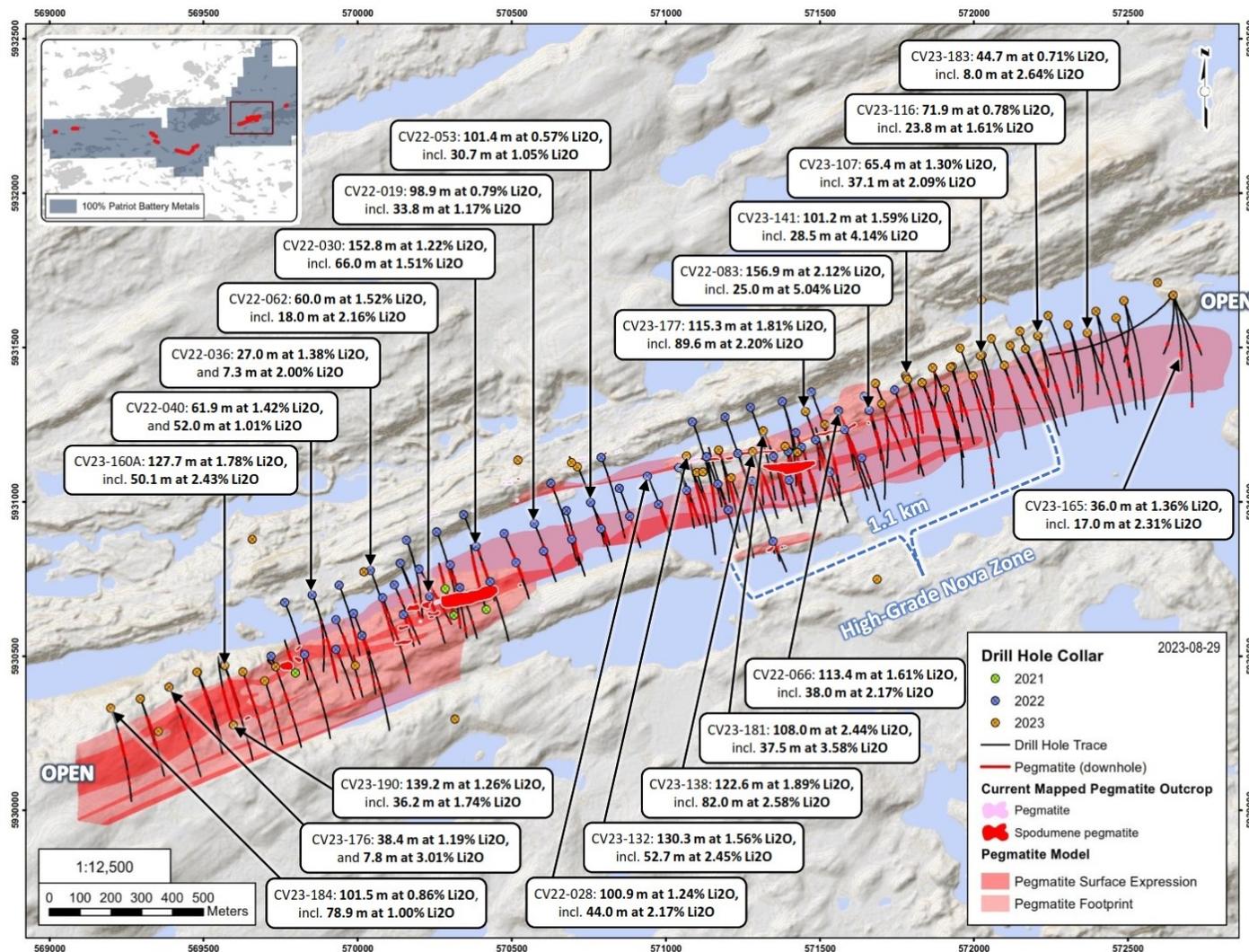


Figure 10-11: Drill hole intersection highlights at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite through April 2023 (CV23-190)



Table 10-4: Core assay summary for drill holes completed at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
CF21-001	23.0	171.6	<b>148.7<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>0.92</b>	114	
<i>incl.</i>	26.0	99.0	<b>73.0</b>	<b>1.09</b>	108	
<i>or</i>	79.0	99.0	20.0	1.83	108	
<i>incl.</i>	118.2	171.6	<b>53.4</b>	<b>1.05</b>	148	
<i>or</i>	142.1	150.0	7.9	1.96	157	
	179.1	182.8	3.8	0.07	102	
	199.7	213.4	<b>13.7</b>	<b>1.16</b>	104	
CF21-002	73.6	76.1	2.4	0.06	102	
	78.9	233.0	<b>154.1<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>0.94</b>	118	
<i>incl.</i>	124.0	162.0	<b>38.0</b>	<b>1.38</b>	160	
<i>or</i>	157.0	162.0	5.0	3.91	308	
<i>incl.</i>	189.0	233.0	<b>44.0<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1.14</b>	104	
CF21-003	22.0	81.1	<b>59.1</b>	<b>1.23</b>	194	
<i>incl.</i>	27.0	60.0	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1.80</b>	264	
CF21-004	38.0	101.6	63.6	0.64	231	
<i>incl.</i>	41.0	71.0	<b>30.0</b>	<b>1.13</b>	180	
<i>or</i>	41.0	51.0	10.0	1.69	210	
<i>or</i>	90.0	101.6	11.6	0.02	447	
CV22-015	27.1	75.1	48.0	0.44	76	
<i>incl.</i>	27.1	32.0	4.9	1.14	96	
<i>incl.</i>	51.5	58.3	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.22</b>	113	
<i>incl.</i>	70.6	75.1	4.5	0.99	105	
CV22-016	89.2	210.0	120.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.63	114	
<i>incl.</i>	91.0	120.0	<b>29.0</b>	<b>0.91</b>	127	
<i>Incl.</i>	134.5	147.6	<b>13.1</b>	<b>1.53</b>	137	
CV22-017	162.8	235.8	<b>73.0</b>	<b>2.14</b>	145	
<i>incl.</i>	165.7	185.0	19.4	1.57	148	
<i>incl.</i>	190.4	231.0	<b>40.7</b>	<b>3.01</b>	160	
	269.9	272.1	2.2	0.02	94	
CV22-018	54.2	82.4	<b>28.2<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>0.94</b>	106	
CV22-019	108.5	207.3	98.9	0.79	118	
<i>incl.</i>	110.2	144.0	<b>33.8</b>	<b>1.17</b>	111	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
<i>incl.</i>	192.0	204.0	12.0	1.23	103	
CV22-020	38.8	50.1	11.3	0.98	153	
<i>incl.</i>	38.8	46.0	7.3	1.41	130	
CV22-021	68.8	72.0	3.3	0.24	123	
CV22-022	33.1	53.8	20.7	0.50	142	
<i>incl.</i>	34.0	37.0	3.0	1.76	115	
	77.3	80.9	3.7	0.05	61	
CV22-023	117.9	120.6	2.7	0.30	51	
CV22-024	45.5	66.4	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.16</b>	132	
<i>incl.</i>	46.5	65.0	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1.26</b>	121	
CV22-025	22.7	85.3	<b>62.6</b>	<b>1.15</b>	154	
<i>incl.</i>	61.9	72.0	10.2	2.76	341	
	90.6	97.5	6.8	0.16	73	
CV22-026	33.9	36.6	2.7	0.97	141	
	47.1	54.8	7.6	0.26	93	
	56.3	59.4	3.1	0.10	75	
	71.8	147.0	75.2	0.68	151	
<i>incl.</i>	73.8	103.0	<b>29.3</b>	<b>1.14</b>	156	
CV22-027	37.4	51.7	14.3	0.82	146	
	55.1	107.5	<b>52.4</b>	<b>0.97</b>	124	
<i>incl.</i>	63.9	90.5	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1.39</b>	125	
CV22-028	132.0	232.9	<b>100.9</b>	<b>1.24</b>	164	
<i>incl.</i>	173.0	217.0	<b>44.0</b>	<b>2.17</b>	187	
<i>or</i>	201.0	210.0	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.62</b>	200	
CV22-029	64.4	127.1	62.8	0.61	117	
<i>incl.</i>	64.4	95.9	<b>31.6</b>	<b>0.95</b>	158	
<i>or</i>	90.5	95.9	5.4	2.90	356	
CV22-030	86.4	239.2	<b>152.8<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1.22</b>	138	
<i>incl.</i>	164.0	230.0	<b>66.0</b>	<b>1.51</b>	100	
CV22-031	107.9	195.2	87.3	0.61	113	
<i>incl.</i>	109.0	142.5	<b>33.5</b>	<b>1.25</b>	185	
<i>incl.</i>	114.0	119.0	5.0	2.90	384	
CV22-032	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hole lost</i>
CV22-033	19.8	25.0	5.1	0.60	146	
	128.7	145.5	<b>16.8</b>	<b>1.03</b>	127	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
<i>incl.</i>	133.7	144.5	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.51</b>	166	
	149.3	194.7	45.4	0.20	77	
CV22-034	173.5	178.9	5.4	0.79	100	
	183.4	187.3	3.9	0.53	142	
	237.3	255.0	17.7	0.82	56	
	273.2	277.3	4.0	1.03	91	
	323.1	326.7	3.6	0.30	53	
CV22-035	0.8	3.3	2.5 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.62	155	
	123.9	223.8	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.22</b>	117	
<i>incl.</i>	185.5	212.5	<b>27.0</b>	<b>2.53</b>	130	
<i>or</i>	202.5	212.5	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.29</b>	177	
CV22-036	176.5	183.8	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.00</b>	167	
	193.1	211.3	18.2	0.17	105	
	232.7	238.1	5.4	1.35	63	
	249.3	252.3	3.0	0.27	70	
	260.6	287.6	<b>27.0</b>	<b>1.38</b>	99	
	320.8	324.0	3.1	0.06	145	
CV22-037	35.6	46.1	10.6	0.63	177	
<i>incl.</i>	40.0	44.2	4.2	1.21	232	
	145.2	197.2	52.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.41	129	
<i>incl.</i>	149.8	155.0	5.2	1.49	169	
CV22-038	214.0	273.3	<b>59.3</b>	<b>1.42</b>	106	
<i>incl.</i>	234.8	242.0	7.2	2.06	141	
CV22-039	30.4	39.2	8.8	0.97	134	
	138.0	178.5	40.5	0.56	158	
<i>incl.</i>	141.0	151.8	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.55</b>	244	
	186.8	191.3	4.4	0.06	258	
CV22-040	214.0	275.9	<b>61.9</b>	<b>1.42</b>	99	
<i>incl.</i>	215.0	245.0	<b>30.0</b>	<b>2.00</b>	117	
	303.6	371.6	68.0	0.87	110	
<i>incl.</i>	311.0	363.0	<b>52.0</b>	<b>1.01</b>	113	
	377.3	383.9	6.6	0.03	143	
CV22-041	52.9	63.2	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.42</b>	123	
	163.9	201.6	37.7	0.22	257	
CV22-042	54.8	59.8	5.1	0.67	340	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
	131.8	291.5	<b>159.7</b>	<b>1.65</b>	193	
<i>incl.</i>	238.5	275.5	<b>37.0</b>	<b>3.04</b>	209	
<i>or</i>	249.5	258.5	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.12</b>	162	
CV22-043	201.5	206.3	4.8	0.40	216	
	258.6	262.2	3.7	1.57	62	
	319.4	342.2	<b>22.7</b>	<b>1.68</b>	91	
<i>incl.</i>	327.5	334.5	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.13</b>	75	
	422.9	425.1	2.2	0.01	53	
CV22-044	136.0	142.7	6.7	1.89	91	
	244.4	330.7	<b>86.2</b>	<b>2.13</b>	163	
<i>incl.</i>	308.5	326.5	<b>18.0</b>	<b>3.07</b>	265	
CV22-045	215.6	242.2	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1.26</b>	150	
	266.7	268.8	2.1	0.04	215	
	311.9	336.3	24.4	0.24	117	
CV22-046	213.9	218.7	4.8	0.58	121	
	408.7	415.1	6.4	0.23	117	
	439.8	449.4	9.6	0.05	95	
CV22-047	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					
CV22-048	181.3	228.7	<b>47.4</b>	<b>1.42</b>	88	
<i>incl.</i>	188.0	209.0	<b>21.0</b>	<b>1.96</b>	105	
	312.9	320.5	7.6	1.61	135	
	390.1	425.8	35.7	0.67	88	
<i>incl.</i>	414.0	425.8	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.10</b>	83	
	428.8	434.4	5.6	0.77	83	
CV22-049	141.3	237.3	<b>96.0</b>	<b>0.92</b>	111	
<i>incl.</i>	178.2	224.5	<b>46.3</b>	<b>1.41</b>	157	
<i>or</i>	212.0	224.5	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.62</b>	303	
CV22-050	178.2	207.6	<b>29.3</b>	<b>1.79</b>	190	
<i>incl.</i>	179.0	201.5	<b>22.5</b>	<b>2.29</b>	159	
CV22-051	<i>No appreciable mineralization</i>					
CV22-052	124.7	229.3	<b>104.5</b>	<b>0.97</b>	128	
<i>incl.</i>	158.7	210.7	<b>51.9</b>	<b>1.52</b>	104	
<i>or</i>	181.7	202.5	<b>20.8</b>	<b>2.45</b>	146	
CV22-053	88.4	189.8	101.4	0.57	121	
<i>incl.</i>	107.3	138.0	<b>30.7</b>	<b>1.05</b>	136	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
CV22-054	32.0	35.8	3.8	0.79	311	
	40.6	66.0	<b>25.4</b>	<b>1.31</b>	167	
	73.8	81.0	7.2	1.12	243	
CV22-055	167.4	202.9	<b>35.5</b>	<b>1.58</b>	312	
<i>incl.</i>	172.5	183.5	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.20</b>	342	
<i>incl.</i>	189.5	200.9	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2.10</b>	146	
CV22-056	96.8	186.3	89.5	0.50	160	
<i>incl.</i>	102.8	112.3	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.14</b>	198	
<i>incl.</i>	129.1	138.0	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.61</b>	233	
CV22-057	23.0	30.6	7.5	0.70	164	
	41.1	56.4	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.09</b>	92	
	67.9	70.6	2.7	0.70	209	
	226.0	232.1	6.2	0.01	85	
CV22-058	104.9	119.9	15.0	0.25	159	
	124.4	130.2	5.8	0.95	101	
CV22-059	57.3	176.4	<b>119.1</b>	<b>0.89</b>	97	
<i>incl.</i>	66.0	85.0	<b>19.0</b>	<b>2.05</b>	120	
	304.9	319.9	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.72</b>	148	
CV22-060	29.6	53.8	<b>24.3</b>	<b>1.14</b>	164	
	94.9	97.5	2.6	0.70	126	
	116.7	119.2	2.5	0.32	171	
CV22-061	86.8	97.4	10.6	0.63	114	
CV22-062	25.3	85.3	<b>60.0</b>	<b>1.52</b>	195	
<i>incl.</i>	26.0	44.0	<b>18.0</b>	<b>2.16</b>	316	
	146.5	152.3	5.8	0.65	149	
CV22-063	69.9	109.8	<b>39.9</b>	<b>1.30</b>	141	
<i>incl.</i>	77.0	95.0	<b>18.0</b>	<b>2.28</b>	121	
	174.3	189.6	15.3	0.25	88	
CV22-064	77.4	119.5	<b>42.2</b>	<b>1.52</b>	300	
<i>incl.</i>	80.3	102.5	<b>22.2</b>	<b>2.27</b>	209	
	141.5	143.6	2.1	0.16	62	
	160.5	178.3	<b>17.8</b>	<b>2.53</b>	167	
	183.4	212.5	<b>29.1</b>	<b>1.21</b>	125	
	215.2	219.4	4.3	0.40	237	
	220.2	231.1	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.18</b>	177	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
	240.5	246.7	6.2	0.05	130	
	248.8	252.9	4.1	0.07	11	
	313.8	321.8	8.0	0.54	77	
CV22-065	7.2	42.0	34.8	0.68	197	
<i>incl.</i>	16.0	30.0	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1.21</b>	161	
	54.7	74.6	<b>19.9</b>	<b>1.04</b>	117	
	168.6	171.5	2.9	0.30	151	
CV22-066	54.1	62.9	8.7	1.24	185	
	162.1	275.5	<b>113.4</b>	<b>1.61</b>	139	
<i>incl.</i>	188.0	226.0	<b>38.0</b>	<b>2.17</b>	164	
<i>or</i>	224.0	226.0	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.41</b>	26	
<i>incl.</i>	244.0	272.6	<b>28.6</b>	<b>2.31</b>	164	
CV22-067	3.5	44.6	41.1	0.87	81	
<i>incl.</i>	5.5	18.5	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.94</b>	78	
CV22-068	2.5	25.2	<b>22.7<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1.45</b>	133	
	188.5	191.7	3.2	0.01	70	
CV22-069	56.3	61.6	5.3	0.74	327	
	71.0	86.6	15.7	0.09	123	
	205.8	251.0	<b>45.3</b>	<b>1.72</b>	157	
<i>incl.</i>	217.0	248.0	<b>31.0</b>	<b>2.11</b>	179	
	315.7	318.9	3.2	0.01	61	
CV22-070	83.2	88.3	5.1	0.84	224	
	163.0	194.2	<b>31.2</b>	<b>1.95</b>	147	
<i>incl.</i>	181.3	190.3	9.0	2.78	106	
	199.4	201.6	2.1	0.78	204	
CV22-071	8.0	21.8	<b>13.8<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>1.12</b>	241	
	96.9	101.4	4.5	0.07	284	
	183.4	189.8	6.4	0.23	84	
CV22-072	71.7	74.5	2.8	0.67	164	
	144.5	169.2	<b>24.6</b>	<b>1.03</b>	95	
	194.2	204.2	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.99</b>	192	
	344.6	354.6	10.0	0.01	72	
CV22-073	445.4	451.0	5.6	0.02	123	
CV22-074	82.9	85.0	2.1	0.63	271	
	170.4	187.3	<b>16.9</b>	<b>2.00</b>	117	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
	198.9	208.1	9.2	0.04	87	
	255.4	259.5	4.1	0.01	124	
	288.2	290.7	2.4	0.01	84	
CV22-075	96.5	137.7	<b>41.3</b>	<b>1.01</b>	104	
incl.	99.0	111.0	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.59</b>	122	
	141.9	150.9	9.0	1.08	203	
	205.9	211.2	5.3	0.39	115	
	293.3	304.7	11.4	0.18	72	
	331.8	334.8	3.0	0.02	59	
CV22-076	14.6	18.1	3.5	0.03	109	
CV22-078	46.6	49.6	3.0	0.06	80	
CV22-079	37.6	42.6	5.0	0.04	121	
	111.9	118.3	6.4	1.28	100	
	146.5	160.8	14.3	0.41	288	
	219.7	244.4	24.7	0.37	85	
incl.	234.4	240.5	6.1	1.23	42	
CV22-080	80.6	130.1	<b>49.5</b>	<b>1.33</b>	149	
	204.3	208.6	4.3	0.30	90	
	279.5	291.0	11.5	0.10	80	
	316.2	320.1	3.9	0.01	34	
CV22-083	42.7	49.0	6.3	0.98	235	
	176.4	333.4	<b>156.9</b>	<b>2.12</b>	181	
incl.	258.0	283.0	<b>25.0</b>	<b>5.04</b>	270	
or	264.0	269.0	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.36</b>	216	
CV22-086	71.4	76.8	5.4 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.83	112	
	83.4	86.2	2.8	1.00	152	
CV22-087	No appreciable mineralization					
CV22-089	88.2	92.4	4.3	0.93	93	
CV22-090	77.7	80.4	2.6	0.71	103	
	157.4	160.5	3.1	0.01	68	
	184.1	190.6	6.5	0.04	534	
	242.7	261.3	18.7	0.58	188	
CV22-093	82.4	88.0	5.6	0.86	104	
	99.2	109.0	9.8	0.16	136	
	219.1	271.2	<b>52.2</b>	<b>3.34</b>	229	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
<i>incl.</i>	248.5	263.5	<b>15.0</b>	<b>5.10</b>	314	
<i>or</i>	259.5	261.5	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.17</b>	495	
	332.0	334.6	2.6	0.02	110	
	336.0	338.3	2.3	0.01	186	
	350.1	352.4	2.3	0.52	103	
	386.8	390.2	3.4	0.19	145	
CV22-094	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					
CV22-097	114.3	123.7	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.20</b>	257	
	280.7	285.0	4.3	0.04	264	
CV22-098	352.3	354.3	2.0	0.02	328	
CV22-100	139.3	148.5	9.1	1.86	125	
	250.8	382.0	<b>131.2</b>	<b>1.96</b>	422	
<i>incl.</i>	289.5	346.5	<b>57.0</b>	<b>2.97</b>	185	
CV22-102	19.1	27.3	8.2	0.56	688	
	211.8	222.3	10.4	0.13	87	
CV23-105	96.7	100.7	4.0	0.28	141	
	104.0	114.7	10.7	0.88	192	
	222.7	306.4	<b>83.7</b>	<b>3.13</b>	235	
<i>incl.</i>	246.9	252.1	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.17</b>	288	
<i>incl.</i>	276.0	299.8	<b>23.8</b>	<b>4.99</b>	263	
<i>or</i>	280.0	299.8	<b>19.8</b>	<b>5.28</b>	283	
	310.2	321.7	11.5	0.41	125	
	338.0	357.2	<b>19.2</b>	<b>1.09</b>	221	
	366.4	386.7	<b>20.3</b>	<b>1.28</b>	170	
CV23-106	155.2	161.0	5.8	0.72	82	
	274.1	406.3	<b>132.2<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1.22</b>	156	
<i>incl.</i>	274.1	285.3	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.99</b>	70	
<i>incl.</i>	300.9	306.9	6.0	2.92	374	
CV23-107	195.0	198.4	3.4	0.73	101	
	293.2	358.6	<b>65.4</b>	<b>1.30</b>	305	
<i>incl.</i>	306.5	343.6	<b>37.1</b>	<b>2.09</b>	271	
<i>or</i>	310.0	313.0	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.43</b>	441	
	378.0	380.5	2.6	0.11	129	
CV23-108	294.7	348.6	<b>54.0</b>	<b>1.55</b>	235	
<i>incl.</i>	306.9	333.5	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.44</b>	274	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
<i>or</i>	317.5	322.5	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.30</b>	260	
CV23-109	91.9	94.5	2.6	0.02	252	
	164.5	224.6	60.1	0.23	258	
<i>Incl.</i>	216.5	223.0	6.5	0.90	407	
CV23-110	125.4	130.9	5.5	0.80	123	
	184.4	269.4	<b>85.0</b>	<b>1.04</b>	231	
<i>Incl.</i>	185.4	224.8	<b>39.4</b>	<b>1.51</b>	177	
	390.1	392.4	2.4	0.72	101	
CV23-111	156.1	159.1	3.1	1.33	132	
	227.7	235.7	8.0	0.47	224	
	253.4	262.0	8.6	0.55	85	
CV23-112	125.9	131.2	5.2	0.73	66	
	205.7	239.4	33.7	0.25	243	
CV23-113	195.5	198.7	3.2	0.02	59	
	235.8	252.6	16.9	0.10	393	
	255.3	269.2	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1.01</b>	197	
CV23-114	144.9	157.6	12.7	0.85	126	
	251.4	307.6	<b>56.3</b>	<b>2.34</b>	162	
<i>Incl.</i>	269.2	301.7	<b>32.6</b>	<b>3.14</b>	195	
<i>or</i>	288.7	299.8	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.06</b>	287	
	324.9	330.9	6.0	0.12	75	
CV23-115	198.0	214.8	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1.34</b>	139	
	230.6	253.1	<b>22.6</b>	<b>2.13</b>	204	
<i>Incl.</i>	231.5	238.0	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.44</b>	77	
<i>Incl.</i>	249.7	251.0	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.53</b>	79	
	288.7	293.9	5.3	0.69	623	
	301.3	325.1	23.8	0.90	328	
CV23-116	306.8	378.8	71.9	0.78	311	
<i>Incl.</i>	307.8	331.6	<b>23.8</b>	<b>1.61</b>	321	
CV23-117	188.9	200.3	<b>11.4</b>	<b>1.79</b>	222	
	281.4	283.4	2.1	0.03	132	
CV23-118	241.1	272.0	<b>30.8</b>	0.45	<b>981</b>	
	266.1	272.0	5.9	1.55	295	
CV23-119	136.8	139.7	2.9	1.39	148	
	225.6	231.8	6.1	1.09	71	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
CV23-120	239.9	242.2	2.3	0.08	364	
	245.2	320.4	75.2	0.38	305	
CV23-121	104.3	112.4	8.2	0.56	115	
	175.7	179.0	3.3	0.02	171	
	191.5	225.3	<b>33.9</b>	<b>1.98</b>	290	
	238.0	240.3	2.3	1.03	164	
	245.2	277.6	<b>32.4</b>	<b>2.42</b>	107	
CV23-122	199.8	203.2	3.4	0.03	142	
	251.2	260.9	9.7	2.00	67	
CV23-123	104.0	107.2	3.2	1.34	159	
	190.9	201.3	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.09</b>	110	
CV23-124	177.5	184.0	6.5	1.20	92	
	255.8	302.2	<b>46.4</b>	<b>1.19</b>	179	
<i>Incl.</i>	259.8	276.0	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.04</b>	138	
	304.6	309.5	4.9	0.39	214	
	467.1	469.7	2.5	0.05	60	
	523.8	528.5	4.7	0.79	59	
	577.1	588.3	11.2	0.67	101	
CV23-125	450.6	480.4	29.8	0.14	181	
CV23-126	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hole lost</i>
CV23-127	125.7	128.5	2.8	0.48	177	
	239.5	283.0	<b>43.5</b>	<b>1.80</b>	238	
<i>Incl.</i>	255.4	264.7	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.61</b>	190	
	372.9	396.9	<b>24.0<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>2.04</b>	97	
<i>Incl.</i>	383.1	388.6	5.5	3.16	130	
CV23-128	101.5	131.4	29.9	0.51	126	
<i>Incl.</i>	125.0	130.0	5.0	1.11	184	
CV23-129	102.0	199.2	97.2	0.29	100	
<i>Incl.</i>	161.1	173.6	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.13</b>	146	
CV23-130	145.5	246.7	<b>101.2</b>	<b>1.08</b>	152	
<i>Incl.</i>	184.7	194.8	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.42</b>	115	
<i>Incl.</i>	229.3	233.3	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.13</b>	304	
CV23-131	78.4	81.7	3.3	0.76	112	
	157.4	165.8	8.4	1.48	135	
	179.3	194.2	14.9	0.79	125	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
CV23-132	145.7	154.9	9.2	0.15	247	
	164.0	294.3	<b>130.3</b>	<b>1.56</b>	185	
<i>Incl.</i>	175.6	228.4	<b>52.7</b>	<b>2.45</b>	168	
<i>Incl.</i>	247.8	252.8	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.82</b>	451	
CV23-133	542.7	546.6	3.9	0.90	65	
	550.4	554.4	3.9	0.42	153	
CV23-134	6.1	8.8	2.7	0.01	67	
	123.3	224.6	<b>101.3</b>	<b>1.44</b>	104	
<i>Incl.</i>	192.3	220.4	<b>28.1</b>	<b>3.00</b>	148	
<i>or</i>	213.2	218.3	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.69</b>	320	
CV23-135	46.0	55.0	9.0	0.15	66	
CV23-136	325.6	351.2	25.6	0.82	90	
<i>Incl.</i>	331.0	335.5	4.5	3.27	108	
CV23-137	46.2	76.1	29.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.39	183	
<i>Incl.</i>	47.0	50.9	3.9	1.67	287	
CV23-138	4.0	7.1	3.2	0.01	67	
	126.0	248.5	<b>122.6<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1.89</b>	175	
<i>Incl.</i>	157.1	239.1	<b>82.0</b>	<b>2.58</b>	207	
<i>or</i>	194.7	202.8	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.01</b>	274	
<i>or</i>	228.8	239.1	<b>10.2</b>	<b>4.08</b>	344	
	265.3	273.0	7.7	0.45	137	
CV23-139	390.1	429.6	39.5	0.42	182	
<i>Incl.</i>	401.4	405.7	4.3	1.07	269	
	463.8	466.4	2.5	1.07	79	
	474.3	476.3	2.0	0.08	50	
CV23-140	334.8	339.6	4.8	0.17	41	
	344.6	378.1	33.5	0.28	312	
	389.1	400.2	11.1	0.40	171	
	402.6	406.6	4.0	0.03	115	
CV23-141	125.6	133.0	7.4	1.33	167	
	240.3	341.5	<b>101.2</b>	<b>1.59</b>	246	
<i>Incl.</i>	249.3	277.7	<b>28.5</b>	<b>4.14</b>	246	
<i>or</i>	260.4	269.2	<b>8.8</b>	<b>5.20</b>	303	
	362.0	378.2	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1.37</b>	140	
CV23-142	169.7	193.1	23.4	0.67	152	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
<i>Incl.</i>	170.7	178.3	7.6	0.99	122	
	289.6	294.4	4.8	1.50	99	
CV23-143	392.7	397.7	5.0	0.07	108	
CV23-144	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hydrogeology hole</i>
CV23-145	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hydrogeology hole</i>
CV23-146	297.5	301.0	3.5	0.42	181	
	306.0	312.1	6.1	0.43	108	
CV23-147	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hydrogeology hole</i>
CV23-148	137.3	232.6	<b>95.3</b>	<b>1.62</b>	147	
<i>incl.</i>	182.0	229.6	<b>47.6</b>	<b>2.09</b>	143	
<i>or</i>	184.0	188.1	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.44</b>	101	
CV23-150	35.8	38.7	2.9	0.18	180	<i>Hydrogeology hole</i>
CV23-151	336.8	355.0	18.2	0.36	101	
	360.7	364.7	4.0	0.20	129	
CV23-152	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					
CV23-153	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hydrogeology hole</i>
CV23-154	430.2	481.4	51.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.59	113	
<i>incl.</i>	434.0	444.0	10.1	0.87	153	
<i>incl.</i>	472.2	481.4	9.3	0.91	84	
CV23-155	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hydrogeology hole</i>
CV23-156	449.4	476.9	27.5	0.40	122	
<i>incl.</i>	470.5	473.7	3.2	2.22	99	
CV23-157	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hydrogeology hole</i>
CV23-159	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hydrogeology hole</i>
CV23-160	<i>No pegmatite intersected, hole lost at shallow depth</i>					
CV23-160A	61.9	189.5	<b>127.7</b>	<b>1.78</b>	158	
<i>incl.</i>	79.6	129.7	<b>50.1</b>	<b>2.43</b>	190	
	197.1	200.2	3.1	1.39	185	
	251.6	253.8	2.2	0.56	68	
	326.8	330.8	4.0	0.04	165	
CV23-161	37.3	42.4	5.1	1.67	956	
	44.3	46.8	2.6	0.07	887	
	86.5	96.1	9.6	1.39	158	
	115.8	149.2	<b>33.4</b>	<b>0.87</b>	97	
	153.6	166.4	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.25</b>	112	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
	207.4	215.6	8.2	0.13	93	
	247.3	250.5	3.3	0.44	111	
CV23-162	358.3	365.0	6.7	0.79	81	
CV23-164	No pegmatite intersected					Hydrogeology hole
CV23-165	414.5	450.5	<b>36.0</b>	<b>1.36</b>	224	
Incl.	417.6	434.6	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.31</b>	194	
or	417.6	419.8	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.02</b>	169	
CV23-166	Not sampled as hole re-collared as CV23-166A					Hydrogeology hole
CV23-166A	19.1	25.2	6.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.65	438	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-167	No pegmatite intersected					Hydrogeology hole
CV23-168	No pegmatite intersected, hole lost at shallow depth					
CV23-168A	182.0	239.7	<b>57.7</b>	<b>1.46</b>	184	
Incl.	200.7	214.0	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.65</b>	220	
CV23-169	169.7	173.1	3.4	0.01	135	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-170	310.8	319.6	8.8	0.15	75	
CV23-171	125.6	129.9	4.3	1.57	74	
CV23-172	85.7	89.2	3.4	0.05	169	
	106.3	174.0	67.7 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.37	146	
Incl.	153.3	166.5	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.14</b>	97	
	185.4	188.0	2.5	2.40	103	
	312.7	319.1	6.4	1.01	540	
	327.2	342.8	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.94</b>	290	
CV23-173	378.5	415.9	37.4	0.34	186	
Incl.	394.7	398.0	3.4	1.06	211	
CV23-174	149.4	158.2	8.7	2.06	145	Hydrogeology hole
	213.5	217.5	4.1	1.30	214	
	221.5	265.8	<b>44.2</b>	<b>0.99</b>	84	
incl.	221.5	236.9	<b>15.3</b>	<b>2.58</b>	128	
	370.6	373.8	3.2	0.20	117	
CV23-175	62.2	66.1	3.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	1.05	210	
	69.4	74.2	4.8	1.30	264	
CV23-176	90.2	128.6	<b>38.4</b>	<b>1.19</b>	148	
Incl.	115.9	124.2	8.3	2.07	141	
	164.0	171.7	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.01</b>	143	
	178.1	186.9	8.8	1.29	175	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
	197.6	210.0	12.4	0.71	193	
	341.9	344.1	2.1	0.00	0	
CV23-177	79.3	91.7	<b>12.4</b>	<b>1.30</b>	177	
	175.0	290.3	<b>115.3</b>	<b>1.81</b>	162	
<i>Incl.</i>	198.4	288.0	<b>89.6</b>	<b>2.20</b>	184	
CV23-178	132.6	136.3	3.6	1.86	154	
CV23-179	291.7	295.1	3.4	0.02	33	
CV23-180	92.0	98.8	6.8	1.27	190	
	102.2	105.8	3.5	1.04	204	
CV23-181	60.3	68.2	7.9	0.97	81	
	195.5	303.5	<b>108.0</b>	<b>2.44</b>	277	
<i>Incl.</i>	255.8	293.3	<b>37.5</b>	<b>3.58</b>	337	
<i>or</i>	259.5	275.5	<b>16.0</b>	<b>4.08</b>	206	
	312.1	321.5	9.3	0.22	286	
CV23-182	97.0	189.6	92.6	0.48	123	
<i>Incl.</i>	171.9	186.7	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.06</b>	124	
	216.7	227.0	10.3	0.55	160	
CV23-183	320.0	364.6	44.7	0.71	336	
<i>Incl.</i>	325.5	333.5	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.64</b>	667	
CV23-184	126.9	228.3	101.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.86	127	
<i>Incl.</i>	149.4	228.3	<b>78.9<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1.00</b>	134	
<i>or</i>	183.6	218.3	<b>34.8</b>	<b>1.40</b>	126	
	341.8	349.7	7.9	0.17	679	
CV23-185	96.8	106.8	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.32</b>	101	
	338.0	340.7	2.7	0.15	109	
CV23-186	<i>No pegmatite intersected</i>					<i>Hydrogeology hole</i>
CV23-187	5.0	12.0	6.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.73	249	
	96.4	110.5	<b>14.1</b>	<b>1.19</b>	70	
	120.2	125.3	5.1	1.37	147	
	171.2	181.0	9.8	0.45	82	
	213.0	218.3	5.4	0.01	101	
CV23-188	<i>No appreciable mineralization</i>					
CV23-189	47.4	50.9	3.6	1.22	255	
	121.9	174.8	52.9	0.72	203	
<i>Incl.</i>	158.0	166.6	8.6	1.81	224	



Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Comments
	216.3	239.8	23.5	0.08	131	
CV23-190	25.7	164.9	<b>139.2</b>	<b>1.26</b>	106	
Incl.	66.5	84.6	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.02</b>	113	
Incl.	125.0	161.1	<b>36.2</b>	<b>1.74</b>	112	

(1) All intervals are core length and presented for all pegmatite intervals >2 m; (2) Collared in pegmatite; (3) Includes minor intervals of non-pegmatite units (typically <3 m); (4) Hydrogeology holes completed to support a hydrogeological model for Project.

**Table 10-5: Attributes of drill holes completed at the CV Lithium Pegmatite Trend**

Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster	Comments
CF21-001	Land	229.1	340	-45	570312.0	5930632.4	382.9	NQ	CV5	
CF21-002	Land	274.2	340	-45	570417.4	5930652.0	382.9	NQ	CV5	
CF21-003	Land	106.1	160	-45	570284.8	5930718.2	377.5	NQ	CV5	
CF21-004	Land	148.3	340	-45	569797.9	5930446.4	379.7	NQ	CV5	
CF21-014	Land	114.0	203	-45	561765.0	5929469.1	432.6	NQ	CV12	
CV22-015	Ice	176.9	158	-45	570514.7	5930803.9	372.8	NQ	CV5	
CV22-016	Ice	252.1	158	-45	570476.4	5930897.7	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-017	Ice	344.7	158	-45	571422.5	5931224.6	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-018	Ice	149.9	158	-45	570604.1	5930841.2	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-019	Ice	230.9	158	-45	570573.7	5930929.8	373.0	NQ	CV5	
CV22-020	Ice	203.8	338	-45	571532.0	5931099.6	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-021	Ice	246.0	158	-45	571533.1	5931095.7	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-022	Ice	184.0	158	-45	570695.2	5930878.2	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-023	Ice	285.0	338	-45	571202.6	5930974.2	372.8	NQ	CV5	
CV22-024	Ice	156.0	158	-45	570791.5	5930912.6	372.7	NQ	CV5	
CV22-025	Ice	153.0	158	-45	570883.9	5930953.5	372.8	NQ	CV5	
CV22-026	Ice	156.0	-	-90	571203.1	5930973.7	372.8	NQ	CV5	
CV22-027	Ice	150.1	158	-45	570976.2	5930991.9	372.8	NQ	CV5	
CV22-028	Ice	291.0	158	-45	570940.9	5931083.5	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-029	Ice	165.0	158	-45	571068.2	5931036.9	372.6	NQ	CV5	
CV22-030	Ice	258.0	158	-45	570385.1	5930855.6	372.8	NQ	CV5	
CV22-031	Ice	231.0	158	-45	570849.7	5931043.2	372.7	NQ	CV5	
CV22-032	Land	120.6	158	-45	570138.4	5930800.9	380.6	NQ	CV5	Hole lost
CV22-033	Land	261.1	158	-45	571349.6	5931146.9	376.3	NQ	CV5	
CV22-034	Land	329.8	158	-55	570138.4	5930801.6	380.8	NQ	CV5	
CV22-035	Land	281.0	158	-45	571233.8	5931157.5	378.2	NQ	CV5	
CV22-036	Land	334.8	158	-45	570041.9	5930778.2	379.9	NQ	CV5	



Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Eastings	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster	Comments
CV22-037	Land	311.0	158	-45	571441.5	5931177.6	377.3	NQ	CV5	
CV22-038	Land	316.8	158	-45	569940.4	5930729.6	377.1	NQ	CV5	
CV22-039	Land	256.9	158	-45	571398.5	5931163.6	377.0	NQ	CV5	
CV22-040	Land	403.8	158	-45	569853.1	5930698.0	375.6	NQ	CV5	
CV22-041	Land	295.9	158	-45	571487.3	5931201.3	379.2	NQ	CV5	
CV22-042	Land	393.0	158	-65	571487.1	5931201.7	379.1	NQ	CV5	
CV22-043	Land	513.6	158	-59	569853.0	5930698.2	375.5	NQ	CV5	
CV22-044	Land	414.5	158	-45	571378.4	5931326.0	379.1	NQ	CV5	
CV22-045	Land	377.4	158	-45	569764.1	5930673.7	377.3	NQ	CV5	
CV22-046	Land	463.9	158	-50	570343.7	5930959.1	383.3	NQ	CV5	
CV22-047	Land	554.1	158	-59	571378.5	5931326.2	378.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-048	Land	449.2	158	-45	570257.0	5930903.3	381.1	NQ	CV5	
CV22-049	Land	304.8	158	-45	571132.3	5931145.9	376.5	NQ	CV5	
CV22-050	Land	339.0	158	-60	571132.6	5931146.4	376.4	NQ	CV5	
CV22-051	Land	520.8	158	-58	570158.5	5930876.4	382.2	NQ	CV5	
CV22-052	Land	284.8	158	-45	571042.1	5931111.4	375.5	NQ	CV5	
CV22-053	Water	218.5	158	-45	570756.9	5930998.2	373.1	NQ	CV5	
CV22-054	Land	126.4	158	-58	570014.4	5930567.1	378.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-055	Land	320.0	158	-60	571042.1	5931111.7	375.5	NQ	CV5	
CV22-056	Water	241.9	158	-45	570678.6	5930970.9	373.3	NQ	CV5	
CV22-057	Land	443.1	158	-45	570014.4	5930566.9	379.0	NQ	CV5	
CV22-058	Land	299.0	158	-45	571169.8	5931057.3	376.4	NQ	CV5	
CV22-059	Water	352.9	158	-45	570300.2	5930796.4	373.2	NQ	CV5	
CV22-060	Land	147.1	158	-45	570148.9	5930635.1	383.4	NQ	CV5	
CV22-061	Land	340.9	158	-45	571279.4	5931068.3	378.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-062	Land	220.8	158	-45	570233.0	5930693.9	375.8	NQ	CV5	
CV22-063	Land	325.4	158	-45	571580.8	5931234.3	376.5	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	
CV22-066	Land	437.0	158	-48	571560.0	5931300.0	377.0	NQ	CV5	
CV22-067	Land	281.1	158	-45	570426.4	5930755.6	380.0	NQ	CV5	
CV22-068	Land	233.0	158	-45	569930.0	5930522.4	378.2	NQ	CV5	
CV22-069	Land	494.1	158	-65	571560.6	5931295.6	377.0	NQ	CV5	
CV22-070	Water	297.4	158	-45	570118.7	5930731.4	373.2	NQ	CV5	
CV22-071	Land	377.0	158	-45	569827.9	5930505.3	377.5	NQ	CV5	
CV22-072	Water	404.0	158	-45	570080.9	5930689.0	373.2	NQ	CV5	
CV22-073	Land	541.9	158	-52	571274.6	5931307.1	381.4	NQ	CV5	



Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster	Comments
CV22-074	Land	398.0	158	-45	569719.7	5930500.1	385.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-075	Water	372.4	158	-45	569987.6	5930639.4	373.7	NQ	CV5	
CV22-076	Land	161.0	158	-45	571349.0	5930872.5	377.7	NQ	CV5	
CV22-077	Land	209.0	200	-45	564974.5	5927821.5	390.9	NQ	CV13	
CV22-078	Land	163.8	158	-65	571348.8	5930872.4	377.4	NQ	CV5	
CV22-079	Land	425.0	158	-45	571661.1	5931296.1	379.5	NQ	CV5	
CV22-080	Water	359.0	158	-45	569929.5	5930618.7	374.3	NQ	CV5	
CV22-081	Land	50.0	200	-80	564974.4	5927822.2	390.9	NQ	CV13	
CV22-082	Land	186.7	200	-45	565010.2	5927856.7	398.5	NQ	CV13	
CV22-083	Land	440.0	158	-65	571660.9	5931296.4	379.5	NQ	CV5	
CV22-084	Land	247.8	200	-80	565010.3	5927857.6	398.5	NQ	CV13	
CV22-085	Land	201.1	200	-45	565050.0	5927857.9	399.2	NQ	CV13	
CV22-086	Water	200.0	158	-45	571400.8	5931070.6	373.6	NQ	CV5	
CV22-087	Land	461.0	158	-45	571192.0	5931275.1	380.1	NQ	CV5	
CV22-088	Land	185.0	140	-45	565052.8	5927858.4	399.0	NQ	CV13	
CV22-089	Water	251.0	158	-45	571636.1	5931142.4	373.1	NQ	CV5	
CV22-090	Land	416.0	158	-45	571743.8	5931362.1	378.3	NQ	CV5	
CV22-091	Land	200.0	135	-45	565249.5	5928035.3	429.6	NQ	CV13	
CV22-092	Land	260.0	145	-45	565267.4	5928079.4	434.6	NQ	CV13	
CV22-093	Land	408.2	158	-65	571743.5	5931362.3	378.3	NQ	CV5	
CV22-094	Land	320.0	158	-45	571087.1	5931259.2	382.9	NQ	CV5	
CV22-095	Land	58.9	145	-65	565266.9	5928080.0	434.7	NQ	CV13	
CV22-096	Land	218.0	140	-45	565731.7	5928451.9	386.0	NQ	CV13	
CV22-097	Land	506.1	158	-72	571644.7	5931342.7	378.5	NQ	CV5	
CV22-098	Land	374.0	158	-45	570791.5	5931143.5	380.7	NQ	CV5	
CV22-099	Land	248.1	140	-45	565795.5	5928473.1	382.7	NQ	CV13	
CV22-100	Land	458.0	158	-45	571472.6	5931356.6	376.6	NQ	CV5	
CV22-101	Land	245.1	140	-65	565795.1	5928473.5	382.7	NQ	CV13	
CV22-102	Land	393.2	158	-45	570626.6	5931060.4	378.5	NQ	CV5	
CV22-103	Land	269.0	200	-45	564406.1	5927962.1	403.8	NQ	CV13	
CV22-104	Land	68.0	200	-65	564406.1	5927962.5	403.7	NQ	CV13	
CV23-105	Land	452.0	158	-65	571832.1	5931386.7	376.5	NQ	CV5	
CV23-106	Land	491.0	158	-65	571929.4	5931439.1	378.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-107	Land	428.2	158	-65	572029.5	5931469.1	377.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-108	Land	461.0	158	-65	572118.4	5931506.1	374.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-109	Land	392.1	158	-45	571832.3	5931386.2	376.5	NQ	CV5	
CV23-110	Land	431.0	158	-45	571866.1	5931434.5	375.7	NQ	CV5	



Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster	Comments
CV23-111	Land	356.0	158	-45	572021.3	5931473.5	376.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-112	Land	377.1	158	-45	571925.1	5931436.2	379.4	NQ	CV5	
CV23-113	Land	389.0	158	-45	572118.5	5931505.7	374.2	NQ	CV5	
CV23-114	Land	500.1	158	-55	571865.9	5931434.7	375.7	NQ	CV5	
CV23-115	Land	431.1	158	-45	572057.1	5931528.6	371.6	NQ	CV5	
CV23-116	Land	476.0	158	-65	572208.5	5931538.3	373.3	NQ	CV5	
CV23-117	Land	566.1	158	-75	571865.9	5931434.7	375.7	NQ	CV5	
CV23-118	Land	437.1	158	-45	572208.5	5931538.3	373.3	NQ	CV5	
CV23-119	Land	389.0	158	-45	572099.4	5931442.2	373.8	NQ	CV5	
CV23-120	Land	443.0	158	-45	572150.2	5931552.7	376.5	NQ	CV5	
CV23-121	Land	454.7	158	-48	571779.2	5931409.1	376.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-122	Land	403.9	158	-45	572167.6	5931496.0	375.3	NQ	CV5	
CV23-123	Land	386.0	158	-45	571997.7	5931407.9	374.2	NQ	CV5	
CV23-124	Land	653.0	158	-45	571955.3	5931497.9	374.4	NQ	CV5	
CV23-125	Land	545.0	158	-65	572647.7	5931670.5	382.4	NQ	CV5	
CV23-126	Land	83.1	158	-47	571680.9	5931383.6	375.3	NQ	CV5	Hole lost
CV23-127	Land	548.0	158	-59	571680.9	5931383.8	375.3	NQ	CV5	
CV23-128	Land	362.0	158	-45	571212.0	5931077.7	376.5	NQ	CV5	
CV23-129	Land	380.0	158	-45	571100.3	5931096.5	375.6	NQ	CV5	
CV23-130	Land	377.0	158	-45	571171.8	5931167.6	374.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-131	Ice	454.9	158	-45	571907.3	5931366.9	373.2	NQ	CV5	
CV23-132	Land	374.0	158	-49	571068.0	5931148.3	374.7	NQ	CV5	
CV23-133	Land	604.8	220	-45	572646.6	5931668.7	382.6	NQ	CV5	
CV23-134	Land	331.0	158	-45	571281.9	5931163.8	379.2	NQ	CV5	
CV23-135	Land	360.6	158	-60	571171.6	5931167.9	374.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-136	Ice	403.9	158	-45	572240.8	5931603.3	373.1	NQ	CV5	
CV23-137	Land	389.0	158	-65	571067.9	5931148.6	374.7	NQ	CV5	
CV23-138	Land	359.1	158	-60	571281.9	5931163.8	379.2	NQ	CV5	
CV23-139	Ice	565.9	158	-65	572396.1	5931617.8	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-140	Ice	545.3	158	-65	572306.4	5931573.2	373.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-141	Land	400.9	158	-65	571781.4	5931403.7	377.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-142	Land	359.0	158	-73	571387.3	5931180.7	377.2	NQ	CV5	
CV23-143	Land	530.2	158	-45	572647.9	5931670.0	382.4	NQ	CV5	
CV23-144	Land	25.7	0	-90	570316.3	5930295.9	380.0	HQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-145	Land	53.0	0	-90	569657.7	5930878.2	372.7	HQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-146	Ice	416.0	158	-45	572306.6	5931572.9	373.2	NQ	CV5	
CV23-147	Land	185.0	0	-90	571121.4	5931096.9	376.0	NQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole



Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster	Comments
CV23-148	Land	332.0	158	-58	571387.4	5931180.3	377.3	NQ	CV5	
CV23-150	Land	302.1	0	-90	571426.9	5931160.9	376.7	NQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-151	Ice	486.0	158	-45	572396.1	5931617.8	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-152	Land	398.0	158	-47	570714.1	5931114.0	378.8	NQ	CV5	
CV23-153	Land	300.1	0	-90	571785.2	5931397.3	378.6	NQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-154	Ice	574.9	158	-65	572487.3	5931652.3	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-155	Land	24.9	0	-90	571686.6	5930748.6	379.8	HQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-156	Land	581.3	176	-67	572647.4	5931670.4	382.6	NQ	CV5	
CV23-157	Land	278.1	0	-90	570694.6	5931128.2	379.0	NQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-159	Land	50.0	0	-90	570520.0	5931135.3	375.6	HQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-160	Land	14.0	158	-45	569567.5	5930470.9	380.4	NQ	CV5	Hole lost
CV23-160A	Land	443.0	158	-45	569567.5	5930470.9	380.4	NQ	CV5	
CV23-161	Land	360.0	158	-45	569627.6	5930449.9	384.8	NQ	CV5	
CV23-162	Ice	482.0	158	-45	572487.3	5931652.3	372.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-164	Land	200.0	0	-90	570020.1	5930773.5	378.1	NQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-165	Land	555.1	165	-60	572647.7	5931669.8	382.4	NQ	CV5	
CV23-166	Land	43.3	0	-90	569353.0	5930256.3	389.1	NQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-166A	Land	50.0	0	-90	569353.0	5930256.3	389.1	HQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-167	Land	25.5	0	-90	572024.6	5931654.1	374.9	HQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-168	Ice	18.2	158	-47	571515.8	5931250.9	373.0	NQ	CV5	Hole lost
CV23-168A	Ice	388.1	158	-47	571515.8	5931250.9	373.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-169	Land	302.0	0	-90	569733.9	5930466.5	379.2	NQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-170	Ice	431.6	158	-45	572461.9	5931596.5	373.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-171	Land	373.4	158	-63	569568.8	5930470.2	380.1	NQ	CV5	
CV23-172	Land	404.0	158	-45	569479.9	5930448.2	384.1	NQ	CV5	
CV23-173	Ice	516.7	158	-65	572461.9	5931596.5	373.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-174	Land	421.7	0	-90	569992.0	5930469.4	381.0	NQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-175	Ice	458.0	158	-57	571316.1	5931230.2	372.9	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	
CV23-178	Land	473.2	158	-62	569479.8	5930448.6	384.1	NQ	CV5	
CV23-179	Ice	437.0	158	-45	572368.8	5931547.6	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-180	Land	379.6	150	-60	569387.8	5930400.0	386.0	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	
CV23-183	Ice	477.1	158	-65	572368.7	5931548.1	372.8	NQ	CV5	
CV23-184	Land	417.4	158	-45	569198.6	5930332.0	392.7	NQ	CV5	



Hole ID	Substrate	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Core Size	Cluster	Comments
CV23-185	Ice	425.0	158	-60	571453.3	5931292.7	372.9	NQ	CV5	
CV23-186	Land	49.6	0	-90	572596.5	5931710.3	374.2	HQ	CV5	Hydrogeology hole
CV23-187	Land	287.0	158	-45	569698.8	5930420.6	381.0	NQ	CV5	
CV23-188	Land	362.0	158	-60	569294.9	5930361.9	389.3	NQ	CV5	
CV23-189	Land	287.0	158	-45	571702.0	5931318.4	380.1	NQ	CV5	
CV23-190	Land	221.1	338	-45	569596.9	5930277.1	382.2	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; Note: 'Hydrogeology holes' and 'infrastructure holes' completed to support a hydrogeological model and proposed infrastructure layout for Project, respectively.

## 10.2 Structure

To date, no oriented drill coring has been completed; however, downhole optical and acoustic televiewer surveys have been completed on multiple holes to assess overall structure of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite (Table 10-6). The surveying was completed by DGI Geoscience Inc. over two periods – March and September 2022. This data has guided the geological model supporting this maiden mineral resource estimate presented herein.

**Table 10-6: Drill holes with optical and acoustic televiewer surveys completed**

Hole ID	ATV	OTV	Natural Gamma	Comments	Period
	Depth (m)				
CF21-001	37	37	37	Hole blocked near surface	March 2022 Surveys
CF21-002	76	75	75	Hole blocked at depth	
CF21-003	100	100	100		
CV22-019	70	68	68	Hole blocked at depth	
CV22-021	235	235	235		
CV22-022	40	40	40	Hole blocked near surface	
CV22-024	---	140	140		September 2022 Surveys
CV22-040	---	384	384		
CV22-042	300	299	299	Hole blocked at depth	
CV22-043	500	510	510		
CV22-047	550	550	550		
CV22-048	445	440	440		
CV22-052	---	144	144	Hole blocked at depth	
CV22-055	---	318	318		



Hole ID	ATV	OTV	Natural Gamma	Comments	Period
	Depth (m)				
CV22-058	295	295	295		
CV22-063	---	306	306		
CV22-065	170	170	170		
CV22-066	435	431	431		
CV22-069	---	321	321	Hole blocked at depth	
CV22-071	10	---	---	Hole blocked near surface	
CV22-074	88	85	85	Hole blocked near surface	

(1.) OTV = Optical Televiwer, ATV = Acoustic Televiwer

### 10.3 Collar Survey

Each drill hole collar (CF21-001 through CV23-190) was surveyed with an RTK tool (Topcon GR5 or Trimble Zephyr 3), except for holes CF21-008 and CV23-112 which were surveyed using a handheld GPS (Garmin GPSMAP 64s). All collar survey data has been validated by the project geologists on site, and by the database lead.

### 10.4 Downhole Deviation Survey

Downhole deviation surveys for each drill hole were completed with a Devico DeviGyro tool (2021 holes), or Reflex Gyro Sprint IQ tool (2022 and 2023 holes). Survey shots were continuous at approximate 3-5 m intervals. The use of the gyro tool system negated potential deflection issues arising from minor but common pyrrhotite within the host amphibolite. All downhole deviation survey data has been validated by the project geologists on site, and by the database lead.

### 10.5 Core Logging and Sampling Procedures

Procedures at the drill followed industry best practices with drill core placed in either 4 or 5 ft long flat, square-bottom wooden boxes (except for hole CV22-083 which used half-moon shaped wooden boxes), with the appropriate hole and box ID noted and block depth markers placed in the box. Core recovery typically exceeds 90%. Once full, the box was fibre-taped shut with wooden lids at the drill and box slung directly to Mirage Lodge for processing (2021) or north by helicopter to a laydown area on the Trans-Taiga Road (KM-270 or KM-277), where they were then transported by truck to Mirage Lodge for processing (2022 and 2023).

Upon receipt at the core shack at Mirage Lodge, the core box information was confirmed and all drill core was pieced together, oriented to maximum foliation. The core was then metre-marked,



geotechnically logged (TCR, RQD, ISRM, and Q-Method (since mid-winter 2023)), alteration logged, structure logged, geologically logged (rock type), and sample logged and marked on an individual sample basis. The logging of drill core was qualitative by nature, and included estimates of spodumene grain size, inclusions, and model mineral estimates. The drill core was then, prior to sampling, wet- and dry-photographed for a digital record of all core received in the core shack.

These logging practices meet current industry standard practices and are of appropriate detail to support a mineral resource estimation. 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. Further details are provided below.

### 10.5.1 2021 Drill Program

Core sample collection was guided by lithology, mineralogy, and textural changes, as determined during geological logging (i.e., by a geologist). As target mineralization/rock type would typically be visible to the naked eye – chalcopyrite for the Maven and pegmatite for the CV Trend – a protocol was set whereby the sampling could continue at least 10 m on either side of the visually identified mineralized zone with the geologist able to extend sampling at their discretion. Sample lengths targeted 1.0 m within a mineralized zone and was extended to 1.5 m outside of mineralized zones. If target mineralized sample zones were interfingered with interpreted unmineralized zones over short intervals, the entire section was sampled. All pegmatite encountered in drill hole was sampled, irrespective of perceived mineralization.

Samples that were marked were cut in half using a core saw with one half collected for analysis, and the other half remaining in the core box for reference. Where a duplicate sample was indicated, the half core remaining in the box was cut in half again, producing two quarter-core pieces with one collected for analysis and the other remaining in the core box for reference. In addition to quarter-core duplicates, the QA/QC program included systematic insertion of quartz blanks, and certified reference materials.

Samples collected for analysis were placed in a labelled heavy-duty plastic sample bag with the corresponding sample tag. The bags were closed with zip ties and catalogued before being packaged in labelled and sealed rice sacs, which were placed into a pallet-size heavy-duty sac, ready to be transported to the lab. The pallets of samples were loaded onto regularly scheduled truck shipments from Mirage Lodge by Kepa Transport and transported by ground to Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario. Samples were tracked during shipment along with chain of custody documentation. Upon arrival at the laboratory, the samples were cross-referenced with the shipping manifest to confirm all samples were accounted for and had not been tampered with.



All unsampled 2021 drill core remaining in the core boxes was either flown back to the Property for long-term storage (cross-stacked), in temporary storage at Mirage Lodge, or in long-term storage in Val-d'Or, Québec. All analytical reject and pulp material is currently in temporary storage in Hawkesbury, Ontario.

### 10.5.2 2022 & 2023 Drill Programs

For the 2022 and 2023 drill programs, current as to the date of this report, the protocols outlined for the 2021 drill program were continued with only minor adjustments and refinements. Additionally, all drilling in 2022 and 2023 focused solely on lithium pegmatite, with no base or precious metal targets drill tested.

Core sample collection was guided by lithology, mineralogy, and textural changes, as determined during geological logging (i.e., by a geologist). All pegmatite intervals were sampled in their entirety (half-core), regardless if spodumene mineralization was 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 “shoulder” the sampled pegmatite. The geologist may extend this shoulder distance at their discretion based on logging observations. If target mineralized sample zones were interfingered with interpreted unmineralized zones over short intervals, the entire section was sampled. All pegmatite encountered in drill hole was sampled, irrespective of perceived mineralization.

The targeted minimum individual sample length was typically 0.3 to 0.5 m and the maximum sample length was typically 2.0 m. Targeted individual pegmatite sample lengths are 1.0 m. Additionally, samples of the host, non-pegmatite rock unit(s) were collected at systematic intervals (one sample every ~20 m) throughout the hole, in addition to samples of interest as determined by the logging geologist.

All sample marked drill core was saw-cut using an Almonte automatic core saw, with one half-core collected for assay, and the other half-core remaining in the box for reference. Where a duplicate sample was indicated, the half core remaining in the box was cut in half again, producing two quarter-core pieces with one collected for analysis and the other remaining in the core box for reference. In addition to quarter-core duplicates, the QA/QC program included systematic insertion of quartz blanks, and certified reference materials.

A new addition to the protocol for the 2022 and 2023 drill programs was the systematic collection of specific gravity (SG) measurements using the water immersion method. SG measurements were collected for the entire half-core sample interval at a rate of approximately one sample every 4 to 6 m and over each rock type encountered.



Samples collected for analysis were placed in a labelled heavy-duty plastic sample bag with the corresponding sample tag. The bags were closed with zip ties and catalogued before being packaged in labelled and sealed rice sacs, which were placed into a pallet-size heavy-duty sac, ready to be transported to the lab.

For 2022 drill core, the pallets of samples were loaded onto regularly scheduled truck shipments from Mirage Lodge, by third-party service provider Kepa Transport, and transported by ground to SGS Canada Laboratories in Lakefield, Ontario (vast majority), Sudbury, Ontario (CV22-028, 029, 030), or Burnaby, British Columbia (CV22-031, 032, 033, and 034). Samples were tracked during shipment along with chain of custody documentation. Upon arrival at the laboratory, the samples were cross-referenced with the shipping manifest to confirm all samples were accounted for and had not been tampered with.

For 2023 drill core, the pallets of samples were shipped 'on-demand' by ground transport, by the drill contractor (Forge Fusion Drilling), directly to SGS Canada's laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario, (CV23-105, 106, and 107) and Val-d'Or, Québec, (CV23-108 through 190). Samples were tracked during shipment along with chain of custody documentation. Upon arrival at the laboratory, the samples were cross-referenced with the shipping manifest to confirm all samples were accounted for and had not been tampered with.

All unsampled 2022 and 2023 drill core remaining in the core boxes is either in temporary storage at Mirage Lodge, or in long-term storage in Val-d'Or, Québec. All analytical reject and pulp material is currently in temporary storage at SGS Canada's lab facilities in Lakefield, Ontario, and Burnaby, British Columbia, respectively.

## 10.6 Qualified Person's Opinion

It is of the QPs opinion that the drilling and logging procedures and protocols employed by the Company meet acceptable industry standards and are sufficient to support geological and mineral resource modelling.



## 11. Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

### 11.1 Sample Preparation

#### 11.1.1 2017 through 2022 Rock and Channel Sampling Programs

Channel sampling followed best industry practices with a 3 to 5 cm wide, saw-cut channel completed across the pegmatite 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.

The rock type and mineralogy of each channel sample was logged on site at the time of collection. Channel samples were not geotechnically logged by nature; however, channel recovery was effectively 100%.

All rock and channel samples collected for analysis were placed in a labelled heavy-duty plastic sample bag with the corresponding sample tag and closed with zip ties. Samples were flown back by helicopter to Mirage Lodge, catalogued, and packaged in labelled and sealed rice sacs for transport. All samples were then shipped by third-party ground transport – Keba Transport – to Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario, (2017, 2021) SGS Canada's laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario, (2018, 2022), or ALS Canada in Val-d'Or, Québec, (2019). The Company largely relied on internal laboratory QA/QC for its surface rock and channel samples; however, the occasional certified reference material and blank were submitted with sample batches.

Upon receipt at Activation Laboratories, each sample was sorted and catalogued. Standard drill core sample preparation was then completed which included crushing to 80% passing 10 mesh, followed by a 250 g riffle split and pulverizing to 95% passing 105 microns (package RX1).

Upon receipt at the SGS Canada laboratory, each sample was sorted and catalogued. Standard drill core sample preparation was then completed which included drying at 105 °C, crushing to 75% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverizing 85% passing 75 microns (package PRP89).

Upon receipt at the ALS Canada laboratory (2019), each sample was sorted and catalogued. Standard drill core sample preparation was then completed which included crushing to 70% passing <2 mm, followed by a 250 g riffle split and pulverizing to 85% passing 75 microns (package CRU-21, SPL-21, PUL-31).

The primary labs utilized during the surface exploration programs have the relevant accreditations (ISO 17025) and are independent of the issuer.



## 11.1.2 2021 Drill Program

Core samples collected from 2021 drill holes were shipped to Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario, for preparation and analysis. Upon receipt at the lab, each sample is sorted and catalogued. Standard drill core sample preparation was then completed which included crushing to 80% passing 10 mesh, followed by a 250 g riffle split and pulverizing to 95% passing 105 microns (package RX1).

The primary lab (Activation Laboratories) utilized for the 2021 analysis is a commercial lab with the relevant accreditations (ISO 17025) and is independent of the issuer.

## 11.1.3 2022 & 2023 Drill Programs (through April, drill hole CV23-190)

Core samples collected from 2022 and 2023 drill holes CV22-015 through CV23-107 were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in either Lakefield, Ontario (vast majority), Sudbury, Ontario (CV22-028, 029, 030), or Burnaby, British Columbia (CV22-031, 032, 033, and 034), for sample analysis preparation. Core samples collected from 2023 drill holes CV23-108 through 190 were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, Québec, for sample analysis preparation.

Upon receipt at the lab, each sample was sorted and catalogued. Standard drill core sample preparation was then completed which included drying at 105 °C, crush to 75% passing 2 mm, riffle split 250 g, and pulverizing 85% passing 75 microns (package PRP89).

The primary lab (SGS Canada) utilized for the 2022 and 2023 core analysis is a commercial lab with the relevant accreditations (ISO 17025) and is independent of the issuer.

## 11.2 Analytical Procedure

### 11.2.1 2017 through 2022 Rock and Channel Sample Programs

All rock samples collected in 2017 were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario, for multi-element analysis (including lithium) by four-acid digestion with ICP-OES finish (package 1F2), trace element by fusion ICP-MS (package 4B2), four-acid assay (package 8) for lithium over limits, and tantalum by XRF (package 5B). Gold was analyzed by fire assay (package 1A2). The Company has relied on the internal lab QA/QC for the surface sampling analysis.

All rock samples collected in 2018 were sent to SGS Canada Inc. (Lakefield, Ontario) for lithium analysis by sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES finish (package GE ICP91A), as well as for 37-multi-element analysis, including tantalum, by sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS finish (package GE IC90M). A subset of samples was also analyzed for gold by fire assay (package GE FAA313).



Although the samples collected in 2017 were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario, the decision was made to switch labs for the 2018 program primarily due to analytical package preference.

All rock samples collected in 2019 were sent to ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS Canada) in Val-d'Or, Québec, for multi-element analysis, including lithium, by four-acid digestion with ICP-MS finish (package ME-ICP61) and gold analysis by fire assay with ICP-AES finish (package Au-ICP21). Over limits for copper were determined by the ore-grade four-acid package – Cu-OG62. Pegmatite samples were also analyzed for tantalum by lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS finish (package ME-MS85). Analysis of soil samples included multi-element by aqua regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (package ME-MS41L) and gold by fire assay with ICP-AES finish (package AuICP21).

All rock samples collected in 2021 were sent to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario, for multielement analysis (including lithium) by four-acid digestion with ICP-OES finish (package 1F2) and tantalum by INAA (package 5B), with over limits for Li determined by the four-acid ICP assay (package 8). Gold was analyzed by fire assay (package 1A2B-30).

All rock samples collected in 2022 were sent to SGS Canada's laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario, for standard sample preparation (package PRP89). The pulps were shipped by air to SGS Canada's laboratory in Burnaby, British Columbia, where the samples were homogenized and subsequently analyzed for a multi-element package (including Li and Ta) using sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (package GE\_ICM91A50). Internal lab QA/QC standards were used for all surficial rock sample analyses.

### 11.2.2 2021 Drill Program

All 2021 core sample pulps were analyzed at Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario, the same lab that prepared the samples, for multi-element (including lithium) by four-acid digestion with ICP-OES finish (package 1F2) and tantalum by INAA (code 5B), with any samples returning >8,000 ppm Li by 1F2 reanalyzed for Li by code 8-4 Acid ICP Assay. Where Au was requested, it was determined by fire assay (package 1A2B-30)

In addition, the entirety of drill hole CF21-001 was reanalyzed by code UT7 at Actlabs as in immediate secondary check. Code UT7 is an ultratrace package using sodium peroxide fusion (total digestion) with an ICP-OES / ICP-MS finish.

The primary lab (Activation Laboratories) utilized for the 2021 analysis is a commercial lab with the relevant accreditations (ISO 17025) and is independent of the issuer. Further information detailing the laboratories' analytical methods, including detection limits, is available on their website (Activation Laboratories, 2022).



### **11.2.3 2022 & 2023 Drill Programs (through April, drill hole CV23-190)**

All 2022 and 2023 core sample pulps were shipped by air, from their respective SGS Canada preparation facility, to SGS Canada's laboratory in Burnaby, British Columbia, 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 analytical package has a relatively high detection limit for Li (5%) and, therefore, overlimit analysis were not required. Over limits for Cs and Rb, where requested, were determined by acid digestion for alkaline metals (AAS), and Ta by borate fusion XRF.

The primary lab (SGS Canada) utilized for the 2022 and 2023 core analysis is a commercial lab with the relevant accreditations (ISO 17025) and is independent of the issuer and vendor. Further information detailing the laboratories' analytical methods, including detection limits, is available on their website (SGS Canada, 2022) as well as by directly request.

## **11.3 Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)**

### **11.3.1 Channel Sample Programs**

A total of 66 samples, totalling 63.2 m, were collected from channel samples at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite in 2017 (48 m over 48 samples) and 2022 (15.2 m over 18 samples). The Company has relied predominantly on internal laboratory QA/QC for its channel sampling program with one control sample (CRM) submitted with the 2022 samples.

### **11.3.2 2021 Drill Program**

A detailed QA/QC discussion regarding quartz blanks, certified reference materials (CRMs), and quarter-core duplicates for the 2021 drill program is presented in the Company's April 2022 technical report on the Property (Knox, 2022). A check sample program using sample pulp splits (at a rate of 4-5%) was completed at SGS Canada (i.e., the secondary lab for the 2021 drill program) subsequent to the release of the April 2022 technical report (Knox, 2022) and is, therefore, discussed herein.

#### **11.3.2.1 Pulp Checks**

A total of 26 pulp-split duplicates, created at the primary laboratory (Activation Laboratories) from core samples collected from the 2021 drill program (at the CV5 and CV12 pegmatites), were submitted for check analysis to SGS Canada's Lakefield, Ontario, laboratory. Upon receipt at SGS



Canada, the pulp samples were analyzed for multi-element by sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-AES/MS finish (codes GE\_ICP91A50 and GE\_IMS91A50).

### 11.3.3 2022 Drill Program

SGS Canada implements routine Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols during their internal analysis. These are routine procedures which consist of using pulp duplicates for repeat analysis and internal certified reference materials.

In addition to the standard internal laboratory QA/QC, the Company implemented a QA/QC protocol, following industry best practices, into the program. This protocol included systematic insertion of quartz blanks and certified reference materials into sample batches, as well as collection of quarter-core duplicates, at a rate of approximately 4-5%. Additionally, analysis of pulp-split and coarse-split sample duplicates were completed at the primary laboratory (SGS Canada) to assess analytical precision at different stages of the laboratory preparation process, and pulp-split duplicates prepared at the primary lab for subsequent check analysis and validation at an external (secondary) laboratory (ALS Canada).

#### 11.3.3.1 Blanks

Blanks consisted of approximately 0.4 kg of clean quartz pieces (1-4 cm) from a third-party supplier for drill holes CV22-015 through CV22-029, including one sample in CV22-030. All subsequent blank samples utilized an approximate 0.4 to 0.5 kg sample of 'coarse silica blank material' from OREAS, at a size of 0.5 to 1 cm per piece. A total of 374 quartz blanks (307 of which were OREAS) were submitted as control samples over the 2022 drill program (CV5 and CV13 pegmatites).

For lithium (Figure 11-1; lower detection limit of 10 ppm with GE\_ICP91A50 method) the trend was around 14-15 ppm for the blank. At 3 times the lower detection limit (30 ppm) a warning was issued, and at 10x the detection limit (100 ppm) the assay failed. When an assay failed, a request to re-assay five samples before and after was made to the lab.

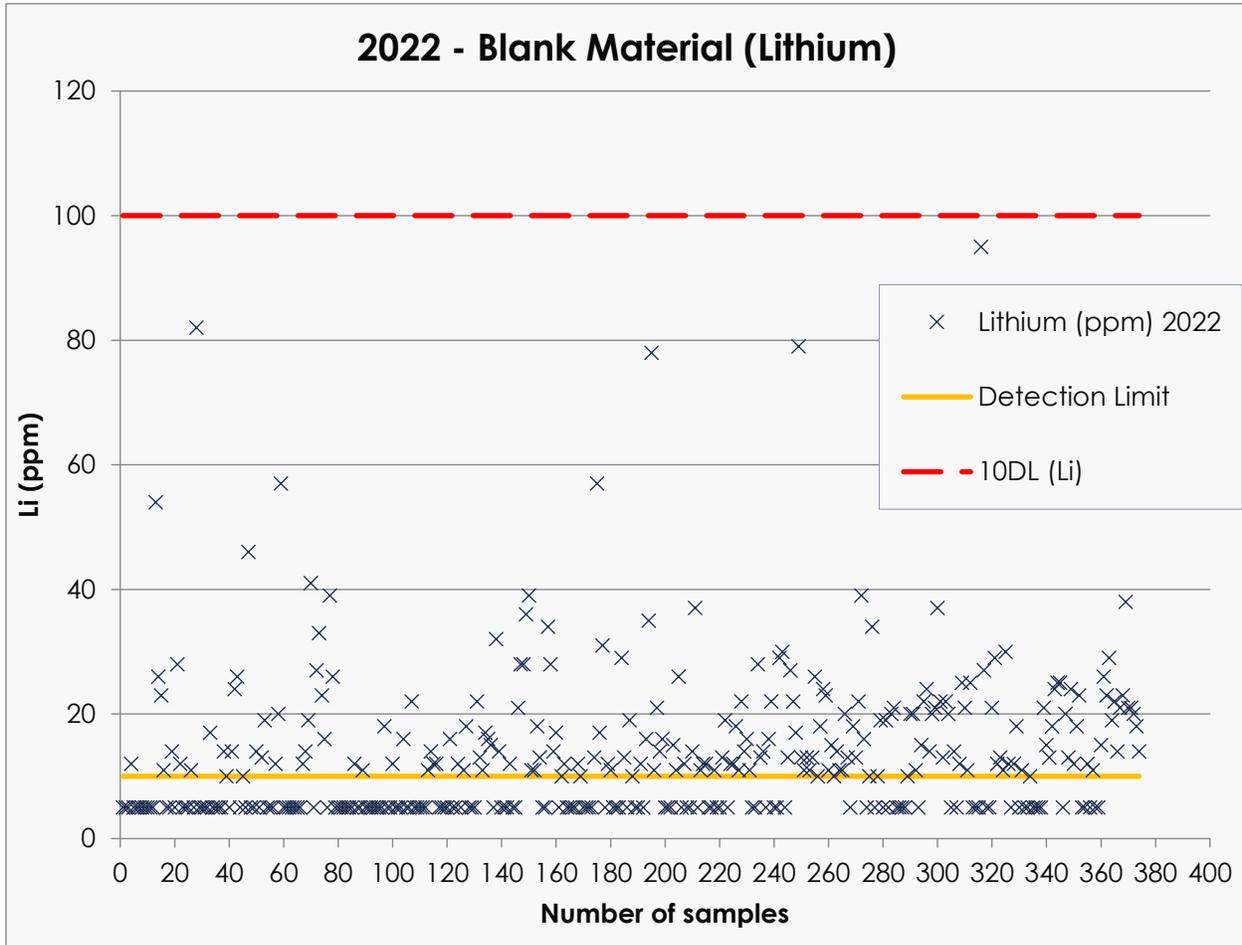


Figure 11-1: Blank sample results (Li) from the 2022 Drilling campaign

For tantalum (Figure 11-2; detection limit of 0.5 ppm with GE\_IMS91A50 method), the decision was to set the failed values at 10x the detection limit (5 ppm) When an assay failed, a request to re-assay five samples before and after was made to the lab.

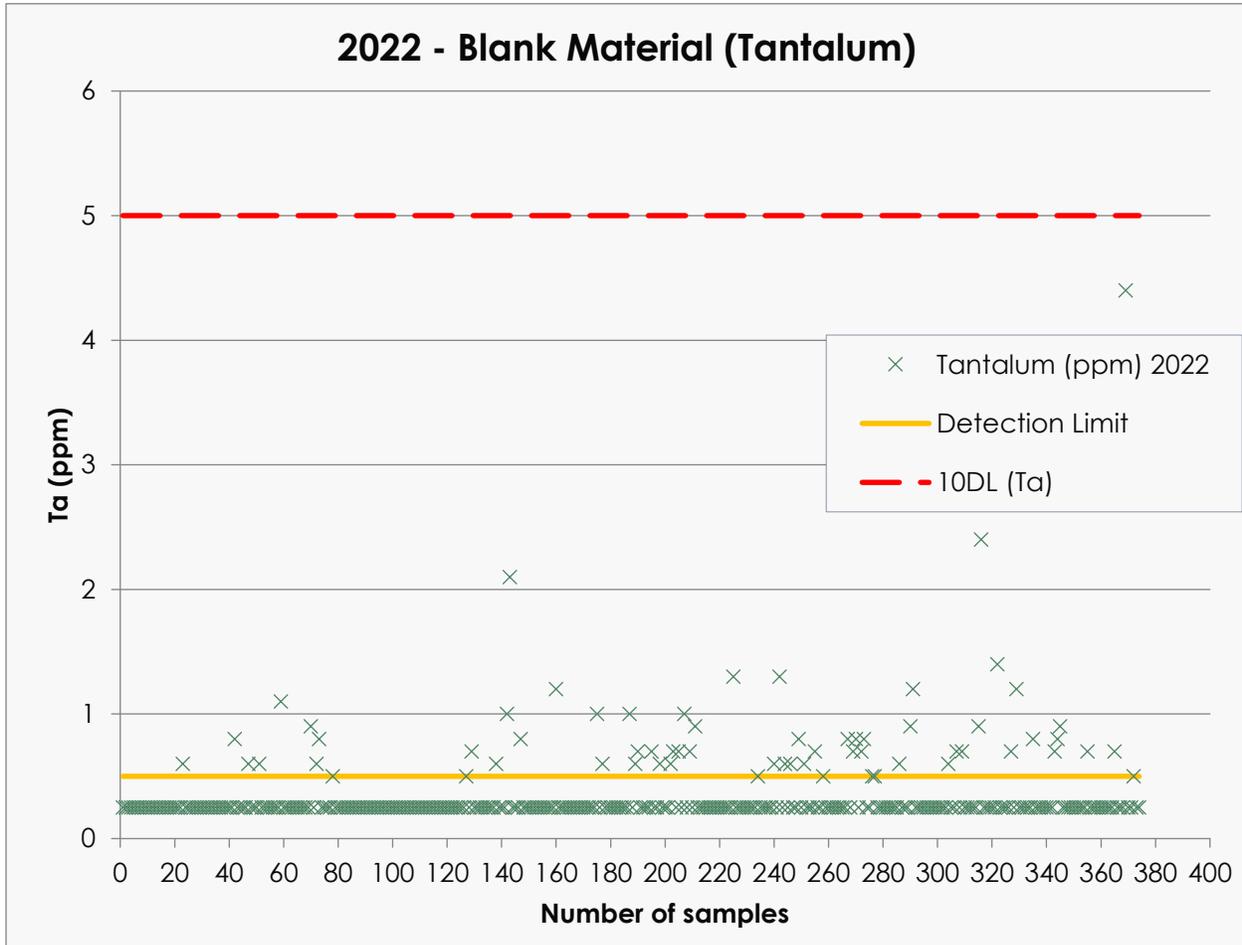


Figure 11-2: Blank sample results (Ta) from the 2022 Drilling campaign

The blanks are considered valid without any failed assay for the 2022 program. This variation is expected.

### 11.3.3.2 Certified Reference Materials

Several CRMs were utilized during the 2022 drill program – OREAS 148, AMIS0342, AMIS0355, and AMIS0565 (Table 11-1). In their procedure, Patriot’s geologists set a warning when an element was  $\pm 2$  standard deviations and is considered failed if above  $\pm 3$  standard deviations.



Table 11-1: Certified reference materials used in 2022 drill program

Standard (CRM)	Standard supplier	Laboratory	Certified lithium value (ppm)	Quantity inserted	Mean grade (Li ppm)	Lower process limit (Mean - 3SD)	Upper process limit (Mean - 3SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) passing quality control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	1612	134	1696	1362	1863	1	99.3
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	7268	103	7503	6014	8522	1	99.0
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	5424	123	5626	4722	6126	2	98.4
OREAS 148	Oreas	SGS	4760	15	4486	4430	5090	4	73.3
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>375</b>				<b>8</b>	<b>97.9</b>

Standard (CRM)	Standard supplier	Laboratory	Certified tantalum value (ppm)	Quantity inserted	Mean grade (Ta ppm)	Lower process limit (Mean - 4SD)	Upper process limit (Mean - 4SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) passing quality control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	169	134	169	144	195	5	96.3
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	214	103	220	151	277	0	100.0
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	46	123	46	25	67	0	100.0
OREAS 148	Oreas	SGS	23.1	15	22	14	32	0	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>375</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>98.7</b>



### 11.3.3.3 Quarter-Core Duplicates

A total of 331 quarter-core duplicates were collected from the 2022 drill program. Figure 11-3 and Figure 11-4 show the results of the quarter-core duplicate for Li and Ta respectively.

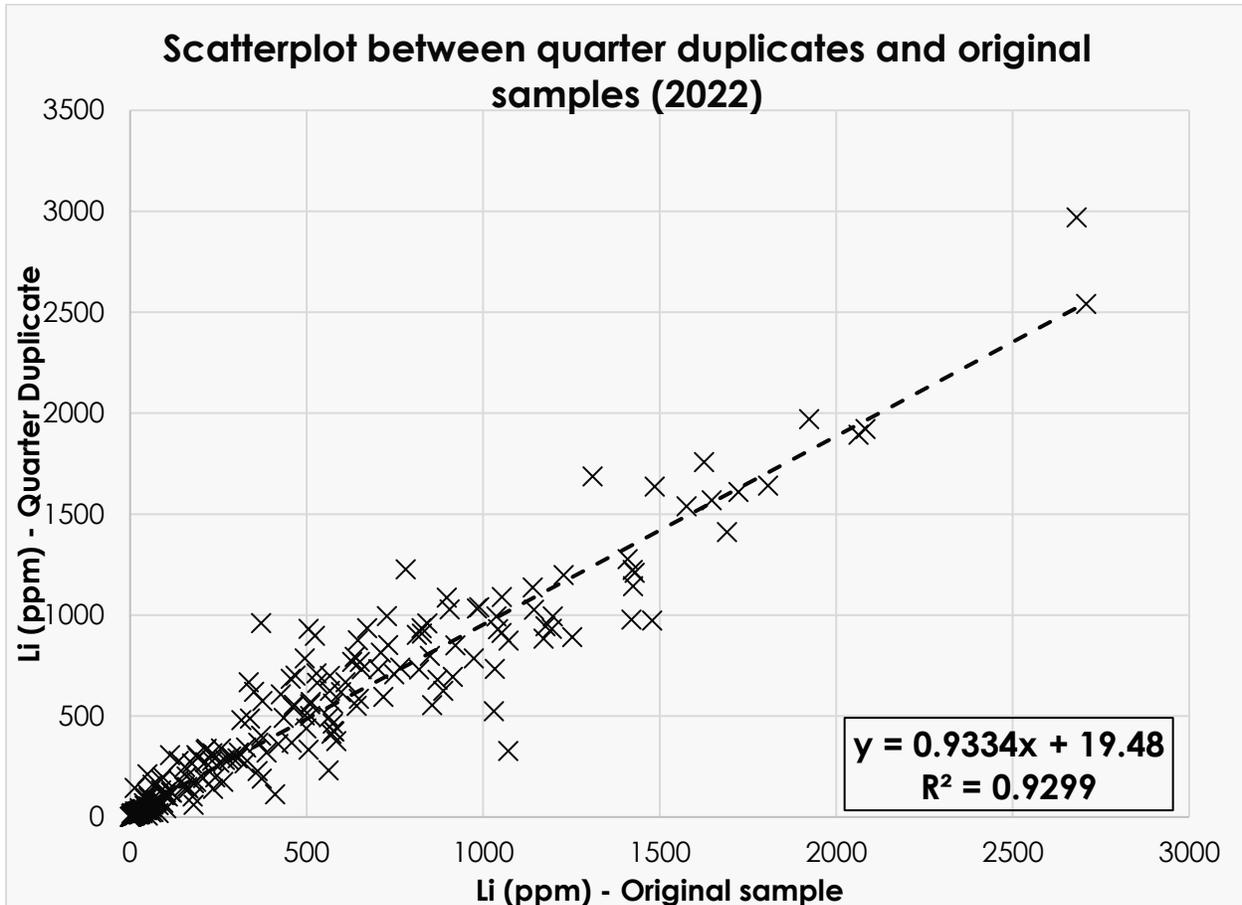


Figure 11-3: Quarter core duplicates (Li) for the 2022 program

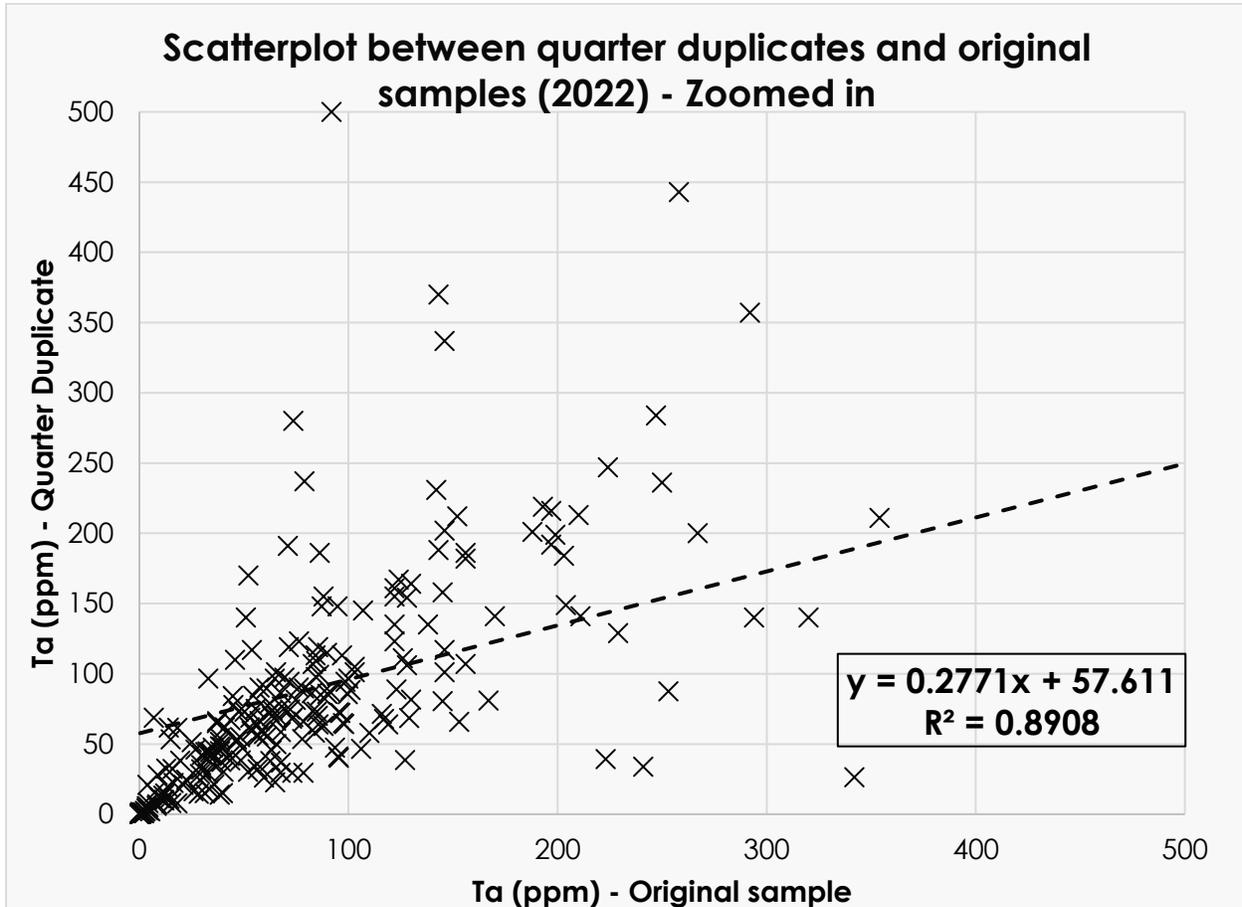


Figure 11-4: Quarter core duplicates (Ta) for the 2022 program

For lithium, the coefficient of determination is good, which shows a good reproducibility between the original samples and the duplicates. Tantalum has good correlation below 150 ppm, yet has more variance above 150 ppm.

### 11.3.3.4 Pulp Duplicates

A total of 395 pulp duplicates were collected from the 2022 drill program (Figure 11-5; Figure 11-6).

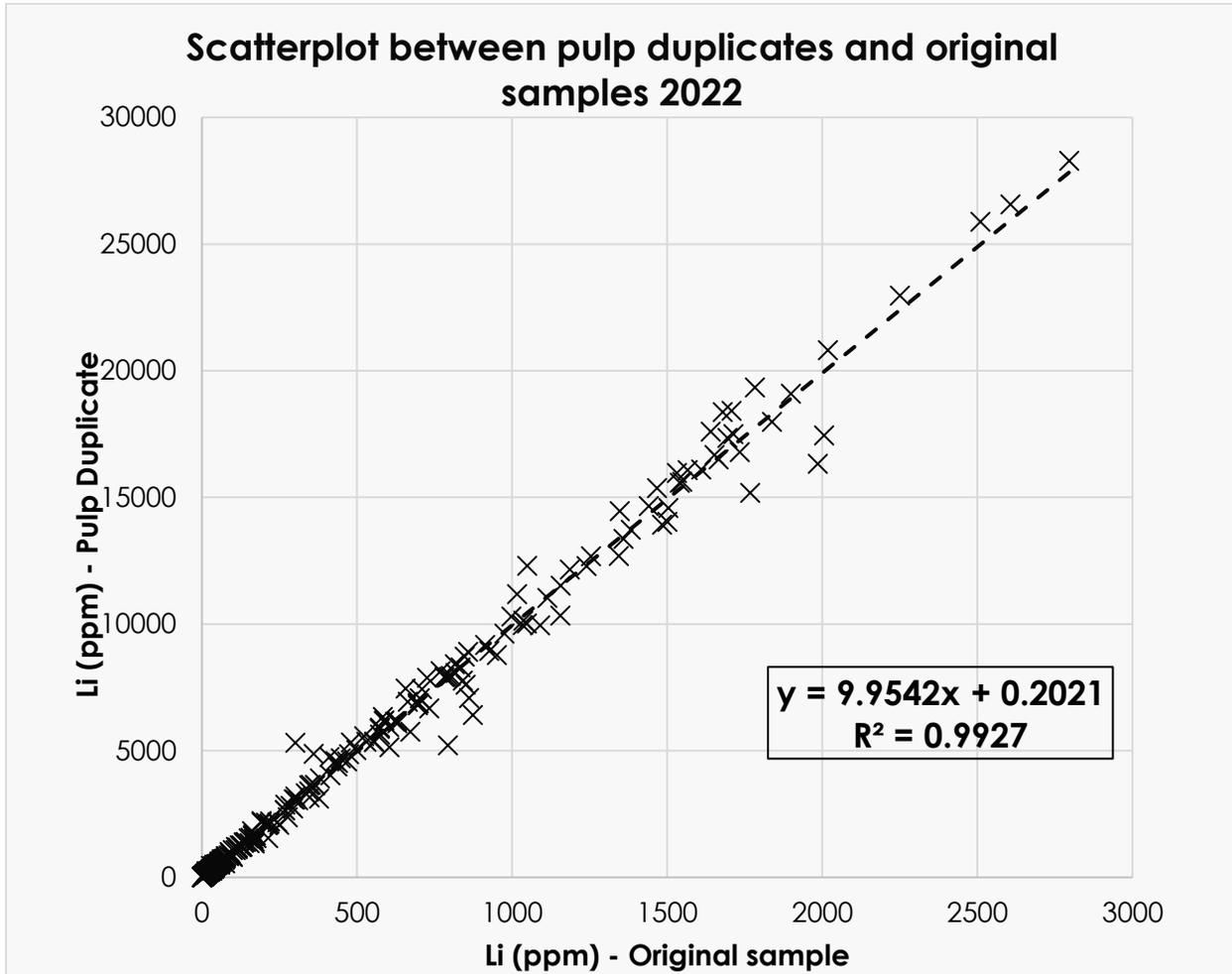


Figure 11-5: Pulp duplicates (Li) for the 2022 program

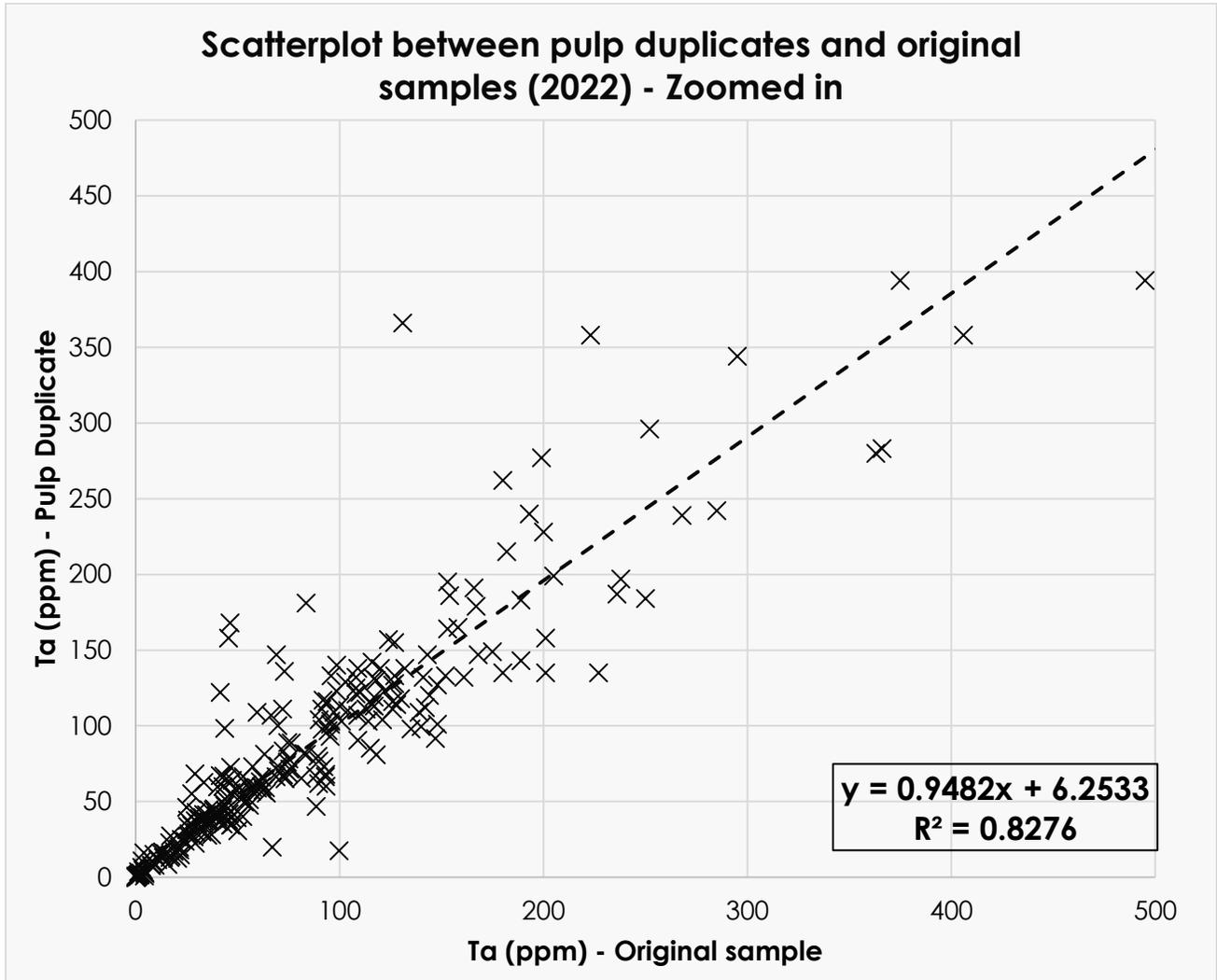


Figure 11-6: Pulp duplicates (Ta) for the 2022 program

For both elements, the coefficient of determination is good, which shows a good reproducibility between the original samples and the duplicates.



### 11.3.3.5 External Pulp Duplicates (Secondary Lab Check)

A total of 393 pulp-split duplicates (Figure 11-7; Figure 11-8), created at the primary laboratory (SGS Canada) from core samples collected from the 2022 drill program (at the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites), were submitted for check analysis to ALS Canada's Vancouver, British Columbia, laboratory. Upon receipt at ALS Canada, the pulp samples were homogenized via manual sheet rolling (package ROL-21) and analyzed by ICP-MS following a sodium peroxide fusion (package ME-MS89L).

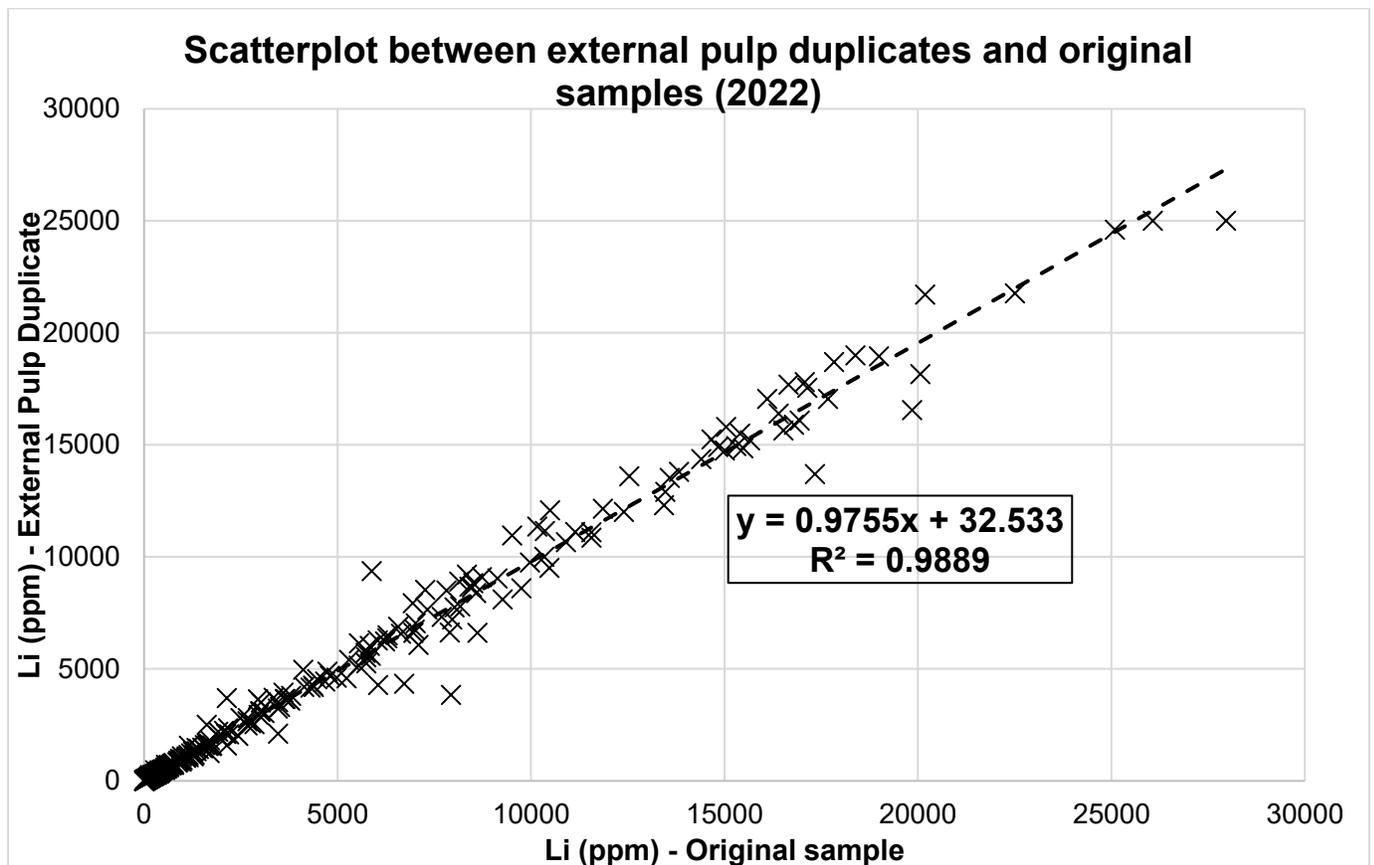


Figure 11-7: External Pulp duplicates (Li) for the 2022 program

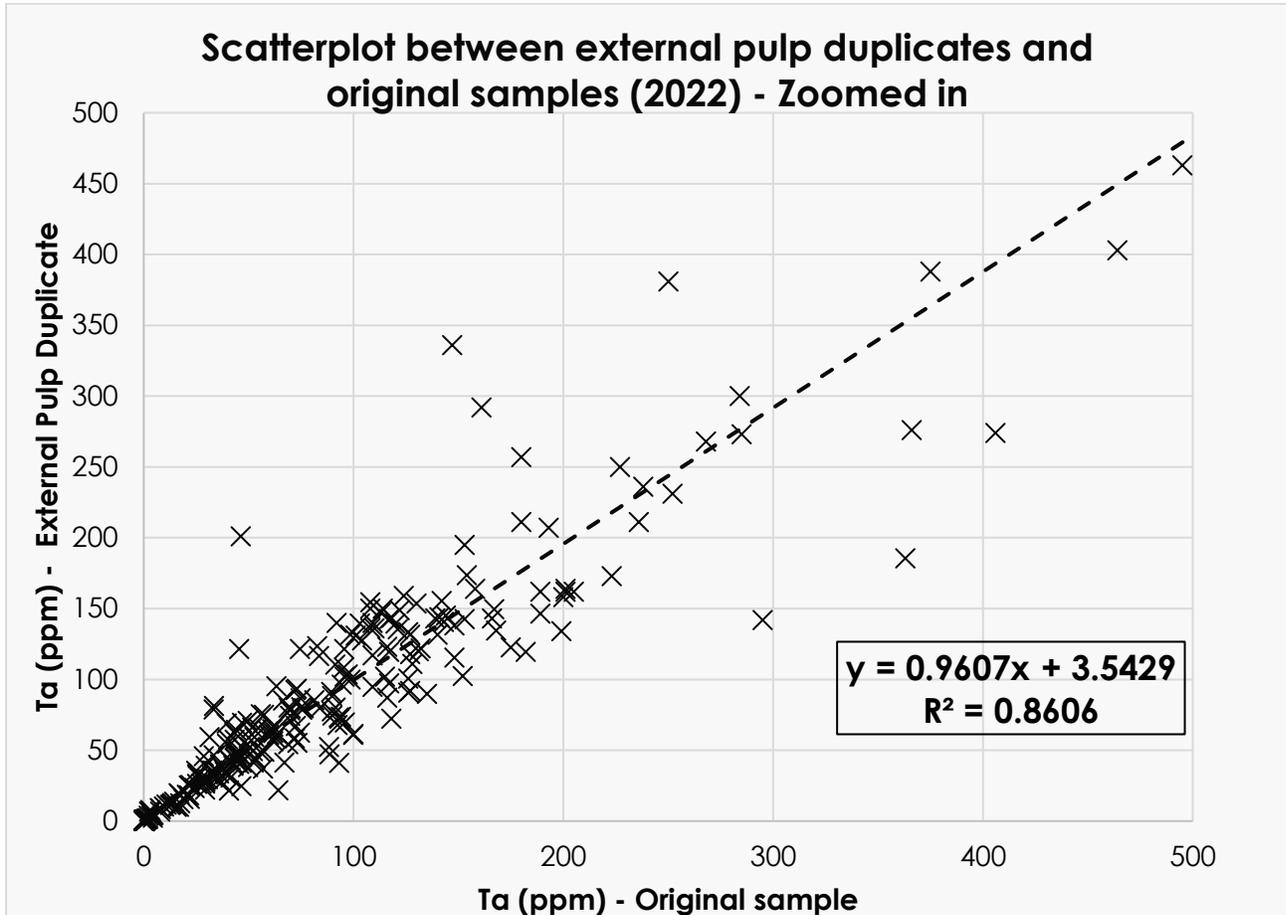


Figure 11-8: External Pulp duplicates (Ta) for the 2022 program

For lithium, the coefficient of determination is excellent and shows excellent reproducibility between both laboratories. For tantalum, the correlation between both laboratories is good.

#### 11.3.4 2023 Drill Program (through April, drill hole CV23-190)

SGS Canada implements routine QA/QC protocols during their internal analysis. These are routine procedures which consist of using pulp duplicates for repeat analysis and internal certified reference materials.

In addition to the standard internal laboratory QA/QC, the Company implemented a QA/QC protocol, following industry best practices, into the program. This protocol included systematic insertion of quartz blanks and certified reference materials into sample batches, as well as collection of quarter-core duplicates, at a rate of approximately 4-5%. Additionally, analysis of



pulp-split and coarse-split sample duplicates were completed at the primary laboratory (SGS Canada) to assess analytical precision at different stages of the laboratory preparation process, and pulp-split duplicates prepared at the primary lab for subsequent check analysis and validation at an external (secondary) laboratory (ALS Canada).

#### 11.3.4.1 Blanks

Blanks consisted of an approximate 0.4 to 0.5 kg sample of 'coarse silica blank material' from OREAS, at a size of 0.5 to 1 cm per piece. A total of 338 quartz blanks were submitted as control samples over the 2023 drill program (January through April, drill hole CV23-190).

For lithium (Figure 11-9; lower detection limit of 10 ppm with GE\_ICP91A50 method), the trend was around 14-15 ppm for the blank. At 3x the lower detection limit (30 ppm) a warning was issued, and at 10x the detection limit (100 ppm) the assay failed. When an assay failed, a request to re-assay five samples before and after was made to the lab.

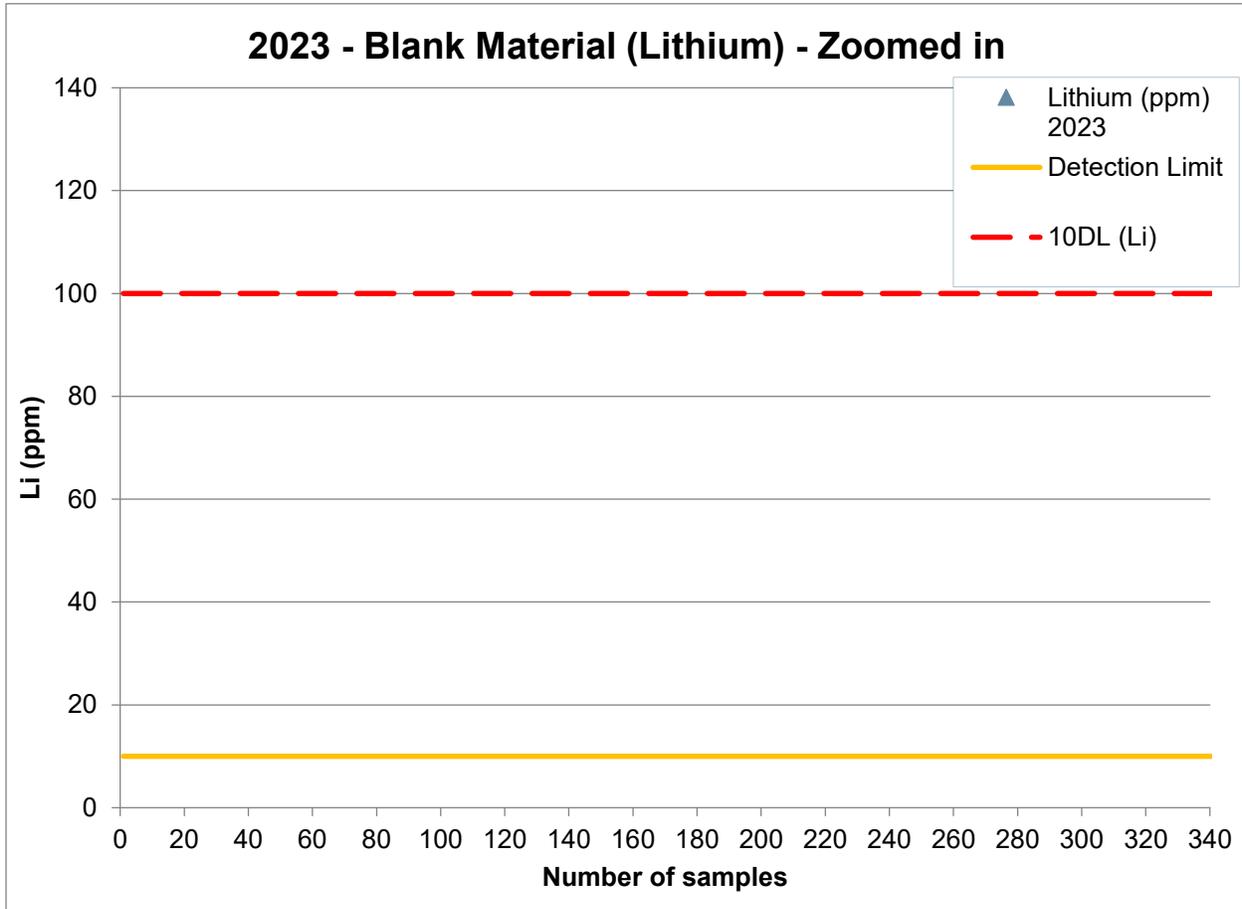
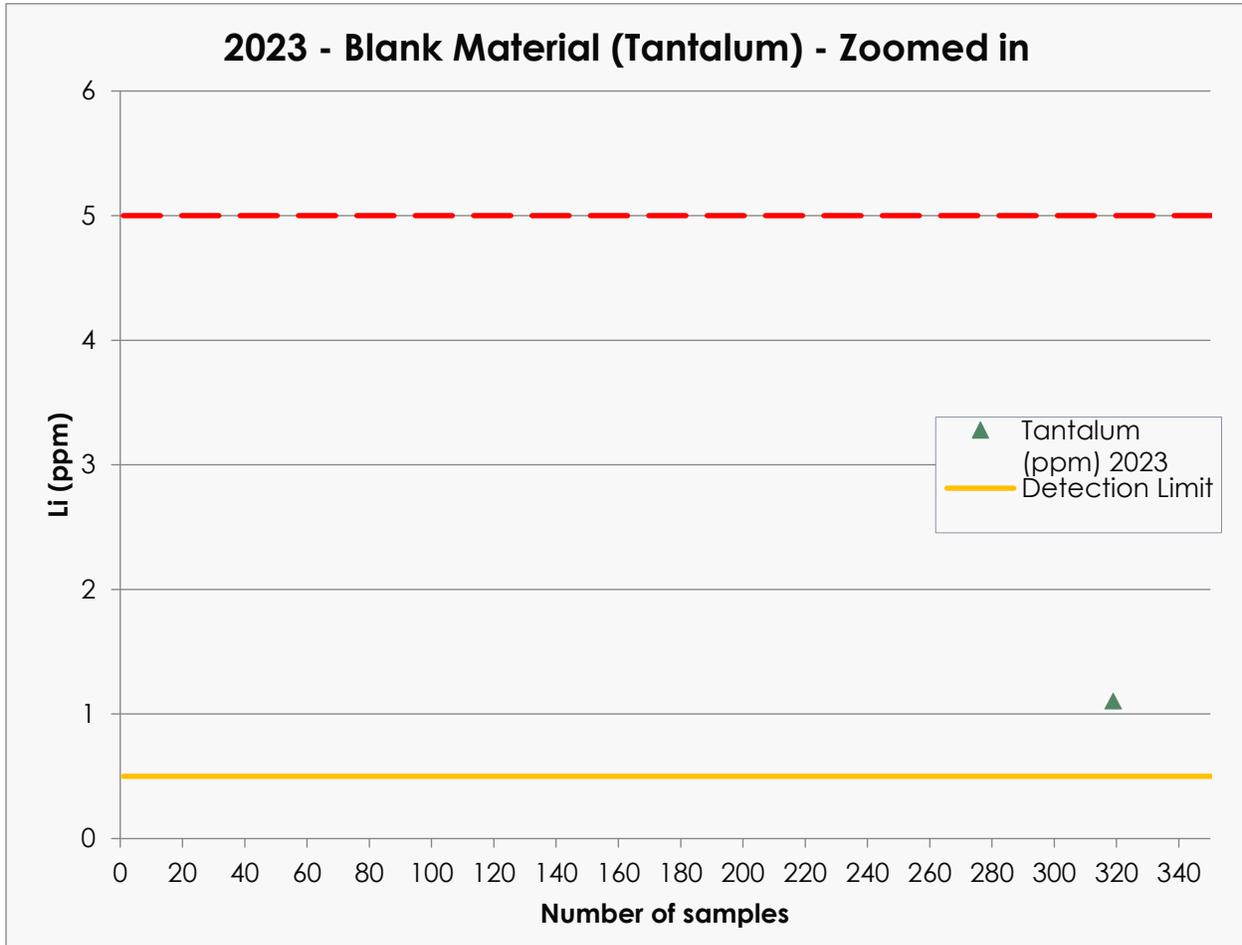


Figure 11-9: Zoomed-in Blank sample results (Li) from the 2023 Drilling campaign  
Four samples are above the 10x Detection limit

For tantalum (Figure 11-10; detection limit of 0.5 ppm with GE\_IMS91A50 method), the decision was to set the failed values at 10x the detection limit (5 ppm) When an assay failed, a request to re-assay five samples before and after was made to the lab.



**Figure 11-10: Zoomed-in Blank sample results (Ta) from the 2023 Drilling campaign  
Three samples are above the 10x Detection limit**

The blanks are considered valid without any failed assay for the 2022 program. This variation is expected.

### 11.3.4.2 Certified Reference Materials

Several CRMs were utilized during the 2023 drill program –AMIS0342, AMIS0355, and AMIS0565 (Table 11-2). In their procedure Patriot's geologists set a warning when an element was  $\pm 2$  standard deviations and is considered failed if above  $\pm 3$  standard deviations.



Table 11-2: Certified reference materials used in 2023 drill program

Standard (CRM)	Standard supplier	Laboratory	Certified lithium value (ppm)	Quantity inserted	Mean grade (Li ppm)	Lower process limit (Mean - 3SD)	Upper process limit (Mean - 3SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) passing quality control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	1612	130	1690	1362	1863	0	100.0
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	7268	95	7409	6014	8522	2	97.9
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	5424	116	5582	4722	6126	1	99.1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>341</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>99.1</b>

Standard (CRM)	Standard supplier	Laboratory	Certified tantalum value (ppm)	Quantity inserted	Mean grade (Ta g/t)	Lower process limit (Mean - 3SD)	Upper process limit (Mean - 3SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) passing quality control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	169	130	170	144	195	5	96.2
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	214	95	217	151	277	1	98.9
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	46	116	46	25	67	0	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>341</b>				<b>6</b>	<b>98.2</b>



### 11.3.4.3 Quarter-Core Duplicates

A total of 304 quarter-core duplicates were collected from the 2023 drill program (Figure 11-11; Figure 11-12).

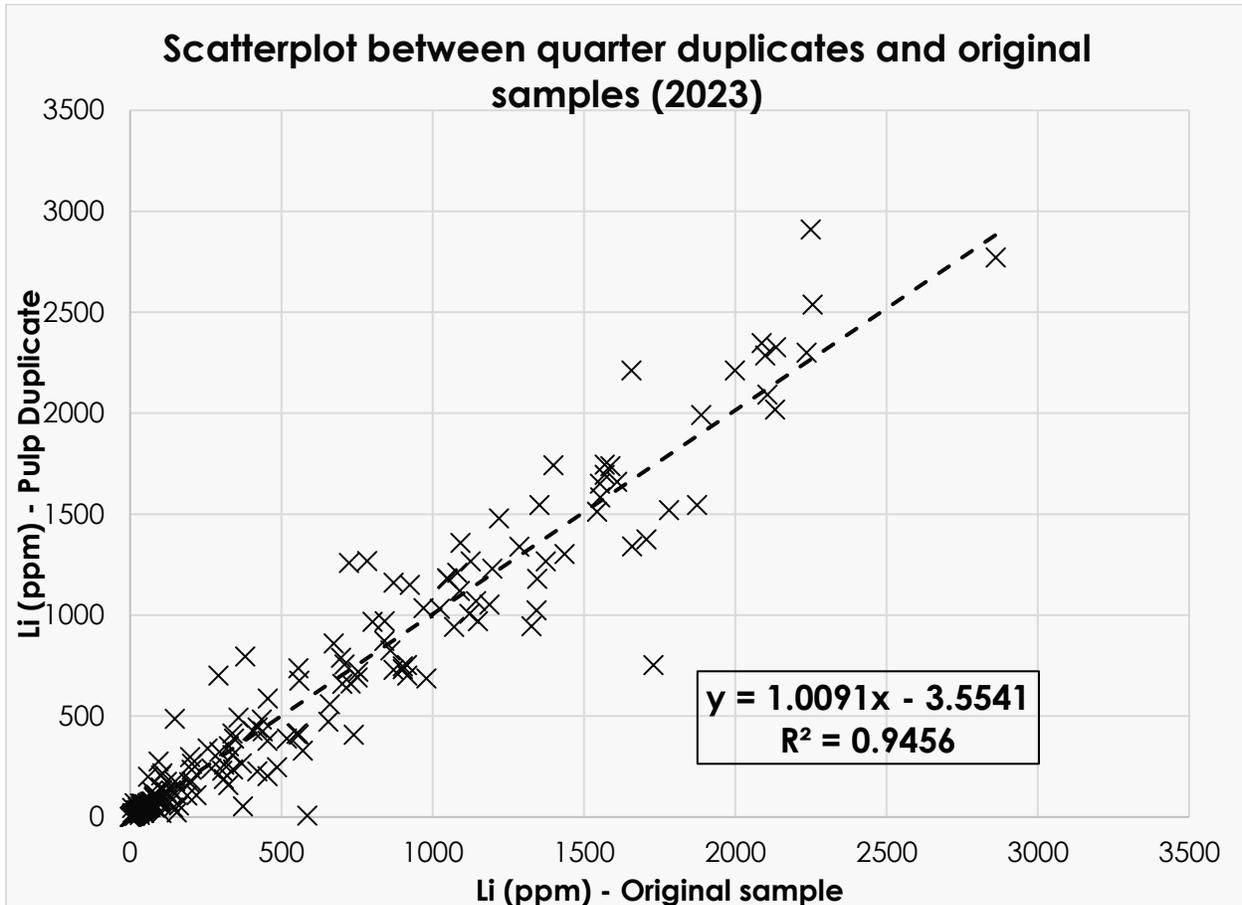


Figure 11-11: Quarter-core duplicates (Li) for the 2023 program

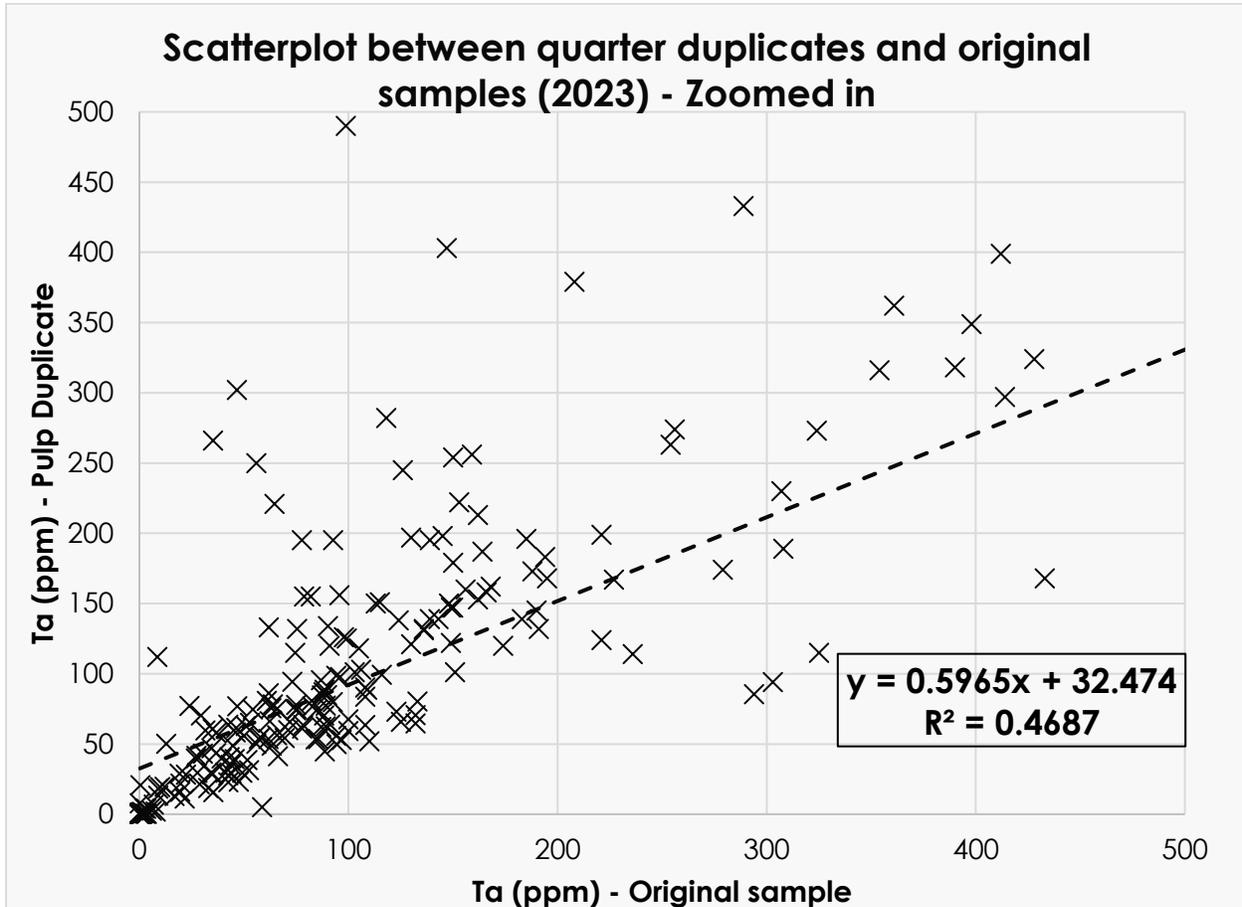


Figure 11-12: Quarter-core duplicates (Ta) for the 2023 program

For lithium, the coefficient of determination is good, which shows a good reproducibility between the original samples and the duplicates. For tantalum, the coefficient of determination is quite low with a positive bias to the original sample.

#### 11.3.4.4 Pulp Duplicates

A total of 357 pulp duplicates were collected from the 2023 drill program.

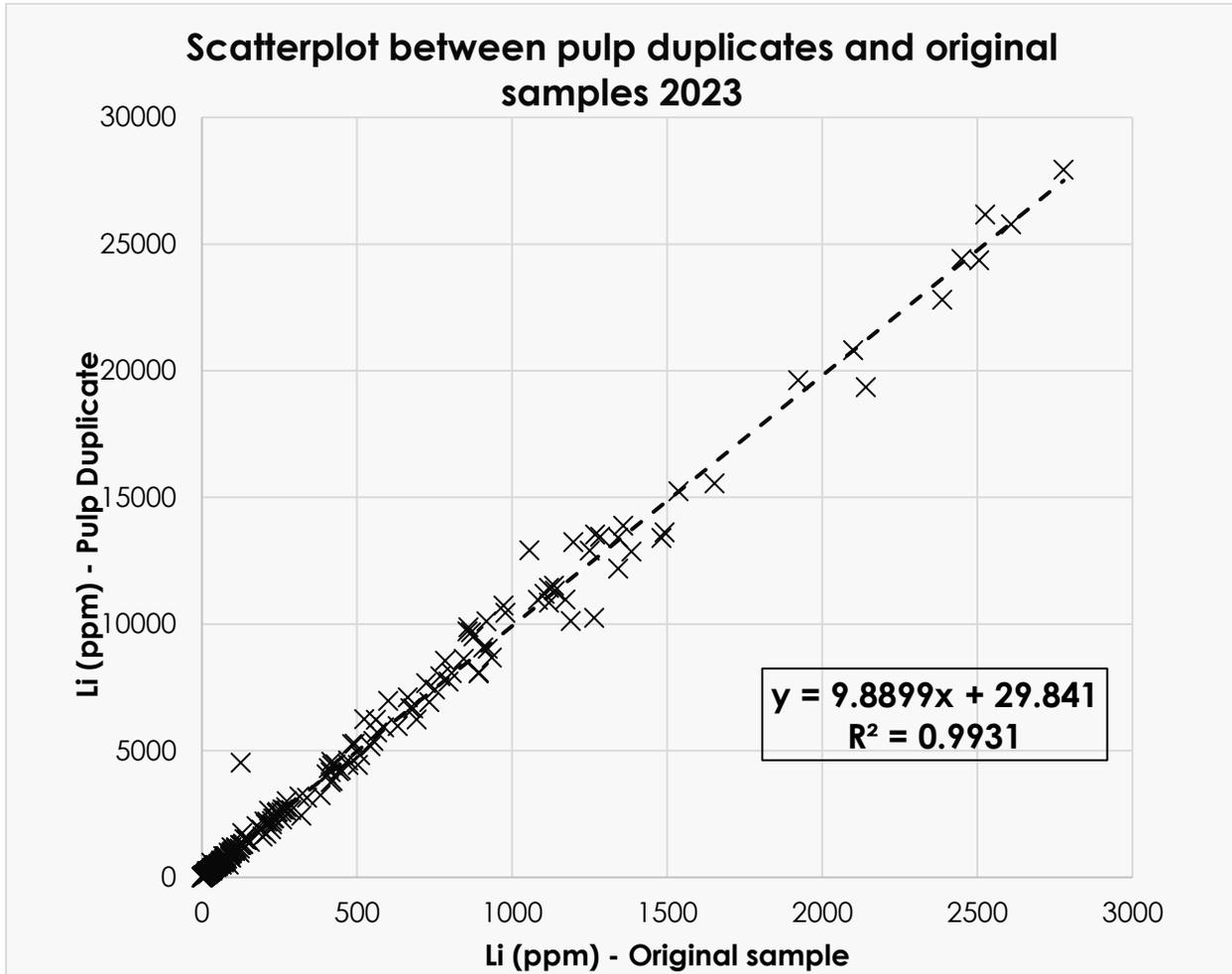


Figure 11-13: Pulp duplicates (Li) for the 2023 program

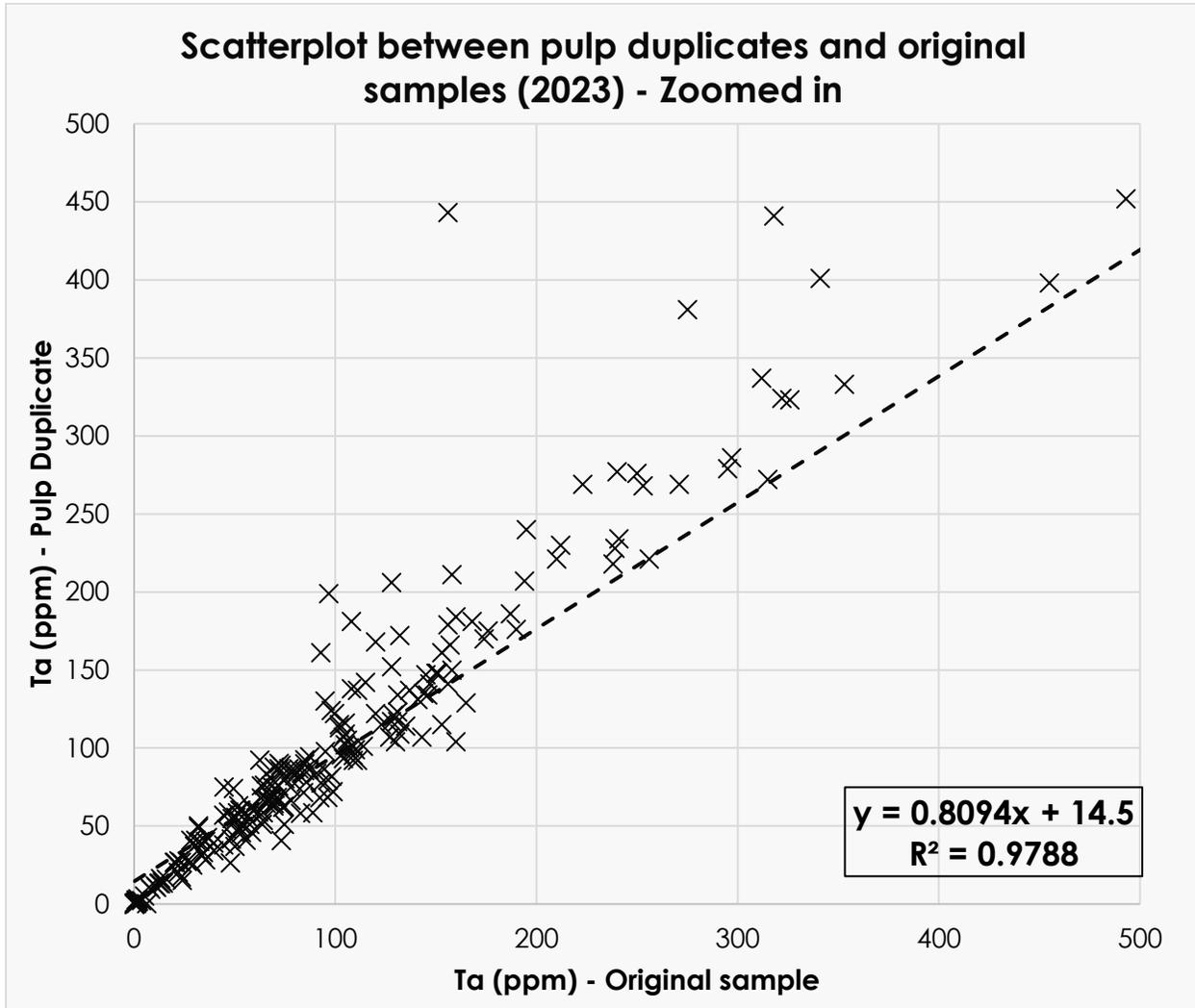


Figure 11-14: Pulp duplicates (Ta) for the 2023 program

For both elements, the coefficient of determination is good, which shows a good reproducibility between the original samples and the duplicates.



### 11.3.4.5 External Pulp Duplicates (Secondary Lab Check)

A total of 357 pulp-split duplicates, created at the primary laboratory (SGS Canada) from core samples collected from the 2023 drill program (at the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites), were submitted for check analysis to ALS Canada's Vancouver, British Columbia, laboratory. Upon receipt at ALS Canada, the pulp samples were homogenized via manual sheet rolling (package ROL-21) and analyzed by ICP-MS following a sodium peroxide fusion (package ME-MS89L).

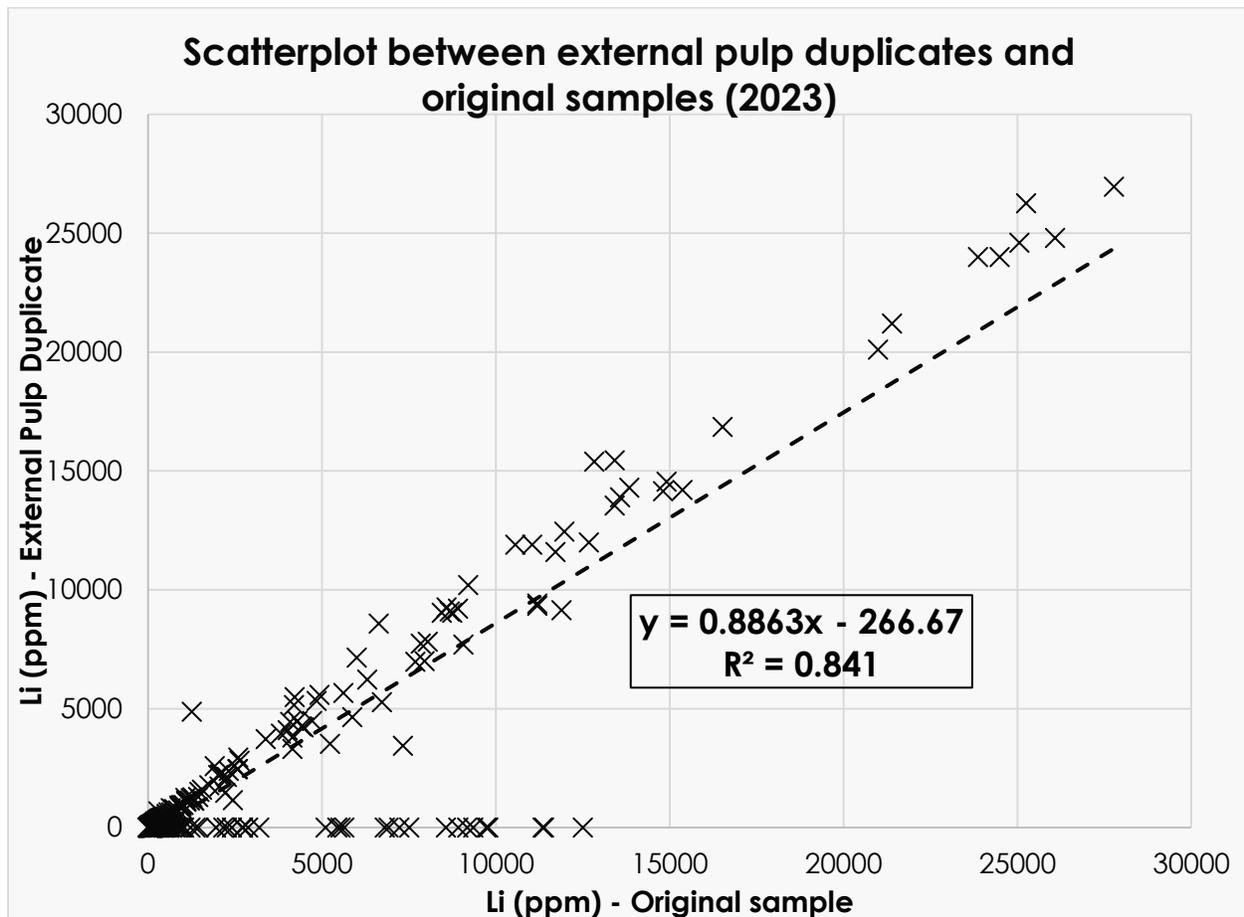


Figure 11-15: External Pulp duplicates (Li) for the 2023 program

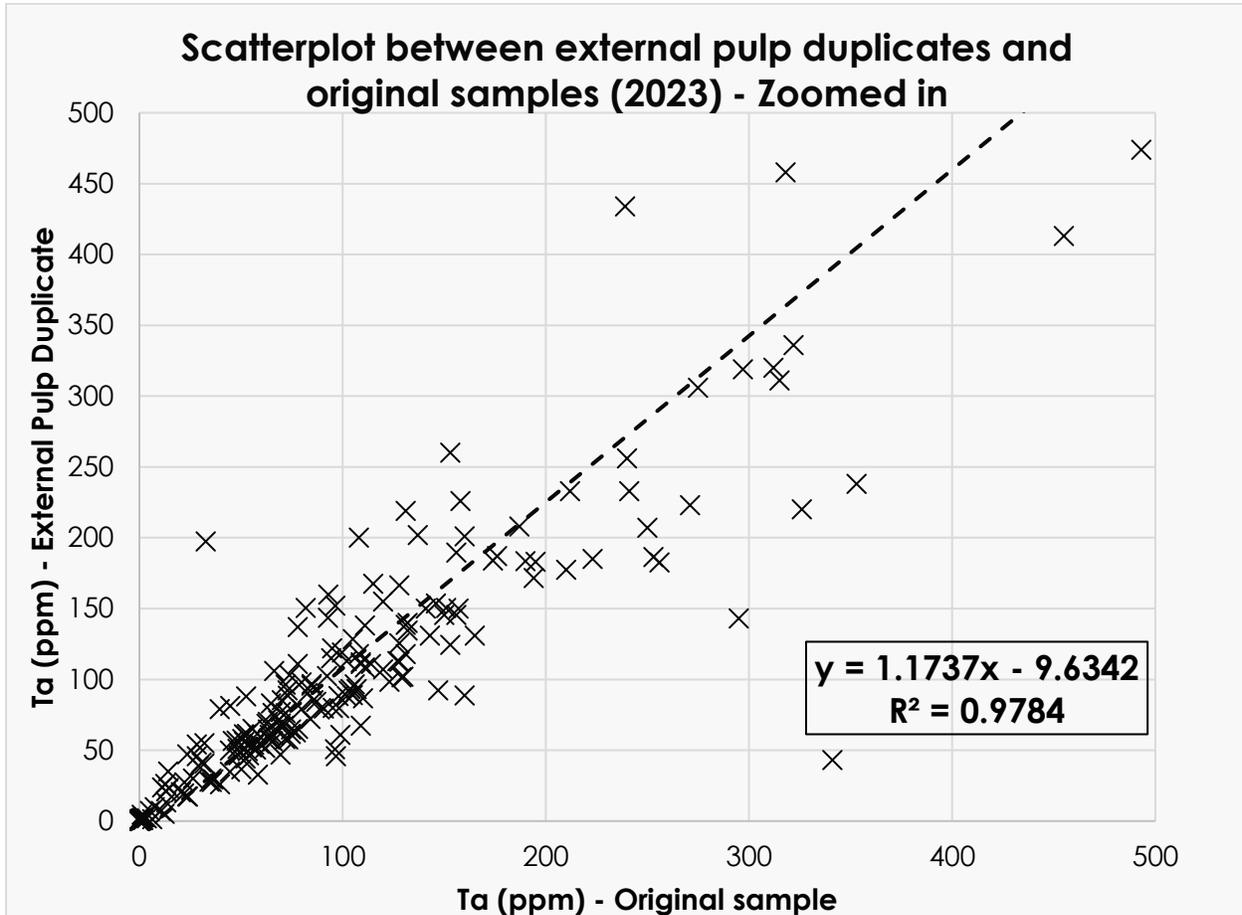


Figure 11-16: External Pulp duplicates (Ta) for the 2023 program

For lithium, the coefficient of determination is excellent and shows excellent reproducibility between both laboratories. For tantalum, the correlation between both laboratories is good with a positive bias to the external laboratory.

## 11.4 Sample Security

The Company followed industry standard chain of custody methods and approach. Sample security and chain of custody for drill core started from removal of the core from the core barrel at the drill. Upon receipt of core in the core shack the custody transferred to the Company or its representatives for core processing. Once complete, drill core samples were shipped by third-party ground transport (Kepa Transport) in 2021 to Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario, in



2022 to Lakefield, Ontario, Sudbury, Ontario, or Burnaby, British Columbia, and in 2023 by Forage Fusion Drilling to Lakefield, Ontario, or Val-d'Or, Québec.

All sample bags were catalogued upon receipt at the lab and cross-referenced with the Company's shipping manifest to ensure all samples had arrived. Additionally, upon receipt at the lab, all sample bags are assessed for signs of tampering.

The Company's sample security and chain of custody protocols included dates and waybill/form documentation for each sample batch/shipment with respect to when they had departed the core shack area, and when they had been received at the laboratory.

## 11.5 Qualified Person's Opinion

It is the QP's opinion that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures for channel and drill core sampling, put in place by the Company, meet acceptable industry standards and are sufficient to support geological and mineral resource modelling.



## 12. Data Verification

### 12.1 Site Investigation

Mr. Todd McCracken, P.Geo. visited the Property from April 7 to 11, 2023. The Author stayed at Mirage Lodge, which is the base of operations for exploration of the Property and accessed the Property by charter helicopter.

Despite it being still covered in snow, Mr. McCracken examined the Project setting and outcrops, and reviewed numerous drill collar sites, channel samples and active drilling sites. He inspected the geology, drilling, logging, and sampling procedure while on site.



Figure 12-1: Active drilling from the lake ice surface during the QP site visit

### 12.2 Drill Collar Validation

The QP confirmed the locations of 125 surface boreholes collars during the April 2023 site visit. After digging in the snow, the QP collected the collar locations using a handheld GPS unit. (Table 12-1) (Figure 12-2). Less than 5% of the boreholes were outside the expected tolerance of a handheld GPS. As Patriot surveys with a differential GSP unit, they should confirm the location of the six holes outside the accepted tolerance.



Figure 12-2: Drill collar validation

Table 12-1: Drillhole collar validation

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	Variance (m)
CF21-001	570311.99	5930632.449	570312	5930632	0.45
CF21-002	570417.365	5930652.03	570417	5930652	0.37
CF21-004	569797.915	5930446.383	569798	5930446	0.39
CH22-002	571340.679	5930846.297	571341	5930846	0.44
CH22-003	571377.504	5930850.901	571378	5930851	0.51
CV22-015	570514.686	5930803.852	570515	5930804	0.35
CV22-016	570476.352	5930897.749	570476	5930898	0.43
CV22-018	570604.071	5930841.233	570604	5930841	0.24
CV22-019	570573.677	5930929.811	570574	5930930	0.37
CV22-020	571531.975	5931099.554	571532	5931100	0.45
CV22-021	571533.131	5931095.694	571533	5931096	0.33
CV22-022	570695.156	5930878.167	570695	5930878	0.23
CV22-024	570791.503	5930912.563	570792	5930913	0.66
CV22-025	570883.936	5930953.45	570884	5930953	0.45
CV22-026	571203.122	5930973.68	571203	5930974	0.34
CV22-027	570976.231	5930991.865	570976	5930992	0.27



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	Variance (m)
CV22-028	570940.892	5931083.545	570941	5931084	0.47
CV22-029	571068.212	5931036.878	571068	5931037	0.24
CV22-030	570385.092	5930855.606	570385	5930856	0.40
CV22-031	570849.742	5931043.246	570850	5931043	0.36
CV22-033	571349.647	5931146.866	571350	5931147	0.38
CV22-034	570138.415	5930801.552	570138	5930802	0.61
CV22-035	571233.833	5931157.46	571234	5931157	0.49
CV22-036	570041.851	5930778.216	570042	5930778	0.26
CV22-038	569940.444	5930729.629	569940	5930730	0.58
CV22-039	571398.454	5931163.594	571398	5931164	0.61
CV22-040	569853.059	5930697.96	569850	5930697	3.21
CV22-041	571487.304	5931201.273	571484	5931202	3.38
CV22-042	571487.121	5931201.742	571487	5931202	0.28
CV22-043	569853.014	5930698.214	569853	5930698	0.21
CV22-045	569764.077	5930673.727	569764	5930674	0.28
CV22-046	570343.665	5930959.064	570344	5930959	0.34
CV22-047	571378.492	5931326.196	571378	5931326	0.53
CV22-048	570256.973	5930903.309	570257	5930903	0.31
CV22-050	571132.556	5931146.378	571133	5931146	0.58
CV22-051	570158.461	5930876.441	570158	5930876	0.64
CV22-053	570756.933	5930998.207	570757	5930998	0.22
CV22-055	571042.095	5931111.748	571042	5931112	0.27
CV22-056	570678.582	5930970.896	570679	5930971	0.43
CV22-057	570014.419	5930566.908	570014	5930567	0.43
CV22-058	571169.768	5931057.315	571170	5931057	0.39
CV22-059	570300.222	5930796.382	570300	5930796	0.44
CV22-060	570148.932	5930635.115	570149	5930635	0.13
CV22-061	571279.367	5931068.254	571279	5931068	0.45
CV22-062	570233.002	5930693.897	570233	5930694	0.10
CV22-063	571580.795	5931234.316	571581	5931234	0.38
CV22-064	570199.309	5930782.33	570199	5930782	0.45
CV22-065	570331.714	5930722.285	570332	5930722	0.40
CV22-067	570430.464	5930741.102	570430	5930741	0.48
CV22-068	569930.033	5930522.408	569930	5930522	0.41
CV22-069	571560.632	5931295.601	571561	5931296	0.54
CV22-070	570118.732	5930731.419	570119	5930731	0.50
CV22-071	569827.887	5930505.267	569828	5930505	0.29
CV22-072	570080.898	5930688.956	570081	5930689	0.11



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	Variance (m)
CV22-073	571274.576	5931307.078	571275	5931307	0.43
CV22-073	571274.576	5931307.078	571275	5931307	0.43
CV22-074	569719.705	5930500.139	569720	5930500	0.33
CV22-075	569987.58	5930639.352	569988	5930639	0.55
CV22-078	571348.837	5930872.439	571349	5930872	0.47
CV22-080	569929.54	5930618.714	569930	5930619	0.54
CV22-083	571660.867	5931296.404	571661	5931296	0.43
CV22-086	571400.819	5931070.636	571401	5931071	0.41
CV22-087	571192.001	5931275.115	571192	5931275	0.12
CV22-089	571636.07	5931142.398	571636	5931142	0.40
CV22-093	571743.548	5931362.342	571744	5931362	0.57
CV22-094	571087.064	5931259.172	571087	5931259	0.18
CV22-097	571644.743	5931342.66	571645	5931343	0.43
CV22-098	570791.484	5931143.533	570791	5931144	0.67
CV22-100	571472.584	5931356.619	571473	5931357	0.56
CV22-102	570626.602	5931060.35	570627	5931060	0.53
CV23-106	571929.416	5931439.1	571924	5931445	8.01
CV23-107	572026.8759	5931475.367	572030	5931469	7.09
CV23-108	572118.371	5931506.111	572114	5931504	4.85
CV23-109	571832.268	5931386.196	571832	5931386	0.33
CV23-113	572118.506	5931505.659	572119	5931506	0.60
CV23-115	572057.105	5931528.562	572055	5931536	7.73
CV23-117	571865.929	5931434.734	571866	5931435	0.28
CV23-118	572208.52	5931538.33	572214	5931539	5.52
CV23-119	572099.36	5931442.164	572099	5931442	0.40
CV23-120	572150.215	5931552.715	572147	5931560	7.96
CV23-121	571779.197	5931409.053	571774	5931422	13.95
CV23-122	572167.631	5931496.033	572168	5931496	0.37
CV23-123	571997.721	5931407.902	571998	5931408	0.30
CV23-124	571955.298	5931497.92	571955	5931498	0.31
CV23-127	571680.864	5931383.823	571681	5931384	0.22
CV23-128	571211.954	5931077.728	571212	5931078	0.28
CV23-129	571100.274	5931096.506	571100	5931096	0.58
CV23-131	571907.292	5931366.867	571907	5931367	0.32
CV23-135	571171.624	5931167.938	571172	5931168	0.38
CV23-136	572240.795	5931603.295	572241	5931603	0.36
CV23-137	571067.892	5931148.599	571068	5931149	0.42
CV23-138	571281.926	5931163.814	571282	5931169	5.19



Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	Variance (m)
CV23-139	572396.066	5931617.75	572398	5931619	2.30
CV23-140	572306.415	5931573.163	572306	5931572	1.23
CV23-141	571781.397	5931403.736	571777	5931420	16.85
CV23-142	571387.316	5931180.744	571385	5931181	2.33
CV23-143	572647.867	5931670.026	572650	5931667	3.70
CV23-146	572306.415	5931573.163	572303	5931582	9.47
CV23-147	571121.36	5931096.857	571124	5931097	2.64
CV23-148	571387.382	5931180.278	571387	5931189	8.73
CV23-150	571426.945	5931160.871	571427	5931156	4.87
CV23-151	572396.066	5931617.75	572396	5931620	2.25
CV23-152	570714.097	5931113.975	570718	5931103	11.65
CV23-153	571785.158	5931397.307	571790	5931391	7.95
CV23-157	570694.569	5931128.221	570665	5931140	31.83
CV23-159	570519.989	5931135.339	570525	5931143	9.15
CV23-160	569567.492	5930470.899	569565	5930468	3.82
CV23-161	569627.625	5930449.931	569633	5930449	5.46
CV23-162	572487.253	5931652.257	572488	5931657	4.80
CV23-164	570020.062	5930773.522	570017	5930779	6.28
CV23-165	572647.665	5931669.8	572646	5931667	3.26
CV23-167	572024.627	5931654.146	572020	5931667	13.66
CV23-168	571515.769	5931250.909	571512	5931256	6.33
CV23-169	569733.881	5930466.52	569728	5930480	14.71
CV23-171	569568.81	5930470.18	569568	5930477	6.87
CV23-173	572461.92	5931596.471	572461	5931592	4.56
CV23-174	569992.028	5930469.353	569996	5930472	4.77
CV23-175	571316.109	5931230.174	571314	5931231	2.26
CV23-176	569387.977	5930399.495	569386	5930400	2.04
CV23-177	571453.382	5931292.547	571450	5931291	3.72
CV23-178	569479.789	5930448.569	569475	5930440	9.82
CV23-179	572368.841	5931547.597	572368	5931554	6.46
CV23-180	569387.819	5930399.955	569382	5930402	6.17
CV23-181	571316.173	5931229.956	571312	5931231	4.30
CV23-182	569295.106	5930361.568	569300	5930359	5.53



## 12.3 Database Validation

The QP validated the digital database. Patriot is using a MX Database with scroll-down menus which is integrated in Leapfrog Geo. The database was exported into a .CSV format to the QP to be validated.

Surveys and collars data was verified. A total of 91% of the assays (Li and Ta) were validated against the original assay certificates without discrepancies.

Due to the outcrops surface, some channel samples “collars” were moved vertically, usually less than 5 m, in Leapfrog so that the completed channel could be located below the topography.

## 12.4 Independent Sampling

The QP collected 16 pulp samples for independent analysis. At the time this Report was issued, the analytical results had not been received.

## 12.5 Qualified Person’s Opinion

It is the QP’s opinion that the sampling practices of Patriot meet current industry standards. The QP also believes that the sample database provided by Patriot and validated by the QP is suitable to support the mineral resource estimation.



## 13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

### 13.1 Test Work

#### 13.1.1 Overview

The objectives of the preliminary metallurgical program were to confirm the dominant lithium bearing mineral species, evaluate the beneficiation performance of the CV5 and CV13 pegmatite material using a conventional lithium pegmatite flowsheet, and to produce a spodumene concentrate of  $>5.5\%$   $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and  $<1.2\%$   $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , while maximizing lithium recovery.

Test work was carried out by SGS Canada at their Lakefield, Ontario, metallurgical testing facility. This facility is independent of the Company and is a recognized testing facility, although not certified; this is typical for metallurgical testing facilities.

Mineralogical characterization test work was carried out under SGS Project Number 19005-01. Twenty-two samples of drill core from the CV5 Pegmatite (CF21-001, 002, & 004) and CV12 Pegmatite (CF21-014) were analyzed using a combination of TIMA-X (Quantitative SEM) Electron Probe Micro-Analysis (EPMA), Laser Ablation by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA by ICP-MS), X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD), and chemical assays. Generally, spodumene was found to be the dominant lithium mineral species across all samples with minor quantities of lepidolite (up to 3.5%) and moderate quantities of muscovite (up to 17.1%) and tourmaline (up to 16%) observed.

Initial dense media separation (DMS) test work at SGS was carried out under SGS Project Number 19005-02. This consisted of a single laboratory DMS test at a coarse crush size of  $P_{100}$  9.5 mm on CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite material. The test returned a spodumene concentrate grading 5.8%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  at 79% recovery in the laboratory, strongly indicating potential for a DMS only operation to be applicable. The test work also included batch flotation tests on the DMS tail, as well as scoping heavy liquid separation (HLS) tests.

Confirmatory test work was carried out at SGS Canada under SGS Project Number 19005-04 included HLS and magnetic separation on 11 Variability Composite samples sourced from CV5. A global laboratory recovery of  $>70\%$  at the metallurgical target grade of  $>5.5\%$   $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and  $<1.2\%$   $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  was achieved for most samples. This confirmed the potential for a DMS only operation over a broader subset of samples from CV5.

Var Comp 1 through to 5, 9, and 10 all returned  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  above the analysis detection limit of 0.01%  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ . Some samples contained  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  at levels up to 0.03%. There is an opportunity to consider recovery of tantalite as the flowsheet is developed.



Further HLS test work was carried out at SGS Canada on drill core samples from the CV13 Pegmatite under SGS Project Number 19005-06. Again, global laboratory recovery of >70% at the metallurgical target grade of >5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O and <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was achieved for most samples. These test results provide a strong indication that a DMS only processing flowsheet is potentially applicable to CV13 as well as CV5.

The test work flowsheet for the CV5 and CV13 HLS Variability Composite samples is displayed in Figure 13-1 below.

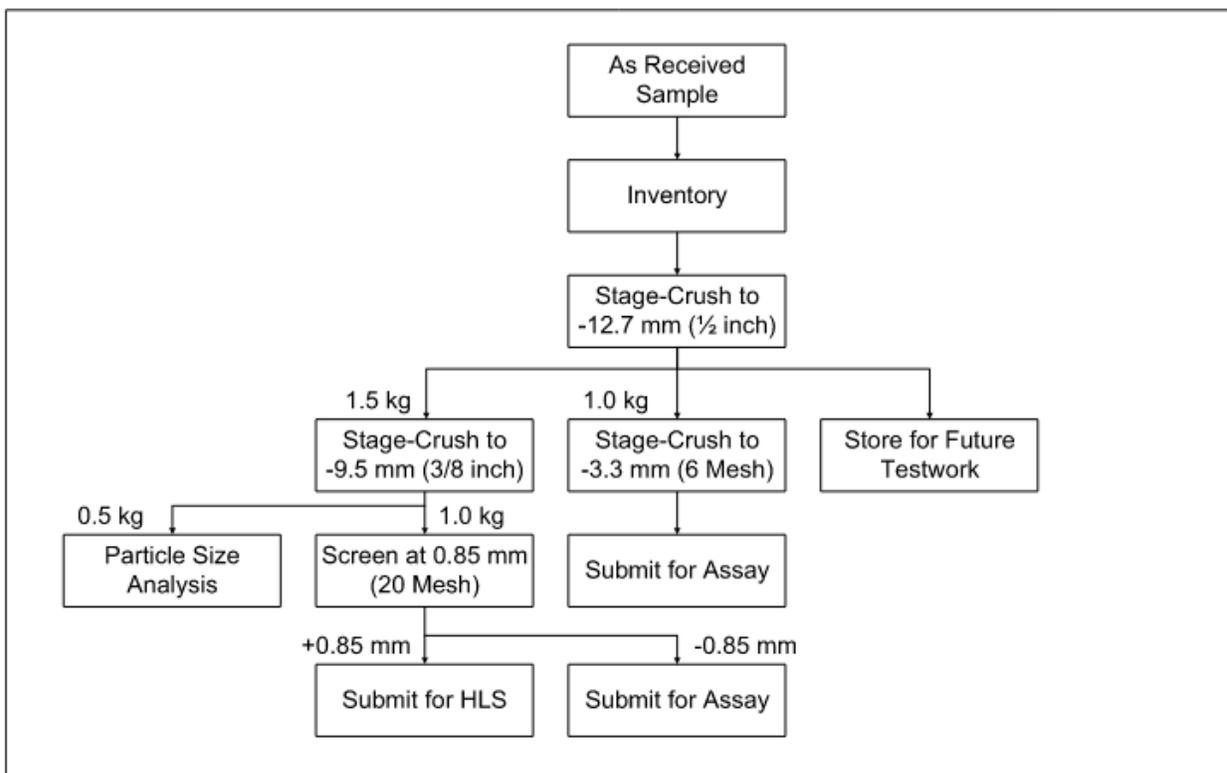


Figure 13-1: Variability composite sample preparation flowsheet

### 13.1.2 Test Material

Approximately 143 kg of quarter-core NQ samples, comprising mineralized intervals from drill holes CF21-001 and 002, was selected and composited for the initial DMS test work on the CV5 Pegmatite.



Eleven CV5 Variability Composite samples, designated as Var Comp 1 – 11 below by SGS, were also selected from quarter-core NQ core samples for HLS test work with each Variability Composite having a weight of 9-10 kg.

### 13.1.2.1 Head Sample Characterization

Head assays of the eleven CV5 Variability Composite samples ranged from 0.67% - 2.73%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 0.29% - 1.10%  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . All samples contained rubidium and cesium, with averages of 2,927 g/t Rb and 980 g/t Cs, respectively.

Var Comp 1 through to 5, 9, and 10 all returned  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  above the detection limit of 0.01%  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$ . Some samples contained  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  at levels up to 0.03%. There is an opportunity to consider recovery of tantalite as the flowsheet is developed.

Head grades of  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  for the Variability Composite samples is presented in Figure 13-2 below.

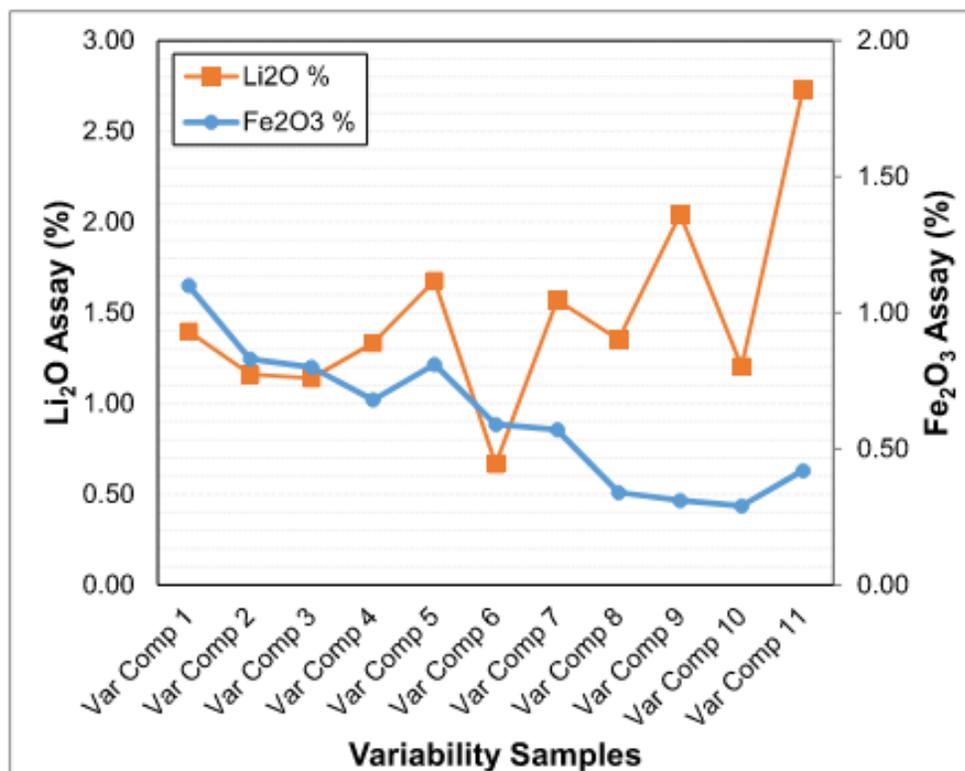


Figure 13-2: Variability Composite head grades



### 13.1.2.2 Mineralogy

Mineralogical characterisation test work was carried out on 22 samples of drill core from the CV5 Pegmatite (CF21-001, 002, & 004) and CV12 Pegmatite (CF21-014) using a combination of TIMA-X (Quantitative SEM) Electron Probe Micro-Analysis (EPMA), Laser Ablation by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA by ICP-MS), X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD), and chemical assays. Generally, spodumene was found to be the dominant lithium mineral species across all samples.

Semi-Quantitative XRD was performed on the 11 CV5 HLS Variability Composite samples.

Spodumene was identified as the dominant lithium bearing mineral, with spodumene content varying from 7.9% - 32.1%. Spodumene content corresponded with  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  assay results with Var Comp 6 (0.67%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ , 7.9% spodumene) and Var Comp 11 (2.73%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ , 32.1% spodumene) having the lowest and the highest  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and spodumene content respectively.

Results indicate that the main gangue minerals in the samples are quartz and albite, comprising 47% - 74% of the total samples. Minor quantities of lepidolite (up to 3.5%) and moderate quantities of muscovite (up to 17.1%). Occurrences of up to 16% tourmaline were identified in CV5 samples via TIMA-X.

XRD results for the Variability Composite samples are indicated in Figure 13-3 below.

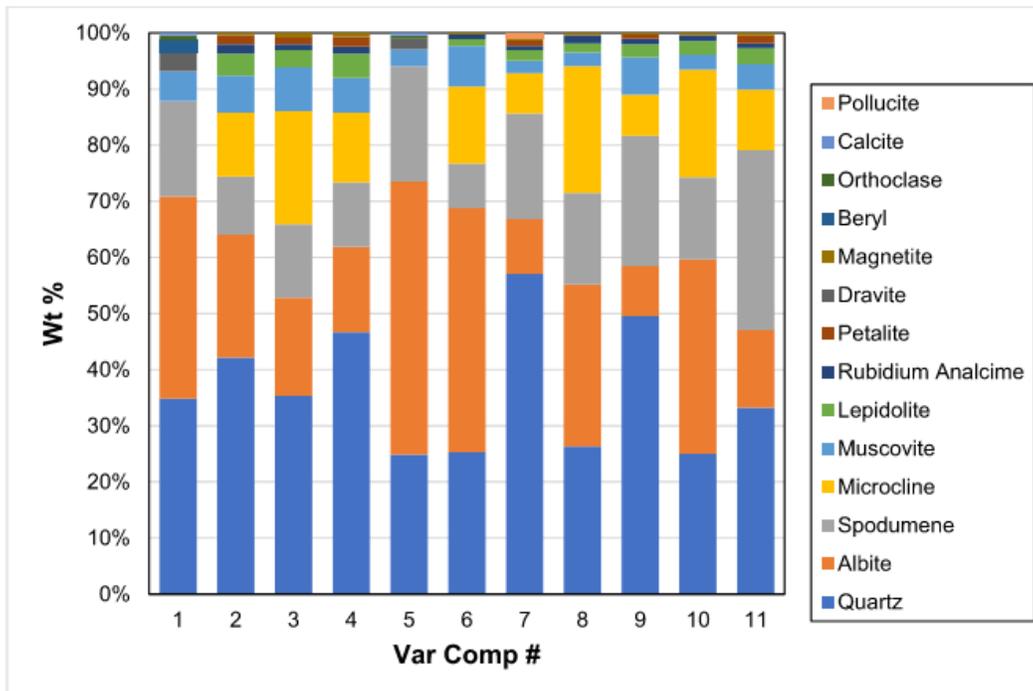


Figure 13-3: XRD results on Variability Composite samples



### 13.1.2.3 Particle Size Distribution

Particle size analysis was performed on 0.5 kg subsamples from each CV5 Variability Composite sample after crushing to -9.5 mm in the laboratory. All Variability Composites had a similar particle size distribution with P80 values from 7.5 - 8.0 mm. Particle size distributions for the Variability Composite samples is indicated in Figure 13-4 below.

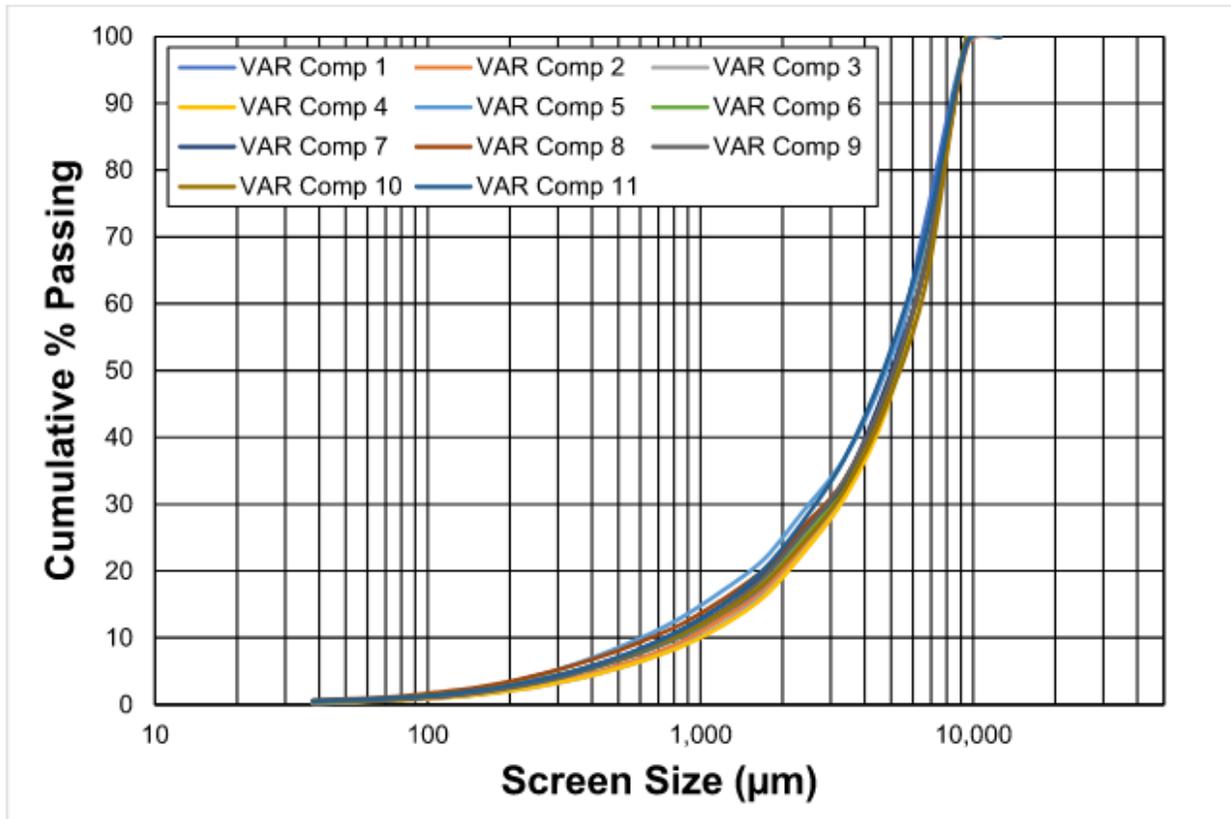


Figure 13-4: Particle size distributions for Variability Composite samples



### 13.1.2.4 Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS)

A 1.5 kg subsample of each -9.5 mm Variability Composite was screened at 0.85 mm. The -0.85 mm fraction was set aside and HLS test work at a single SG cut point of 2.85 was performed on the -9.5 +0.85 mm fraction. All HLS sink and float products and the -0.85 mm fractions were assayed.

HLS sinks results indicate Li<sub>2</sub>O grades of 5.03 – 6.58% and HLS Stage Li recoveries of 61.0 – 92.5%. Nine of the 11 Variability Composites achieved a concentrate grade of >5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O and Global HLS recovery >72%.

Var Comp 3 recorded 5.35% Li<sub>2</sub>O grade and 90.1% Li recovery while Var Comp 6 recorded 5.03% Li<sub>2</sub>O grade and 60.1% Li recovery. There appears to be a strong potential for these samples to achieve >5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O grade at marginally lower recoveries using a higher SG cut point than 2.85.

Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> grades were recorded as 0.52 – 1.79 % before any magnetic separation was applied.

Global HLS results are indicated in Figure 13-5 below.

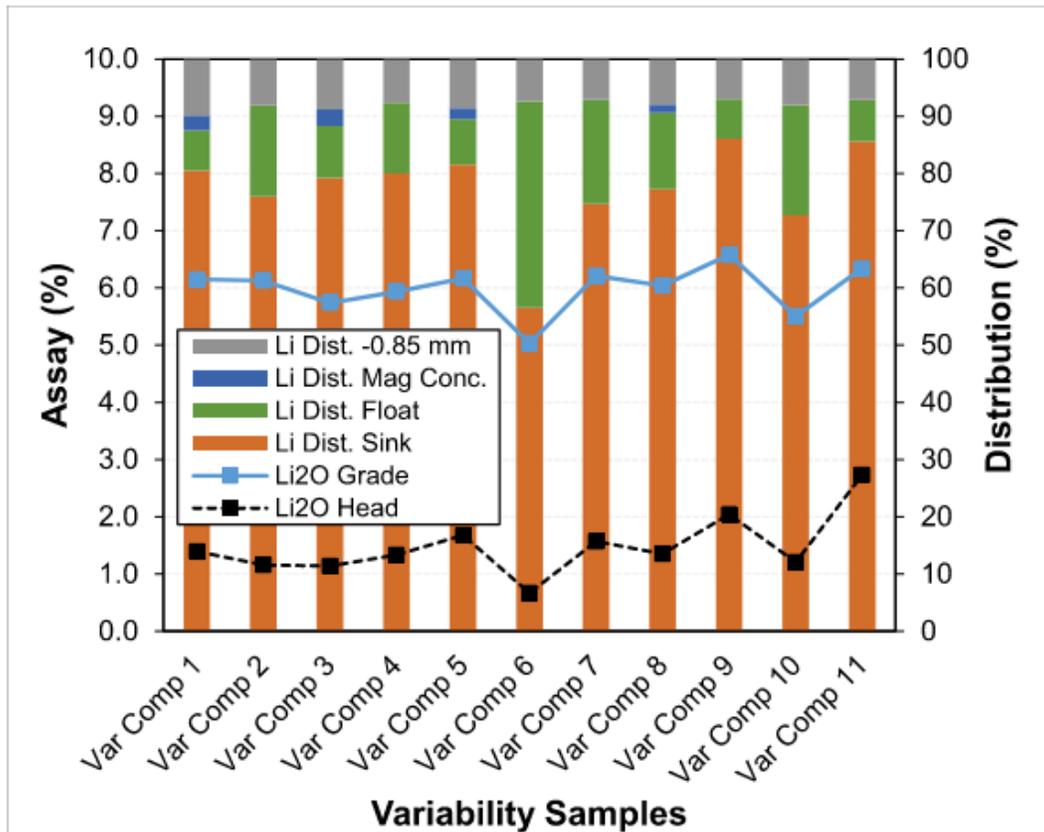


Figure 13-5: Global HLS results for Variability Composite samples



### 13.1.2.5 Magnetic Separation

Magnetic separation was carried out on HLS sink products for Var Comp 1, 3, 5, and 8 with a dry belt magnetic separator at a field strength of 10,000 Gauss. Sinks products were screened at 3.3 mm with magnetic separation was performed separately on the +3.3 mm and -3.3 mm fractions to increase separation efficiency. The magnetic and non-magnetic +3.3 mm and -3.3 mm fractions were then combined and assayed.

Results indicate all four of the Variability Composite samples achieved the target grades of >5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O and <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Up to 3.2% Li reported to the Magnetic Separation Mags across the four tests.

HLS Products	Weight		Assay (%)		Distribution (%)	
	g	%	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Li	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
Var Comp 1 Sink before Mag	208	23.6	5.53	1.79	92.2	43.4
Var Comp 1 Sink Non-Mag	181	20.5	6.15	0.61	89.3	12.9
Var Comp 1 Sink Mag	27.0	3.1	1.35	9.67	2.9	30.5
Var Comp 1 Float	673	76.4	0.14	0.72	7.8	56.6
Feed (Calc.)	881	100	1.41	0.97	100	100
Var Comp 3 Sink before Mag	146	15.7	5.35	1.58	90.1	31.9
Var Comp 3 Sink Non-Mag	132	14.2	5.74	1.14	87.0	20.7
Var Comp 3 Sink Mag	14.7	1.6	1.87	5.55	3.2	11.2
Var Comp 3 Float	784	84.3	0.11	0.63	9.9	68.1
Feed (Calc.)	931	100	0.93	0.78	100	100
Var Comp 5 Sink before Mag	230	25.2	5.93	1.10	91.4	43.5
Var Comp 5 Sink Non-Mag	215	23.7	6.17	0.71	89.2	26.4
Var Comp 5 Sink Mag	14.4	1.6	2.26	6.90	2.2	17.1
Var Comp 5 Float	680	74.8	0.19	0.48	8.6	56.5
Feed (Calc.)	910	100	1.64	0.64	100	100
Var Comp 8 Sink before Mag	205	22.1	5.81	0.97	85.5	36.1
Var Comp 8 Sink Non-Mag	193	20.9	6.04	0.62	83.9	21.7
Var Comp 8 Sink Mag	11.5	1.2	1.89	6.94	1.6	14.4
Var Comp 8 Float	721	77.9	0.28	0.49	14.5	63.9
Feed (Calc.)	926	100	1.50	0.60	100	100

Figure 13-6: Magnetic separations results for Variability Composite samples 1, 3, 5, 8



### 13.1.2.6 Dense Media Separation (DMS)

Dense Media Separation (DMS) was carried out on a single 143 kg sample of CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite material with a head grade of 1.05%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 0.55%  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . The material was tested through a two-stage DMS flow sheet with a first pass cut point of 2.70 SG and a second pass cut point of 2.85 SG. Second pass DMS sinks (spodumene concentrate) was passed over a magnetic separator for iron removal. The flowsheet is displayed in Figure 13-9.

The DMS test returned a spodumene concentrate grading 5.77%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 0.62 %  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and a 79 % Li recovery. DMS spodumene concentrate from this test work is shown in Figure 13-7 and Figure 13-8 below.



**Figure 13-7: Spodumene concentrate (DMS + non-magnetic fractions)  
– 5.8%  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and 0.60%  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  at 79% recovery**



**Figure 13-8: Close-up of spodumene concentrate (DMS + non-magnetic fractions)  
– 5.8% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 0.60% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at 79% recovery**

### 13.1.2.7 Flotation

Although a DMS only flowsheet appears to be the preferred process route for CV5, preliminary flotation test work was conducted to understand the amenability of CV5 material to flotation.

A 2 kg sample of second pass DMS floats (DMS middlings) combined with the -0.85 mm fraction screened out prior to DMS was ground to 100% passing 300 µm. The material was de-slimes, processed through a magnetic separator with mica flotation of non-magnetics, de-slimes again (to also increase solids concentration), then processed through spodumene flotation consisting of a rougher cell and two stage cleaning cells, with a final magnetic separator to remove iron from second cleaner concentrate.

The addition of flotation to the DMS circuit increased overall Li recovery from 79.0% to 89.1%. Flotation spodumene concentrate returned a grade of 5.49% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 0.40 % Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The overall DMS and flotation test work flowsheet is shown in Figure 13-9 below.

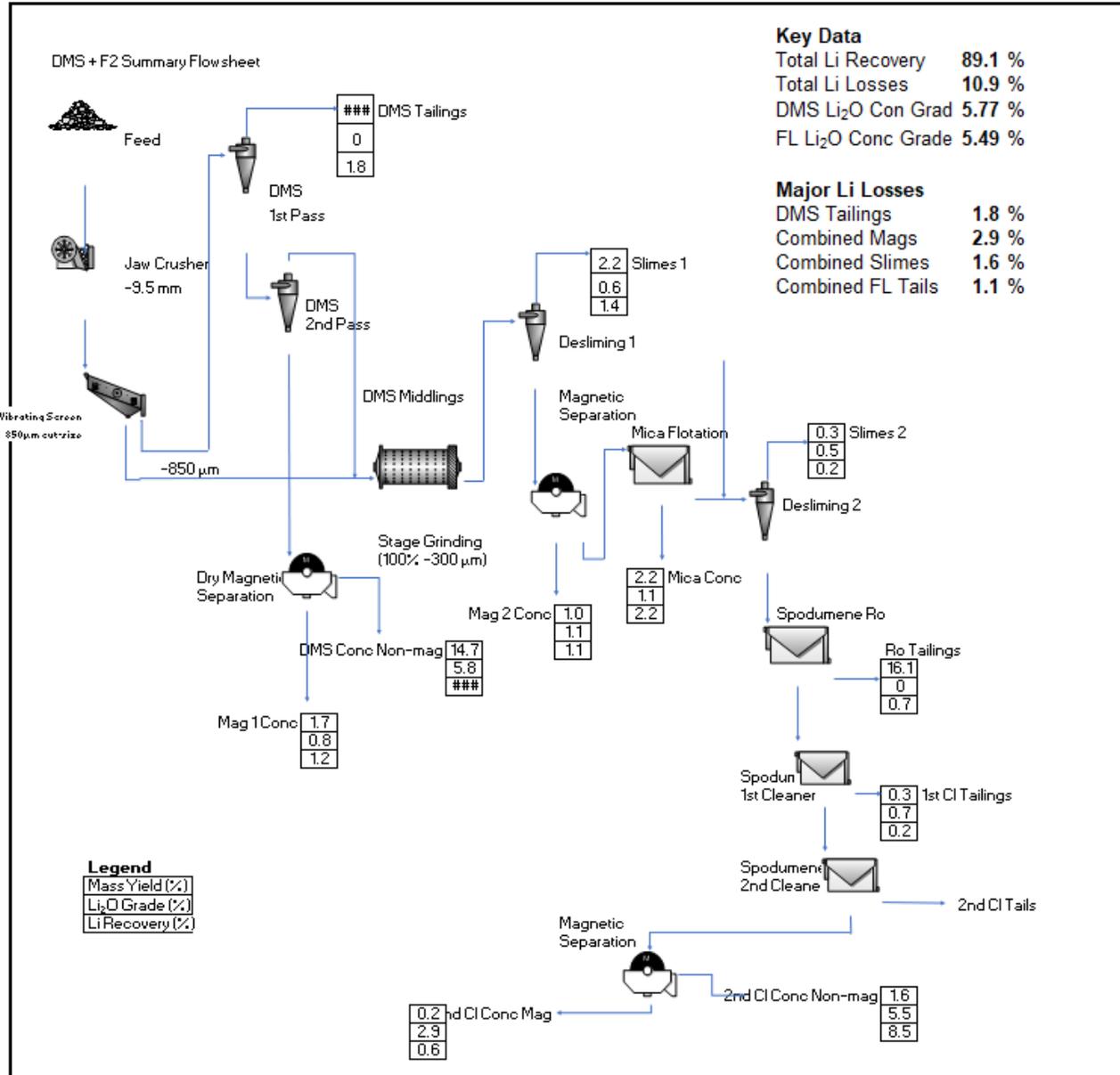


Figure 13-9: Combined DMS and flotation test work flowsheet



## 13.2 Basis for Recovery and Throughput Estimates

The CV5 HLS variability test work was used as the basis for determining a feed grade vs. recovery trend to be used to assist with mineral resource estimate cut off grades.

To allow for changes in recovery that may be exhibited when scaling up from laboratory test work to expected recovery in an operating DMS plant, the HLS test work data was adjusted.

Recovery via HLS is “ideal” compared to recovery by a DMS cyclone in an operating plant. A reduction in recovery is expected and an “offset” of 2 to 10% from HLS results is typically observed. This “offset” is dependent on factors such as lithology, liberation, and quantity of near SG composite particles. In this instance, the expected recovery from HLS testing was scaled down by 5%.

The laboratory crush size is typically coarse compared to benchmark modelled and operating crushed mineralized material PSDs. Test work particle sizing indicates 9 to 12% passing 0.85 mm, with 16 to 19% passing 0.85 mm typically expected in operation. As such, to account for the extra plant feed material that is expected to report to the -0.85 mm fraction rather than DMS feed, global recoveries were scaled down by 9%.

The test work recovery for each Variability Composite sample and the recovery values with allowances for scaleup are displayed in Figure 13-10 below. Additional benchmarked data from operating DMS plants is included for reference.

A fit to the grade vs recovery data for the 11 CV5 adjusted HLS results is shown below.

$$\text{Recovery (\%Li}_2\text{O)} = 75.0 - \frac{59.7}{2 \frac{\text{Grade(\%Li}_2\text{O)}}{0.470}}$$

This trend indicates that recoveries of approximately 70-75% Li<sub>2</sub>O at feed grades above 1.6% Li<sub>2</sub>O, recoveries above approximately 60% Li<sub>2</sub>O are possible at feed grades above 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O and recoveries of approximately 50% Li<sub>2</sub>O up to 60% Li<sub>2</sub>O are possible at feed grades above 0.6% Li<sub>2</sub>O. This relationship will require interrogation and updating as the project progresses and more test work data becomes available.

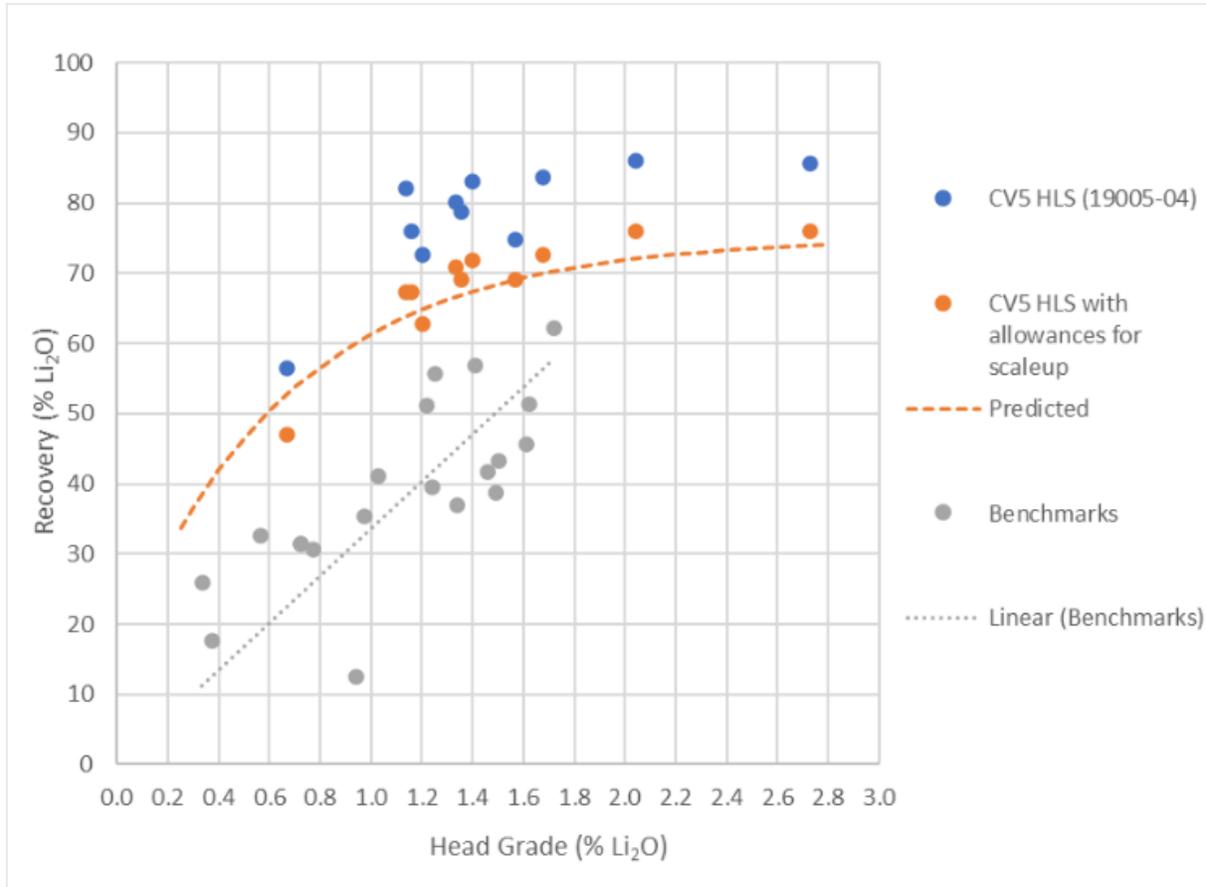


Figure 13-10: Head grade vs recovery for CV5 HLS and benchmarked operating DMS plants at a 5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O concentrate grade

### 13.3 Extent of Sample Representivity

The 11 samples tested are from a broad range of spatial locations across the pegmatite and have returned a range of gangue mineral assemblages and lithium head grades. Even so, the HLS results, at a coarse crush size, have been generally positive across all samples. This indicates the majority of the samples tested for the Corvette Project to date are from a coarse spodumene lithology. The data available thus far indicates that this coarse spodumene lithology type dominates the deposit. This is a strong indication that the positive HLS recoveries may continue across other coarse spodumene samples taken from CV5 and CV13.

The data set of metallurgical results for CV5 only contains results for 11 samples and there is limited data at lower grades below approximately 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O. However, it must be considered that the



mean grade for the mineral resource estimate is 1.4% Li<sub>2</sub>O and the data available suggests the quantity of the material at grades close to cut off may be limited.

None of the variability samples tested have significant levels of host rock dilution. It is possible that host rock dilution may result in lower recovery or higher iron content. It is possible that further testing may identify samples with different lithological or mineralogical characteristics, and these could generate lower recovery.

A list of the source of samples is shown in Table 13-1 and a map of the location of each drill hole is shown in Figure 13-11.

**Table 13-1: Sources of samples for metallurgical programs completed on CV5 & CV13 pegmatites**

Pegmatite	Company Sample ID	SGS Sample ID	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Third Party Test Laboratory	Purpose
CV5	CF21-001Met		CF21-001	26.0	99.0	73.0	SGS (Lakefield)	Initial mineral processing program (HLS, DMS, magnetics, flotation)
				142.1	172.8	30.7	SGS (Lakefield)	
				199.7	213.4	13.7	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	CF21-002Met		CF21-002	78.9	132.0	53.1	SGS (Lakefield)	
				145.0	179.0	34.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
				189.0	203.0	14.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
				209.0	233.0	24.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	HLS-COMP-001	Var Comp 1	CV22-017	226.0	235.8	9.8	SGS (Lakefield)	HLS screening across CV5
CV5	HLS-COMP-002	Var Comp 2	CV22-019	133.0	140.0	7.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
				141.0	144.0	3.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	HLS-COMP-003	Var Comp 3	CV22-025	28.0	38.0	10.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	HLS-COMP-004	Var Comp 4	CV22-035	138.8	142.8	4.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
				156.5	162.5	6.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	HLS-COMP-005	Var Comp 5	CV22-038	233.0	243.0	10.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	HLS-COMP-006	Var Comp 6	CV22-040	331.0	341.0	10.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	HLS-COMP-007	Var Comp 7	CV22-042	180.3	190.4	10.1	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	HLS-COMP-008	Var Comp 8	CV22-048	396.0	398.0	2.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
				417.5	423.0	5.6	SGS (Lakefield)	
				424.0	425.8	1.8	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	HLS-COMP-009	Var Comp 9	CV22-052	182.5	192.5	10.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV5	HLS-COMP-010	Var Comp 10	CV22-054	54.6	64.6	10.0	SGS (Lakefield)	



Pegmatite	Company Sample ID	SGS Sample ID	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Third Party Test Laboratory	Purpose
CV5	HLS-COMP-011	Var Comp 11	CV22-070	180.3	190.3	10.0	SGS (Lakefield)	HLS screening across CV13
CV13	HLS-COMP-012	Var Comp 12	CV22-077	10.0	20.0	10.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV13	HLS-COMP-013	Var Comp 13	CV22-092	32.6	42.6	10.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV13	HLS-COMP-014	Var Comp 14	CV22-103	23.8	33.5	9.7	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV13	HLS-COMP-015	Var Comp 15	CV22-082	27.5	32.5	5.0	SGS (Lakefield)	
			CV22-084	28.9	33.5	4.6	SGS (Lakefield)	
CV13	HLS-COMP-016	Var Comp 16	CV22-085	167.4	175.4	8.1	SGS (Lakefield)	

(1) All samples are quarter-core NQ

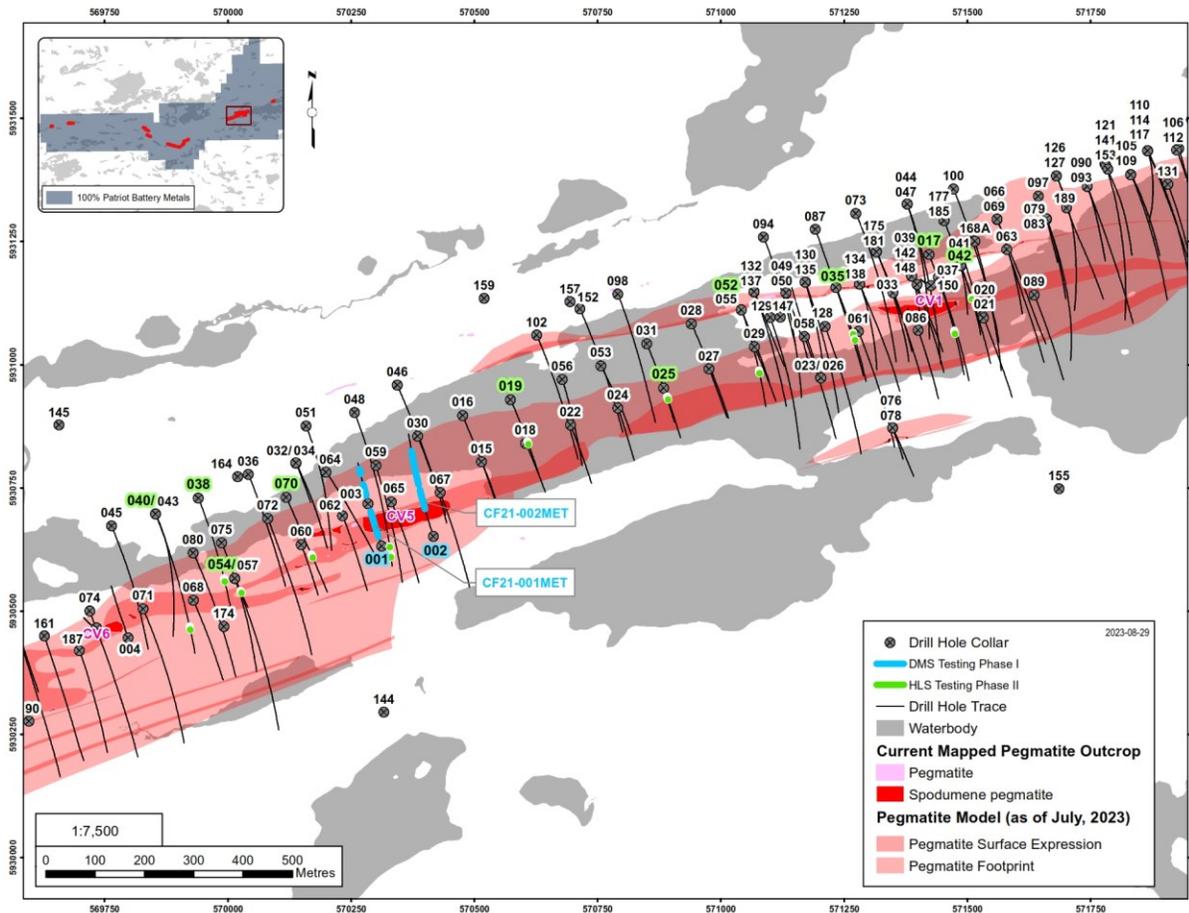


Figure 13-11: Location of HLS and DMS samples collected of drill core from the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite



## 13.4 Processing Factors and Deleterious Elements

The variability samples tested to date indicate that the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites are amenable to a DMS-only spodumene concentrator flowsheet fed at a coarse crush size. To be amenable to this style of flowsheet, spodumene needs to be the predominant mineral that hosts lithium, and it needs to generally exhibit coarse crystal sizes, so that it can successfully be liberated and recovered at coarse particle sizes (i.e., approximately 4 mm to 10 mm).

Data to date indicates that coarse spodumene lithology dominates CV5 and CV13, predominately at grades above 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O. However, if significant quantities of finer lithology, alternate mineralogy or low-grade material (<0.6% Li<sub>2</sub>O) are identified, this material will require testing to confirm its expected behaviour in a DMS plant. Lithology with finer spodumene crystals may not liberate successfully, which may result in reduced recovery or grade.

Some of the drilling and samples tested to date have been identified to have low levels of lepidolite. If samples are identified with higher quantities of lithium in non-spodumene mineral species, such as lepidolite or petalite, lower recoveries to DMS concentrate may be expected. This is due to the SG of minerals such as petalite being closer to gangue mineral SG when compared to the SG of spodumene.

High concentrations of some gangue minerals can complicate spodumene concentration by DMS. Higher concentrations of iron bearing minerals from within the pegmatite such as tourmaline or some micas can result in higher iron grades in the final DMS concentrate. For most of the HLS tests conducted so far, iron grades in the concentrate were satisfactorily low or able to be controlled using magnetic separation.

Higher iron can also potentially come from host rock species such as amphibolite, anorthosite, or meta-sediment. If unacceptable levels of host rock dilution are encountered, they can be mitigated by conservative mining methods to reduce dilution, ROM blending, or magnetic separation. Ore sorting to reject dilution is also potentially an option if required. The bulbous structure of the CV5 Pegmatite is fortunate and may help when aiming to maintain low concentrations of host rock in the DMS plant feed.

Muscovite can misreport to the concentrate in the DMS due to its plate like shape. High concentration of muscovite in the process feed can result in recoveries or grades being lower than expected. To mitigate this, levels of muscovite will be tracked and, if required, up flow classification can be added to the flowsheet to reject muscovite ahead of DMS.

As identified in Section 13.3, the crushed ore PSD is important for global recovery estimates. It is typical to expect 16 to 19% of mass to report to the -0.85 mm and not be processed by DMS. If finer PSDs are generated due to the manner in which mining or crushing is conducted, the quantity



of fines produced can increase significantly to as high as 30% passing -0.85 mm, resulting in reduced global DMS recovery. This risk can be reduced by appropriate mining and crushing circuit design and operation.

## 13.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

- Mineralogical, DMS and HLS test work was carried out by SGS Canada at their Lakefield, Ontario, facility across 13 drill core composite samples from the CV5 Pegmatite. The following conclusions have been made:
- Coarse spodumene was found to be the dominant lithium mineral species across all samples with minor quantities of lepidolite (up to 3.5%) and moderate quantities of muscovite (up to 17.1%) observed;
- An initial DMS test returned a spodumene concentrate grading 5.8% Li<sub>2</sub>O at 79% recovery in the laboratory, strongly indicating potential for a DMS only operation to be applicable;
- Of the 11 CV5 HLS Variability tests conducted, a global laboratory recovery of >70% at the metallurgical target grade of >5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O and <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was achieved for most samples, providing further support for a DMS only operation to be applicable;
- Some samples contained Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> at levels up to 0.03% which presents an opportunity to consider recovery of tantalite as the flowsheet is developed;
- Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> grades in HLS concentrates were 0.52 – 1.79% and after magnetic separation was applied to four of the 11 composites, all concentrates were <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>;
- The 11 CV5 HLS variability test results were adjusted to more appropriately represent recoveries expected in an operating DMS plant. A trend fitted to this data indicates:
  - Recoveries of 70 - 75% Li<sub>2</sub>O expected at feed grades above 1.6% Li<sub>2</sub>O;
  - Recoveries of 60 - 70% Li<sub>2</sub>O expected at feed grades of 1.0 - 1.6% Li<sub>2</sub>O; and
  - Recoveries of 50 - 60% Li<sub>2</sub>O are possible at feed grades of 0.6 - 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O.
- The CV5 variability samples are from a broad range of spatial locations with a range of gangue mineral assemblages and lithium head grades. There is a strong indication that the positive HLS recoveries may continue across other coarse spodumene samples taken from CV5.

As the project advances, further test work and consideration for future additions to the process flowsheet will need to be completed. Recommendations are:

- Comminution test work, in particular Bond Crushing Work Index (CWi) test work to support crushing circuit design;



- Further feed variability test work to investigate impacts on the process with expected levels of host rock dilution, iron, and mica in the feed;
- Further DMS test work to confirm expected recoveries at 5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O through a DMS cyclone;
- Further magnetic separation test work, in conjunction with DMS test work, on higher iron feed samples to confirm if magnetic separation is required in the initial process flowsheet or potentially in the future;
- Up flow (Teeter bed type) classification test work, in conjunction with DMS test work, on higher mica feed samples to confirm if up flow classification is required in the initial process flowsheet or potentially in the future;
- Gravity recovery test work to determine if a tantalite recovery circuit should be included in the initial flowsheet to recover the high values of tantalum in the feed; and
- Dewatering test work on the 'fines' (i.e., the material that bypasses the DMS circuit), such as thickening and vacuum filtering properties.

Further test work that the QP recommends to be conducted in parallel to support future process plant additions or optimization (after the plant is up and running) is:

- Ore sorting, to assess the amenability of ore sorting for rejecting waste host rock from lithium bearing pegmatite;
- Further tests for the flotation of spodumene from the DMS tail; and
- Further tests assessing gangue rejection from the DMS tail using high intensity magnetic separation and flotation of mica.



## 14. Mineral Resource Estimates

### 14.1 CV5 Pegmatite Resource Estimate

The QP completed a mineral resource estimate (MRE) of the CV5 Pegmatite at the Corvette Property. The effective date of the resource is June 25, 2023.

#### 14.1.1 Database

Patriot maintains all drill data for the Corvette Property in MX database. Header, surveys, assays, lithology, and geotechnical logging information are saved in the database. The database information in CSV format was provided to the QP originally on December 8, 2022, with an updated dataset provided on June 25, 2023.

The mineral resource estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite area is supported by 163 diamond drill holes of NQ (predominant) or HQ size, totalling a collective 56,385 m, and 11 outcrop channels, totalling 63 m. The drilling includes programs in 2021, 2022, and through the end of the 2023 winter program (hole CV23-190). The resource estimation was conducted using Leapfrog Edge™ version 2023.1.1.

#### 14.1.2 Specific Gravity

Patriot collected a total of 5,610 samples from 161 drillholes for specific gravity (SG) measurements.

Patriot used the following procedure to determine the average SG for each the mineral domains.

- Sample selected for SG measurement after the core was cut;
- Full sample length was measure for SG;
- After scale was calibrated, the sample was weighted dry;
- The sample was then weighted submerged saturated in tap water;
- The specific gravity is determined using the following equation:

$$SG = \frac{Wd}{(Wd - Ws)}$$

*Wd = Dry Weight, Ws = Submerged Weight*

Figure 14-1 illustrates the SG measuring set up employed by Patriot during this round of SG data collection. Results are presented in Table 14-1. A linear regression formula based on the Li<sub>2</sub>O percentage was used to calculate the density for all the pegmatite, and is based on 1,408 SG

measurements (Figure 14-2). The regression function is:  $SG = 0.0709 \cdot Li_2O\% + 2.6217$ . Non-pegmatite blocks were assigned a fixed SG based on the field measurement median value of their respective modelled lithology.

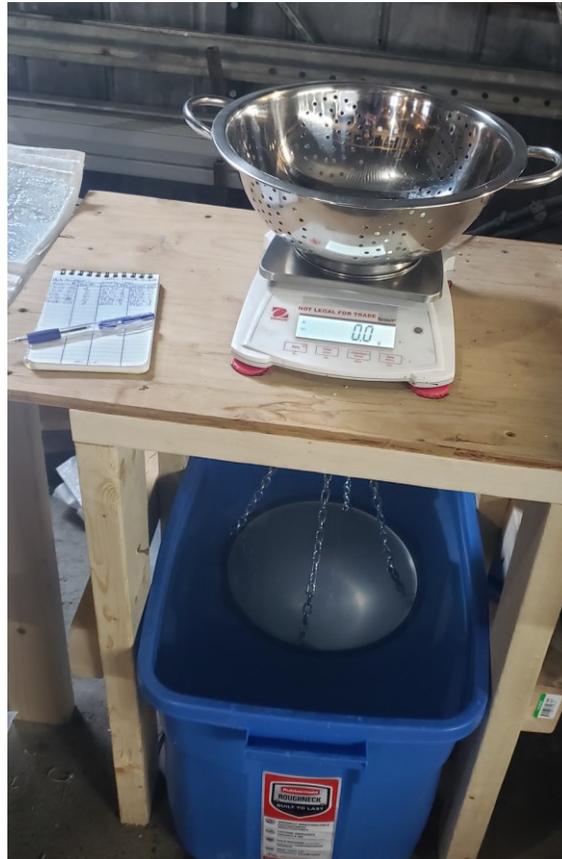


Figure 14-1: SG measurement set up employed by Patriot

Table 14-1: CV5 Pegmatite MRE Specific Gravity Summary

Lithology	No. of Samples	Rock Density
Pegmatite	1,408	Linear regression curve
Amphibolite group	3,143	2.95 (median)
Ultramafic	296	2.92 (median)
Granite	-	2.7
Overburden	-	2.0

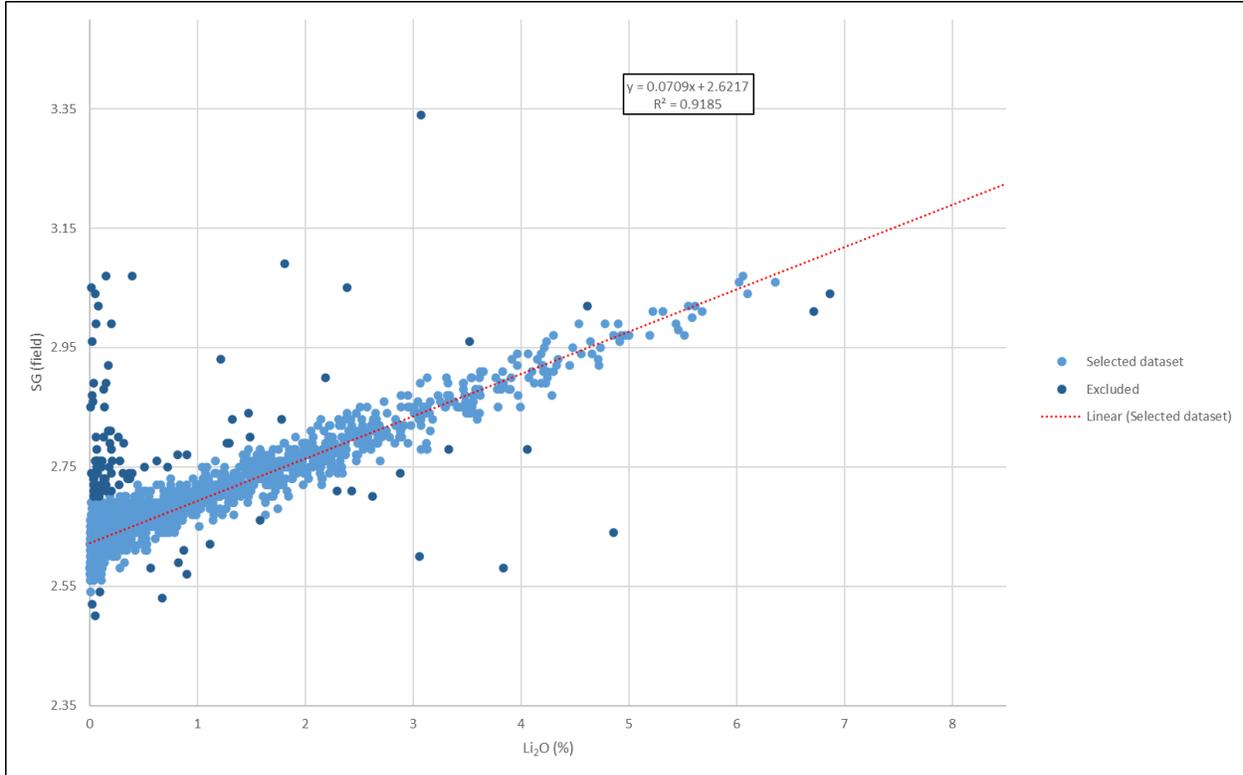


Figure 14-2: Derivation of SG regression function

### 14.1.3 Topography Data

Patriot 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 an MRE.

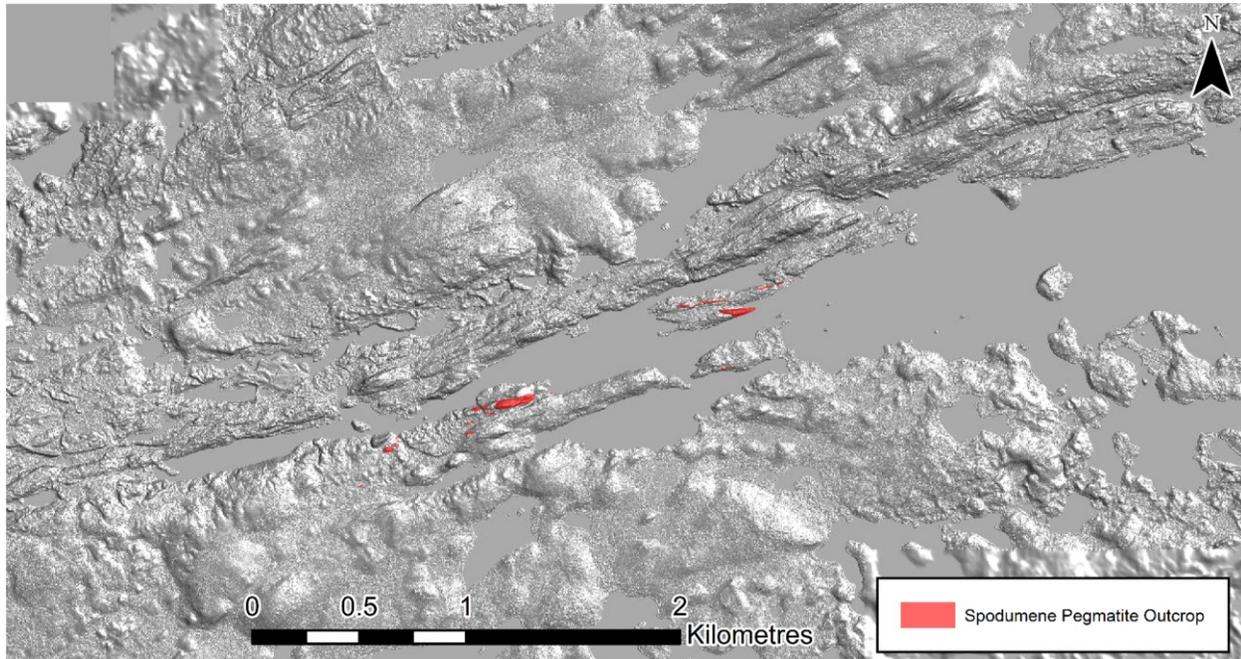


Figure 14-3: LiDAR topographic image with spodumene pegmatite outcrops at CV5

#### 14.1.4 Geological Interpretation

Three-dimensional wireframe models of mineralization were developed in Leapfrog Geo™ by Patriot and its geological consultants. The wireframes were based on the geological interpretation of the zones as distinct domains and not strictly on grade intervals. 3D modelling of the mineralized zones and interpretation was also based on structural data measurements and the regional trend. Zones were modelled with a combination of implicit and explicit modelling. Control lines were used to constrain the volume in specific orientations.

Patriot and its geological consultants completed the 3D modelling respecting the guidelines and recommendations of the QP.

The mineralized zones (Figure 14-4) were broken into nine different domains. The CV5 principal pegmatite was divided in two domains (spodumene-rich (1) and feldspar-rich (2)). Seven mostly parallel pegmatite dykes were geologically modelled for the MRE (CV5\_110 (3); CV5\_120 (4); CV5\_130 (5); CV5\_140 (6); CV5\_150 (7); CV5\_160 (8); and CV5\_180 (9)).

The other units of the 3D model consist of amphibolite, ultramafic, granite, overburden, and water.



The wireframes extend at depth, below the deepest diamond drillholes and laterally. This is to provide targets for upcoming exploration. The resource model did not estimate grades into the full volume of the wireframes due to sheer size of the wireframes.

The non-assayed intervals were assigned half the detection limit value. The QP believes that non-assayed material should not be assigned a zero value, as this does not reflect the true value of the material. Each domain was modelled using the same principal assumptions and methodology.

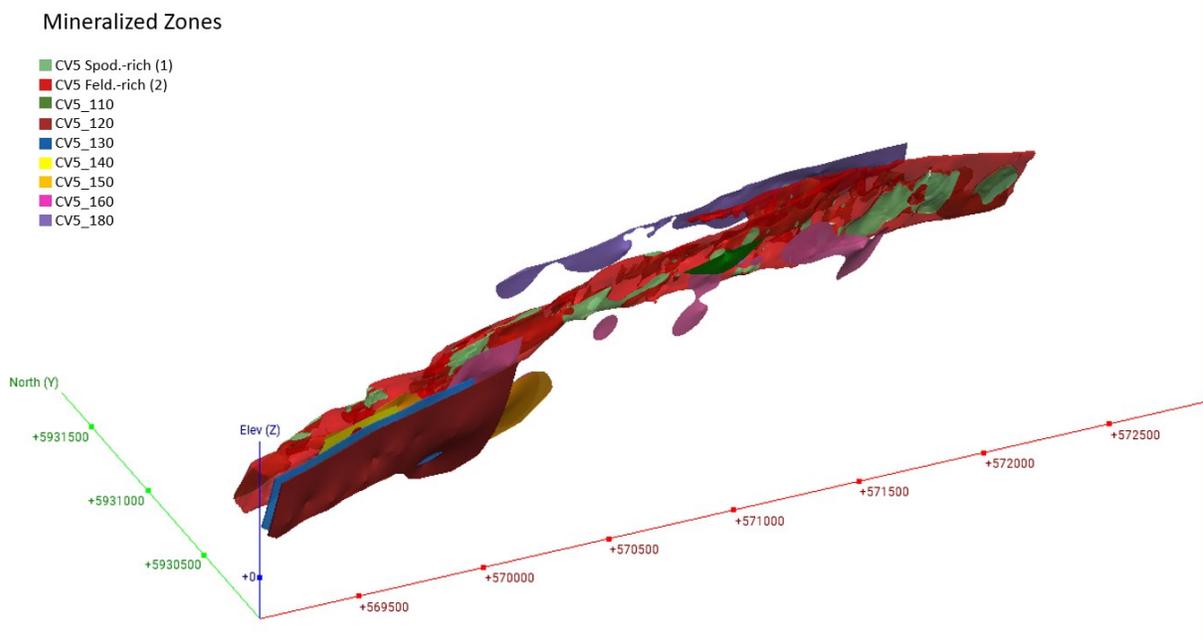


Figure 14-4: Mineralized zones of the CV5 Pegmatite (image not to scale)

## 14.1.5 Exploratory Data Analysis

### 14.1.5.1 Assays

The nine domains included in the MRE were sampled by a total of 8,855 assays. The assay intervals within each mineral domain were captured using the domaining function within the estimation process in Leapfrog Edge™. These intervals were reviewed to ensure all the proper assay intervals were properly captured. Table 14-2 summarizes the basic statistics for the assays ( $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  % and  $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$  ppm) intervals for each of the mineral domains on the Property.



Table 14-2: Assays summary by domain

Domain	Field	No of records	Min.	Max.	Mean	Stand. Dev.
Spod.-rich	Li <sub>2</sub> O	5,584	0.001	6.88	1.566	1.345
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	5,584	0.305	25,518.9	169.221	394.890
Feld.-rich	Li <sub>2</sub> O	2,276	0.001	5.47	0.192	0.390
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	2,276	0.305	11,290.6	167.956	376.698
110	Li <sub>2</sub> O	14	0.023	0.77	0.149	0.242
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	14	18.559	202.69	80.980	46.724
120	Li <sub>2</sub> O	87	0.001	3.78	0.327	0.677
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	87	0.305	2,119.66	206.905	360.245
130	Li <sub>2</sub> O	99	0.004	1.50	0.140	0.264
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	99	0.305	468.86	82.271	61.734
140	Li <sub>2</sub> O	22	0.011	3.38	0.512	0.907
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	22	32.723	188.03	105.110	48.797
150	Li <sub>2</sub> O	307	0.003	4.42	0.853	0.987
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	307	1.343	503.05	107.812	76.100
160	Li <sub>2</sub> O	97	0.005	2.00	0.291	0.415
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	97	0.611	753.36	135.866	130.066
180	Li <sub>2</sub> O	369	0.001	4.19	0.791	0.985
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	369	0.305	2,014.65	149.115	174.472

### 14.1.5.2 Compositing

Compositing of all the assay data within the various domains was completed on downhole intervals honouring the interpretation of the geological solids. Statistics indicate that a majority of the samples were collected at 1 m intervals.

Compositing was done in Leapfrog Edge™ using a 1 m interval. For residual length less than 0.5 m it was redistributed equally within the domain. Table 14-3 summarizes the statistics for the domains after compositing.



Table 14-3: Compositing summary by domain

Domain	Field	No of records	Min.	Max.	Mean	Stand. Dev.
Spod.-rich	Li <sub>2</sub> O	5,485	0.001	6.84	1.567	1.252
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	5,485	0.305	18,741.2	169.325	320.011
Feld.-rich	Li <sub>2</sub> O	2,276	0.001	3.94	0.192	0.333
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	2,276	0.305	10,855.1	167.989	338.176
110	Li <sub>2</sub> O	12	0.024	0.77	0.149	0.242
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	12	38.095	119.73	80.980	30.844
120	Li <sub>2</sub> O	83	0.001	2.54	0.327	0.568
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	83	0.305	2,028.08	206.905	313.855
130	Li <sub>2</sub> O	94	0.004	0.89	0.140	0.212
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	94	0.305	335.78	82.271	53.614
140	Li <sub>2</sub> O	18	0.014	3.14	0.512	0.875
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	18	33.703	183.15	105.110	44.912
150	Li <sub>2</sub> O	301	0.003	4.34	0.854	0.918
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	301	1.881	503.05	108.004	69.260
160	Li <sub>2</sub> O	92	0.006	1.62	0.291	0.390
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	92	0.611	656.98	135.866	116.724
180	Li <sub>2</sub> O	374	0.001	4.04	0.786	0.917
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	374	0.305	1,640.72	148.027	153.795

### 14.1.5.3 Grade Capping

Composited assay data for each domain was examined individually to assess the amount of metal that is bias from high-grade assays. A combination of geostatistical methods, probability plots and cumulative frequency plots was used to assist in the determination if grade capping was required on each element in each domain.

The QP elected to apply a variable top cut by element by domain group. Table 14-4 summarizes the results of the capping and Figure 14-5 and Figure 14-6 show the capping justification for the Spod-Rich pegmatite for both Li<sub>2</sub>O and Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Capping was done on composites.



Table 14-4: Grade capping summary by domain

Zone	Field	Sample count	Uncut mean	COV	Max	Min	Uncut median	Capping value	Number capped	% capped	Metal Loss (%)	Cut mean	Cut COV	Cut median
Spod-Rich	Li <sub>2</sub> O	5,485	1.57	0.8	6.84	0.001	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	5,485	169.76	1.89	18,741.21	0.31	117.17	1,500.00	12	0.22	3.15	164.27	1.01	117.17
Felds.-Rich	Li <sub>2</sub> O	2,276	0.19	1.74	3.94	0.001	0.09	2.00	16	0.7	2.07	1.00	1.61	0.09
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	2,276	168.46	2	10,855.13	0.35	98.69	1,500.00	12	0.53	5.54	158.68	1.26	1.00
Veins (110 to 180)	Li <sub>2</sub> O	974	0.64	1.32	4.34	0.001	0.25	4.00	3	0.31	0.09	0.64	1.31	0.25
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	974	131.76	1.12	2,028.08	0.31	100.81	1,000.00	4	0.41	1.77	129.41	0.97	100.81

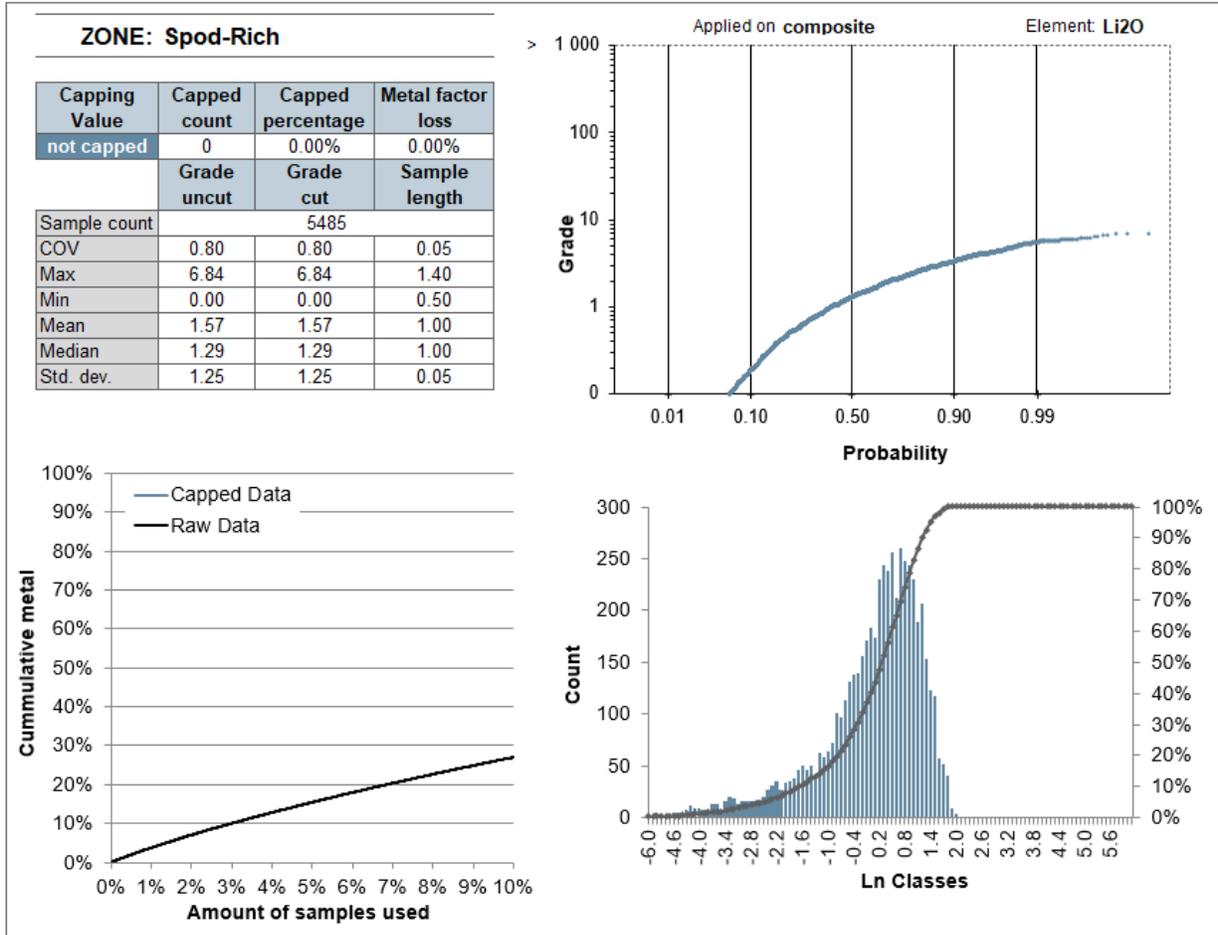


Figure 14-5: Capping justification on Li<sub>2</sub>O for the Spodumene-Rich domain (Zone 100)

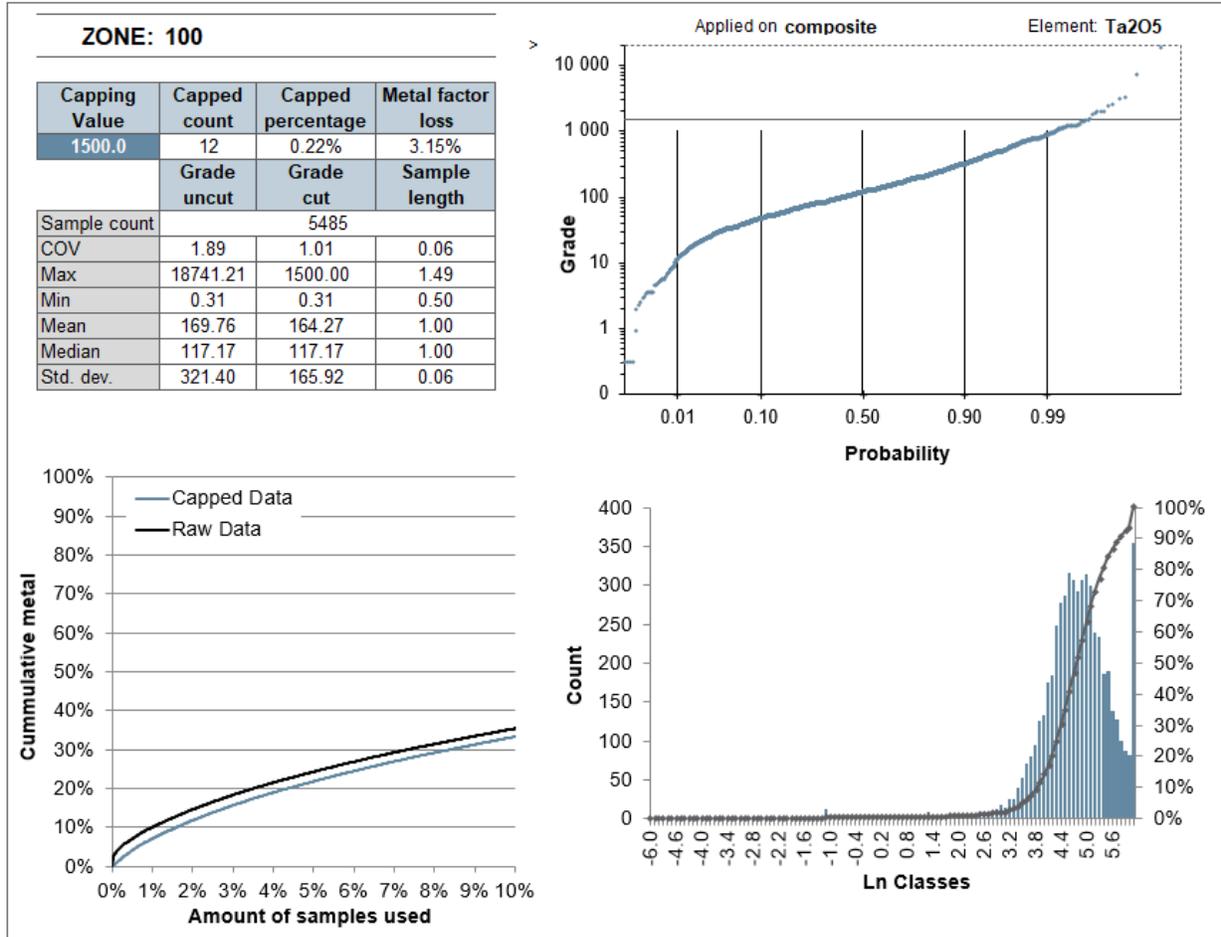


Figure 14-6: Capping justification on Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> for the Spodumene-Rich domain (Zone 100)

### 14.1.5.4 Spatial Analysis

Variography was done both in Leapfrog Edge and Supervisor. For Li<sub>2</sub>O, a well-structured variogram model was obtained for the CV5 principal pegmatite's spodumene-rich domain. For the CV5 principal pegmatite, both domains (spodumene-rich and feldspar-rich domains) were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK), using Leapfrog Edge and validated using Datamine Studio RM.

For Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, the spodumene-rich domain and the feldspar-rich domain within CV5 principal pegmatite did not yield well-structured variograms. Therefore, Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> was estimated using Inverse Distance Squared (ID<sup>2</sup>).

The remaining seven pegmatite dykes domains did not yield well-structured variograms for either Li<sub>2</sub>O and Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and, therefore, were estimated using ID<sup>2</sup>, also using Leapfrog Edge.



The QP is of the opinion that additional drilling and samples are required before kriging would be an effective estimation method for the other domains.

Even though the samples were flagged for each of the mineralized domains, it was determined that the spodumene-rich variogram of the CV5 principal pegmatite could be used for the two domains. Table 14-5 summarizes the results for the variogram used for the CV5 principal pegmatite domains (spodumene-rich and feldspar-rich).

**Table 14-5: Variogram summary**

Rockcode	Nugget	First structure				Second structure				Leapfrog orientation		
		Sill	Range X (m)	Range Y (m)	Range Z (m)	Sill	Range X (m)	Range Y (m)	Range Z (m)	Dip	Dip Az.	Pitch
100	0.15	0.30	16	12	2.5	0.55	90	60	10	70	340	100
200	0.15	0.30	16	12	2.5	0.55	90	60	10	70	340	100

#### 14.1.5.5 Resource Block Model

The block model was created in Leapfrog Edge for each mineral domain. The block model is rotated around the Z axis (Leapfrog Azimuth 340°) and interpolation was done on the parent cell.

A block size of 10 m x 5 m x 5 m in order to accommodate a large-scale open pit mining potential. Table 14-6 summarizes details of the parent block model.

**Table 14-6: Summary of the parent block model**

Parameters	Data
Base Point X	568,760
Base Point Y	5,928,650
Base Point Z	500
Boundary size X	5,750
Boundary size Y	2,470
Boundary size Z	750
Block size (m)	10 x 10 x 10
Rotation (Z)	340°
Sub-block count	4 x 4 x 4
Size in blocks	575 x 494 x 150
Total No. Blocks	42,607,500



### 14.1.5.6 Estimate Parameters

#### Li<sub>2</sub>O

As mentioned previously, for Li<sub>2</sub>O in the CV5 principal pegmatite, both domains (spodumene-rich and feldspar-rich domains) were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). The remaining seven pegmatite dykes domains were estimated using ID<sup>2</sup>. Table 14-7 shows the search ellipse parameters by domains.

Three orientated search ellipsoids were used to select data and interpolate Li<sub>2</sub>O grades in successively less restrictive passes. The ellipse sizes and anisotropies were based on the variography, drillhole spacing, and pegmatite geometry. The ellipsoids were 67.5 m x 45 m x 7.5 m, 135 m x 90 m x 15 m, and 180 m x 120 m x 20 m. A minimum of five composites and a maximum of 12 composites were selected during interpolation with a minimum of two holes needed to interpolate during the first two passes. For the third pass a minimum of three composites with a maximum of 15 without a minimum per hole was used. Table 14-8 shows the estimation criteria.

Variable search ellipse orientations (dynamic anisotropy) were used to interpolate for the seven parallel dykes. Spatial anisotropy of the dykes is respected during estimation using Leapfrog Edge's Variable Orientation tool. The search ellipse follows the trend of the central reference plane of each dyke.

#### Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

For Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, all the domains were estimated using ID<sup>2</sup>.

Three orientated search ellipsoids were used to select data and interpolate Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> grades in successively less restrictive passes. The ellipse sizes and anisotropies were based on the variography, drillhole spacing, and pegmatite geometry. The ellipsoids were 67.5 m x 45 m x 7.5 m, 135 m x 90 m x 15 m, and 180 m x 120 m x 20 m. A minimum of five composites and a maximum of 12 composites were selected during interpolation with a minimum of two holes needed to interpolate during the first two passes. For the third pass a minimum of three composites with a maximum of 15 without a minimum per hole was used.

Variable search ellipse orientations (dynamic anisotropy) were used to interpolate for the seven parallel dykes. Spatial anisotropy of the dykes is respected during estimation using Leapfrog Edge's Variable Orientation tool. The search ellipse follows the trend of the central reference plane of each dyke.



Table 14-7: Search ellipse summary

Domain	Element	Ellipsoid Direction			Ellipsoid Ranges 1st pass			Ellipsoid Ranges 2nd pass			Ellipsoid Ranges 3rd pass		
		Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	Max.	Int.	Min.	Max.	Int.	Min.	Max.	Int.	Min.
100	Li <sub>2</sub> O	70	340	100	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	70	340	100	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
110	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
120	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
130	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
140	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
150	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
160	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
180	Li <sub>2</sub> O	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	Var.	Var.	Var.	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
200	Li <sub>2</sub> O	70	340	100	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20
	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	70	340	100	67.5	45	7.5	135	90	15	180	120	20

Table 14-8: Estimation criteria summary

Domain	Pass	Min. No. of Composites	Max. No. of Composites	Max No. of composite per DDH
100	1	5	12	4
	2	5	12	4
	3	3	15	-
110	1	5	12	4
	2	5	12	4
	3	3	15	-
120	1	5	12	4
	2	5	12	4
	3	3	15	-
130	1	5	12	4
	2	5	12	4



Domain	Pass	Min. No. of Composites	Max. No. of Composites	Max No. of composite per DDH
	3	3	15	-
140	1	5	12	4
	2	5	12	4
	3	3	15	-
150	1	5	12	4
	2	5	12	4
	3	3	15	-
160	1	5	12	4
	2	5	12	4
	3	3	15	-
180	1	5	12	4
	2	5	12	4
	3	3	15	-
200	1	5	12	4
	2	5	12	4
	3	3	15	-

### 14.1.6 Resource Classification

Several factors are considered in the definition of a resource classification:

- NI 43-101 requirements;
- Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines (2019);
- The QP's experience with spodumene pegmatites;
- Spatial continuity based on the assays within the drillholes;
- Understanding of the geology of the deposit; and
- Drillhole and channel spacing, and the estimation runs required to estimate the grades in a block.

Material in the block model is considered Inferred when it:

- Falls within the boundary which represent mostly a drill spacing of 140 m or lower;
- Meets the minimum estimation criteria parameters;
- Meets the level of information and confidence judged acceptable by the QP.



Classification volumes are created around contiguous blocks at the stated spacing criteria with consideration for the selected mining method. All reported mineral resources have reasonable prospect for economic extraction.

No environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues are known to the QP that may affect the estimate of mineral resources. Mineral reserves can only be estimated on the basis of an economic evaluation that is used in a preliminary Feasibility Study or a Feasibility Study of a mineral project; thus, no reserves have been estimated. As per NI 43-101, mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

### 14.1.7 Mineral Resource Tabulation

The resource reported is effective as of June 25, 2023, and has been tabulated in terms of a pit constrained Li<sub>2</sub>O cut-off grade of 0.40% (Table 14-9).

**Table 14-9: Corvette open pit mineral resource estimate summary**

Cut-off	Resource Classification	Tonnes	Li <sub>2</sub> O (%)	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (ppm)	Contained Li <sub>2</sub> O (Mt)	Contained LCE (Mt)
0.4	Inferred	109,242,000	1.42	160	1,551,000	3,835,000

Table 14-10 summarizes the parameters used to develop the constraints and cut-off grades for a reasonable prospect of economic extraction. The constraint parameters are provided primarily through benchmarking of similar projects and, therefore, are largely conceptual in nature and may change as development of the CV5 Pegmatite is studied.



Table 14-10: Parameters for reasonable prospect of economic extraction

Parameter	Open Pit
Mining Cost (CAD/t)	7
Mining Cost OVB (CAD/t)	4
Processing Cost (CAD/t milled)	57.84
Tailing Management Cost (CAD/t milled)	8
G&A Cost (CAD/t milled)	7
Transport Cost (CAD/t conc)	287
Mill Recovery (%)	70
Concentrate Grade (%)	5.5
Exchange Rate (CAD/USD)	0.76
Concentrate Price (USD/t)	1500
Royalty (%)	2
Revenue Factor	1
Production Rate (Mtpy)	0.8
Discount Rate (%)	8
Pit slope (°)	45
Li <sub>2</sub> O cut-off grade (%)	0.4
Li <sub>2</sub> O conversion	Li x 2.153
LCE (i.e., Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ) conversion	Li <sub>2</sub> O x 2.473
Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> conversion	Ta x 1.221

### 14.1.8 Model Validation

The CV5 Pegmatite model was validated by three methods:

1. Visual comparison of colour-coded block model grades with composite grades on section;
2. Comparison of the global mean block grades for OK (when applicable); ID<sup>2</sup>, Nearest Neighbor (NN), and composites;
3. Swath plots.

#### 14.1.8.1 Visual Validation

The visual comparisons of block model grades with composite grades for each of the zones show a reasonable correlation between the values (Figure 14-7, Figure 14-8, and Figure 14-9). No significant discrepancies were apparent from the sections reviewed.

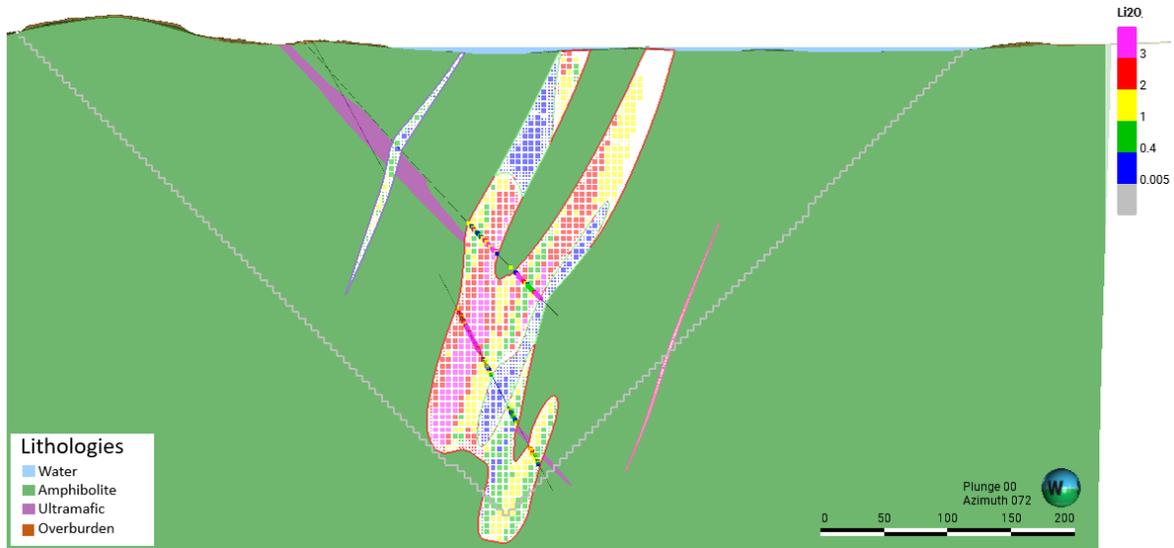


Figure 14-7: CV5 Pegmatite comparison (Composites vs Interpolated Li<sub>2</sub>O; NE portion)

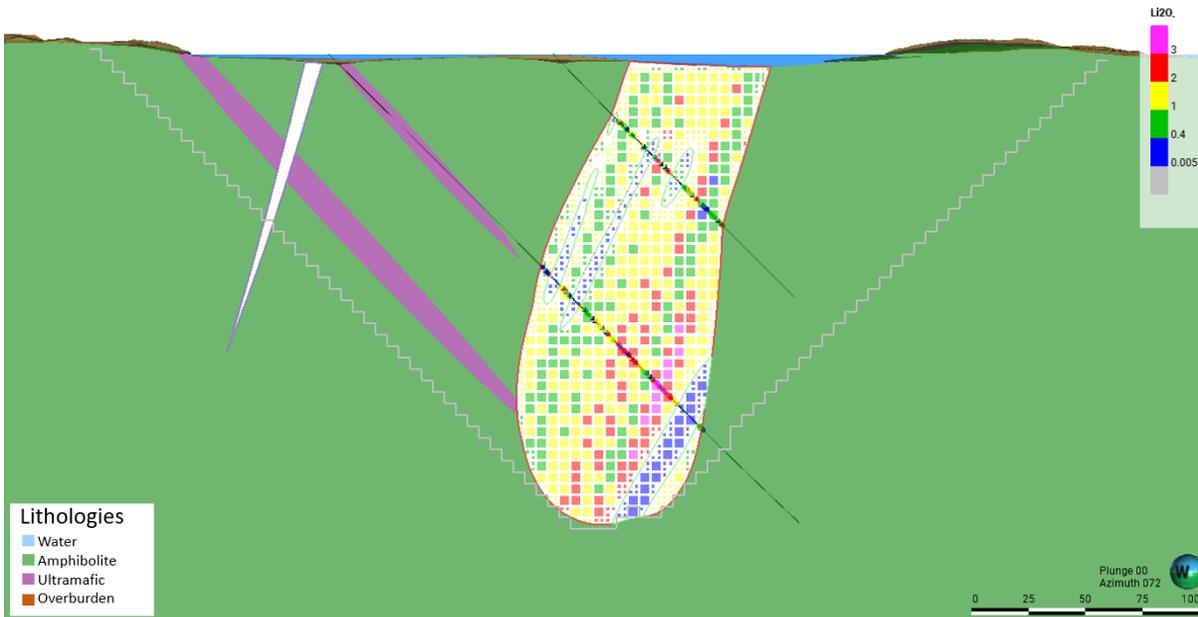


Figure 14-8: CV5 Pegmatite comparison (Composites vs Interpolated Li<sub>2</sub>O; Central portion)

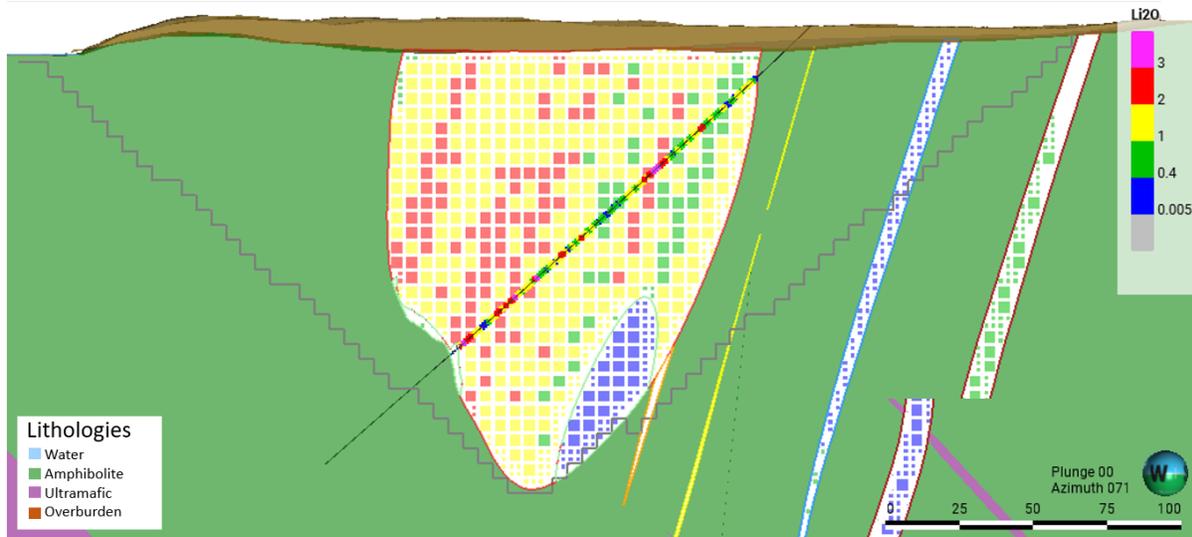


Figure 14-9: CV5 Pegmatite comparison (Composites vs Interpolated Li<sub>2</sub>O; SW portion)

### 14.1.8.2 Statistics Comparison

The CV5 Pegmatite block model statistics for the OK method were compared to the NN and ID<sup>2</sup> model values as well as the capped composite drillhole data. Table 14-11 shows this comparison of the estimates for the three estimation method calculations for the zone 100. All three estimation methods yield similar results for Li<sub>2</sub>O. For Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, NN seems closer to the capped composite mean but OK and ID<sup>2</sup> produced similar results. Comparisons were made using all blocks without a cut-off grade.

Table 14-11: Estimation method comparison for zone 100

Domain	Element	Composite	OK	ID <sup>2</sup>	NN
100	Li <sub>2</sub> O	1.57%	1.36%	1.38%	1.38%
100	Ta <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	169 ppm	157 ppm	156 ppm	164 ppm

### 14.1.8.3 Swath Plots

Figure 14-10, Figure 14-11, and Figure 14-12 display the comparison between OK, ID<sup>2</sup>, NN estimate with the drillhole composites in a swath plot format for zone 100. As expected, there is some degree of grade smoothing with all the methodology especially in the Z axis. In general, they produce almost all the same pattern.

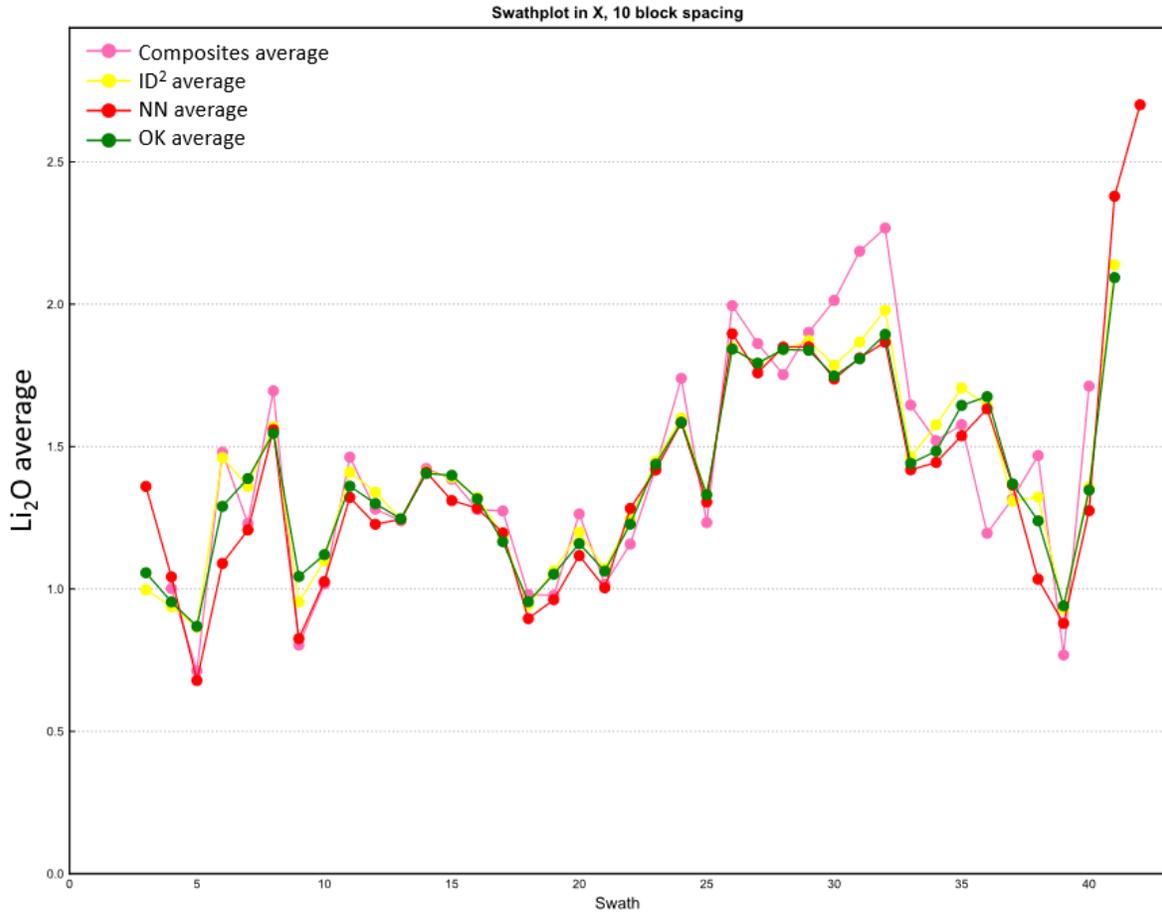


Figure 14-10: Li<sub>2</sub>O swath plot in the X direction (zone 100)

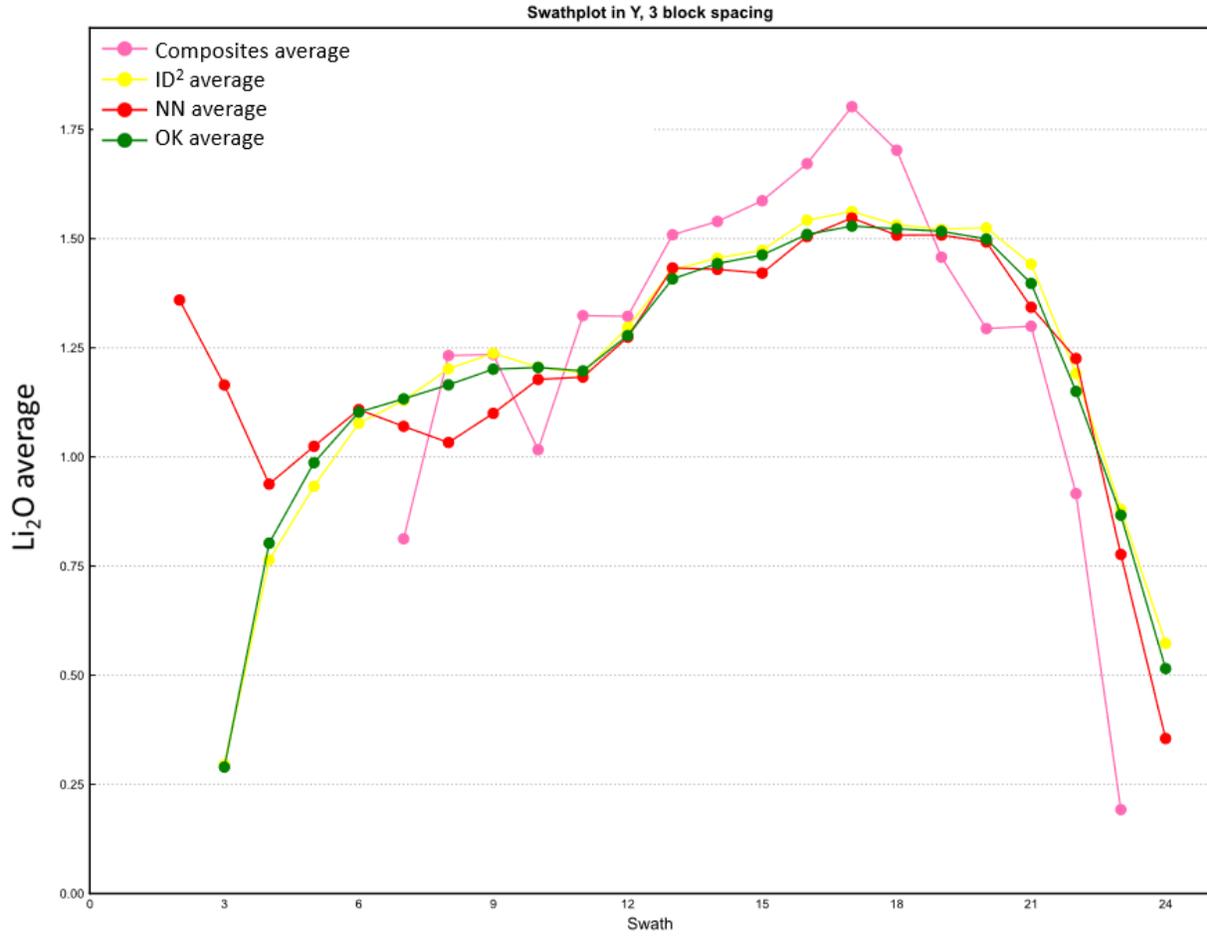


Figure 14-11: Li<sub>2</sub>O swath plot in the Y direction (zone 100)

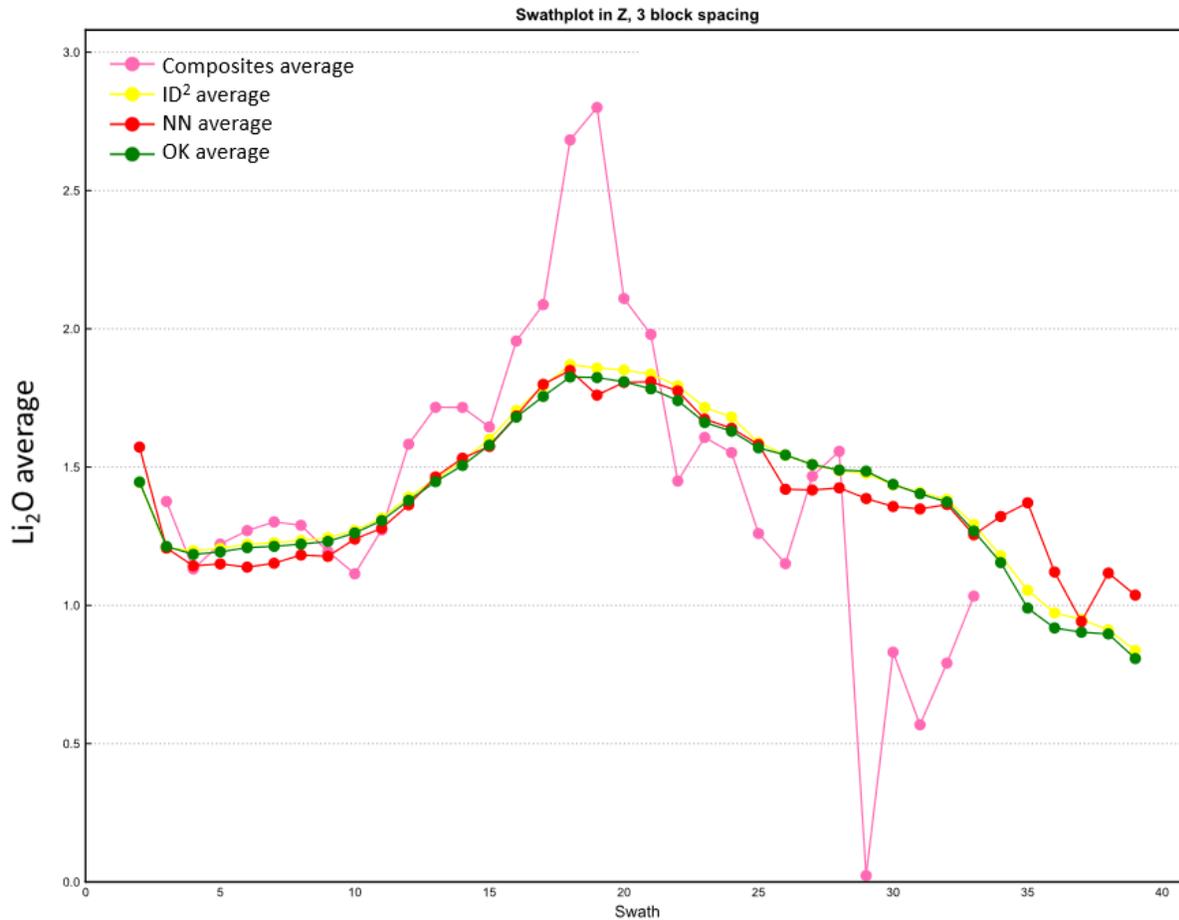


Figure 14-12: Li<sub>2</sub>O swath plot in the Z direction (zone 100)

### 14.1.9 Previous Estimates

The current estimate is a maiden mineral resource estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite at the Corvette Property. No previous resource estimate for Li<sub>2</sub>O exists on the Property.



## 15. Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable.



## 16. Mining Methods

Not applicable.



## 17. Recovery Methods

Not applicable.



## 18. Project Infrastructure

Not applicable.



## 19. Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.



## 20. Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

### 20.1 Environmental Studies

Patriot started collecting baseline environmental data on the Corvette Property in 2022 and has increased its efforts in 2023 with a full program designed to support an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

The environmental data collected so far and currently being collected includes the following components:

- Surface water
- Hydrology
- Hydrogeology
- Geochemistry
- Bathymetry
- Fish and fish habitat
- Big mammals
- Avifauna (including winter birds)
- Chiropterans
- Vegetation and wetlands

Required baseline environmental data collection for all components will be completed in the coming years and sectorial reports will then be issued.

### 20.2 Licensing and Permitting Considerations

Table 20-1 presents the most significant acts, regulations, directives and guidelines with which the Project could be required to comply. This list is non-exhaustive and is based on information known so far. Their applicability will have to be reviewed as the Project components are defined.



Table 20-1: Provincial and federal list of permits

Acts and Regulations
<b>Provincial</b>
<b>Environment Quality Act (c. Q-2)</b>
Regulation respecting the application of section 32 of the <i>Environmental Quality Act</i> (Q-2, r. 2)
Regulation respecting the application of the <i>Environment Quality Act</i> (Q-2, r. 3)
Regulation respecting the regulatory scheme applying to activities on the basis of their environmental impact (Q-2, r.17.1)
Design code of a storm water management system eligible for a declaration of compliance (Q-2, r.9.01)
Clean Air Regulation (Q-2, r. 4.1)
Regulation respecting the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure applicable to the territory of James Bay and Northern Québec (Q-2, r.25)
Regulation respecting operation of industrial establishments (Q-2, r. 26.1)
Snow, road salt and abrasives management regulation (Q-2, r. 28.2)
Regulation respecting pits and quarries (Q-2, r. 7)
Regulation respecting the landfilling and incineration of residual materials (Q-2, r.19)
Regulation respecting used tire storage (Q-2, r.20)
Regulation respecting the declaration of water withdrawals (Q-2, r. 14)
Regulation respecting mandatory reporting of certain emissions of contaminants into the atmosphere (Q-2, r. 15)
Regulation respecting halocarbons (Q-2, r. 29)
Regulation respecting hazardous materials (Q-2, r. 32)
Regulation respecting the reclamation of residual materials (Q-2, r.49)
Regulation respecting activities in wetlands, bodies of water and sensitive areas (Q-2, r.0.1)
Regulation respecting compensation for adverse effects on wetlands and bodies of water (Q-2, r.9.1)
Protection policy for lakeshores, riverbanks, littoral Zones and floodplains (Q-2, r. 35)
Water withdrawal and protection regulation (Q-2, r. 35.2)
Land protection and rehabilitation regulation (Q-2, r. 37)
Regulation respecting the quality of the atmosphere (Q-2, r.38)
Regulation respecting the charges payable for the use of water (Q-2, r. 42.1)
<i>Directive 019 sur l'industrie minière</i> (2012)
Protection and rehabilitation of contaminated sites policy (1998)
<b>Mining Act (c. M-13.1)</b>
Regulation respecting mineral substances other than petroleum, natural gas and brine (M-13.1, r. 2)
<b>Threatened or Vulnerable Species Act (c. E-12.01)</b>
Regulation respecting threatened or vulnerable wildlife species and their habitats (E-12.01, r. 2)
Regulation respecting threatened or vulnerable plant species and their habitats (E-12.01, r. 3)



Acts and Regulations
<b>Compensation Measures for the Carrying out of Projects Affecting Wetlands or Bodies of Water Act (M-11.4)</b>
Act respecting the conservation of wetlands and bodies of water (2017, chapter 14; Bill 132)
<b>Watercourses Act (c. R-13)</b>
Regulation respecting the water property in the domain of the State (R-13, r. 1)
<b>Conservation and Development of Wildlife Act (c. C-61.1)</b>
Regulation respecting wildlife habitats (C-61.1, r. 18)
<b>Act respecting the lands in the domain of the state (chapter T-8.1)</b>
Regulation respecting the sale, lease and granting of immovable rights on lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1, r. 7)
<b>Sustainable Forest Development Act (chapter A-18.1)</b>
Regulation respecting the sustainable development of forests in the domain of the State (chapter A-18.1, r. 0.01)
Regulation respecting forestry permits (chapter A-18.1, r. 8.)
<b>Building Act (c. B-1.1)</b>
Safety Code (B-1.1, r. 3)
Construction Code (B-1.1, r. 2)
<b>Explosives Act (c. E-22)</b>
Regulation under the Act respecting explosives (E-22, r. 1)
<b>Cultural Heritage Act (c. P-9.002)</b>
<b>Occupational Health and Safety Act (c. S-2.1)</b>
Regulation respecting occupational health and safety in mines (S-2.1, r. 14)
<b>Highway Safety Code (c. C-24.2)</b>
Transportation of Dangerous Substances Regulation (C-24.2, r. 43)
<b>Federal</b>
<b>Impact Assessment Act (S.C. 2019, c. 28, s. 1)</b>
Physical Activities Regulations (SOR/2019-285)
Designated Classes of Projects Order (SOR/2019-323)
Information and Management of Time Limits Regulations (SOR/2019-283)
<b>Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. F-14)</b>
Authorizations Concerning Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Regulations (SOR/2019-286);
Metal Mining Effluent Regulations (SOR/2002-222)
<b>Canadian Environmental Protection Act (S.C. 1999, c. 33)</b>
PCB Regulations (SOR/2008-273)
Environmental Emergency Regulations, 2019 (SOR/2019-51);
Federal Halocarbon Regulations (SOR/2003-289)
National Pollutant Release Inventory



Acts and Regulations
<b>Species at Risk Act (S.C. 2002, c. 29)</b>
<b>Canadian Wildlife Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. W-9)</b>
Wildlife Area Regulations (C.R.C., c. 1609)
<b>Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 (S.C. 1994, c. 22)</b>
Migratory Birds Regulations (C.R.C., c. 1035)
<b>Nuclear Safety and Control Act (S.C., 1997, c. 9)</b>
General Nuclear Safety and Control Regulations (SOR/2000-202)
Nuclear Substances and Radiation Devices Regulations (SOR/2000-207)
<b>Hazardous Products Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. H-3)</b>
<b>Explosives Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. E-17)</b>
<b>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (1992)</b>
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (SOR/2001-286)

Table 20-2 presents a non-exhaustive list of required approvals, authorizations, permits or licences based on the known components of the Corvette Project and typical activities related to mining projects.

**Table 20-2: Preliminary and non-exhaustive list of permitting requirements**

Activities	Type of request	Authority
Closure plan	Approval	MRNF
Mining operations	Lease	MRNF
Mine waste management facilities and processing plant location	Approval	MRNF
Mine waste management facilities	Lease	MRNF
Infrastructure implantation on public land	Lease	MRNF
Construction and operation of an industrial establishment, the use of an industrial process and an increase in the production of property or services	Authorization	MELCCFP
Withdrawal of water, including related work and works	Authorization	MELCCFP
Establishment of potable, wastewater and mine water management and treatment facilities	Authorization	MELCCFP
Work, structures or other interventions carried out in wetlands and bodies of water	Authorization	MELCCFP
Installation and operation of any other apparatus or equipment designed to treat water to prevent, abate or stop the release of contaminants into the environment	Authorization	MELCCFP
Installation and operation of an apparatus or equipment designed to prevent, abate or stop the release of contaminants into the atmosphere	Authorization	MELCCFP
Industrial depollution attestation	Attestation	MELCCFP



Activities	Type of request	Authority
Carry out an activity likely to modify a wildlife habitat	Authorization	
Operation of a borrow pit	Authorization	MELCCFP
Harvest wood on public land where a mining right is exercised	Authorization	MRNF
Build or improve a multi-use road	Authorization	MRNF
Use of high-risk petroleum equipment	Permits	RBQ
Construction	Permits	RCM
Construct, place, alter, rebuild, remove or decommission a work in, on, over, under, through or across any navigable water	Approval	Transport Canada
Harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat	Authorization	DFO
Explosives possession, magazine and transportation	Permit	SQ
Explosives transportation	Permit	NRCan
Use of nuclear substances and radiation devices	Licence	CNSC
Notice and Environmental Emergency Plan	-	ECCC

## 20.3 Social Considerations

### 20.3.1 Cree First Nation

The Property is on public lands within the Northern Québec administrative region (Region 10), on the territory of the Eeyou Istchee James Bay regional Government, specifically on the traditional lands of the Cree Nation of Chisasibi (trapline CH39).

The Property is located on the territory under the James Bay Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA) signed in 1975 between the Grand Council of the Crees, the Association des Inuits du Nouveau-Québec and the Governments of Canada and Québec. The JBNQA defines a land regime and divides the James Bay Territory into Category I, II, and III lands. The Property is located on Category III lands where Crees have exclusive trapping rights and certain non-exclusive hunting and fishing rights.

### 20.3.2 Jamesian

The closest Jamesian community is Radisson. There are other users on the territory, such as mining and exploration activities conducted by other companies and Hydro-Québec LG4 airport is located approximately 30 km northeast of the Property. The Mirage Adventure Lodge is located approximately 50 km east-northeast of the Property.



### 20.3.3 Engagement Activities Requirements

The Provincial government recommends that promoters engage, in good faith and as early as possible, in a process of information and consultation with First Nation and local communities. The approach must be based on respect, transparency, and collaboration. The Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (now the MRNF) published a Native Community Consultation Policy specific to the mining sector (Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, 2019).

### 20.3.4 Stakeholder Engagement Approach

Patriot's stakeholder engagement approach aims to build meaningful relationships with the First Nation and non-First Nation groups and individuals that are likely to be impacted by the Project activities. Patriot has taken a proactive approach holding approximately 100 communication activities since January 2022, mainly with the Cree Nation of Chisasibi. The objectives of this approach are to:

- Inform stakeholders, likely to be affected, on the purpose of the Project as well as its potential socio-economic and environmental effects;
- Consider and address issues raised by stakeholders;
- Document traditional knowledge and the land use in the vicinity of the Project;
- Share results of field studies or other relevant studies;
- Gather feedback, information, concerns, questions, suggestion and comments to guide or adapt the design of certain project components/activities; and
- Improve the Project and its social acceptability by involving community members.

Patriot is encouraging open discussion, formally and informally, through various ways:

- Regular meetings and calls with key stakeholders (tallyman and family, local leadership and organizations);
- Community information sessions and presentations;
- Using the services of a Cree translator;
- Participation of community members in field inventories;
- Distribution of written documentation on the Project;
- Sending information by letters, e-mails and texts; and
- Posting information and press releases on its website.

### 20.3.5 Agreements

To date, there have been no agreements signed with any stakeholders.



## 21. Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.



## 22. Economic Analysis

Not applicable.



## 23. Adjacent Properties

The Corvette Property is located in a region of active mineral exploration within the La Grande Greenstone Belt of the James Bay. 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 lithium pegmatite (Li, Ta). In addition, a magmatic-hydrothermal Cu-Au-Ag-Mo deposit style (potential Archean porphyry) has been recognized in the immediate region. As a result of market conditions and recent exploration success in the region, the exploration focus on adjacent properties is currently LCT pegmatite.

The Company holds the dominant land position with respect to greenstone belt in the region; however, the Corvette Property is fully surrounded by other properties held over multiple mineral exploration companies. As of August 24, 2023, mineral exploration companies with properties immediately adjacent to the Company's Corvette Property are noted below in Table 23-1 and Figure 23-1. To the knowledge of the Author, no LCT pegmatite has been reported from any immediately adjacent property to the Corvette Property.

**Table 23-1: Other properties situated immediately adjacent to the Corvette Property**

Company	Property
Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. (under Option from Midland Exploration Inc. for up to 70% interest)	Mythril Regional
SOQUEM Inc. (50%) & Azimut Exploration Inc. (50%) JV	Pikwa
Azimut Exploration Inc.	JBN-57
Brunswick Exploration Inc. (under Option from Midland Exploration Inc. for up to 85% interest)	Mythril
Champion Electric Metals Inc.	Lithium
Lithium One Metals Inc.	Taycan
Mosaic Minerals Corp.	Pluton SM
Infinity Stones Ventures Corp.	Taiga & Camaro
Quebec Lithium Ltd. (Metals Australia Ltd.)	East Pontois & Felicie
Spod Lithium Corp.	Grande 4 & Megali
Arbor Metals Corp.	Jarnet
Tearlack Resources Ltd.	Shelby
Victory Battery Metals Corp.	Stingray



The nearest confirmed LCT pegmatite occurrence to the Property is the Cancet Pegmatite, which is being actively explored by Winsome Resources Ltd. (Winsome Resources Ltd., 2023), and is located approximately 62 km west of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite at Corvette. No mineral resource has yet been determined for the Cancet Pegmatite.

The Author notes that he has not directly verified information related to mineralization on adjacent properties, and that it is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization present on the Corvette Property.

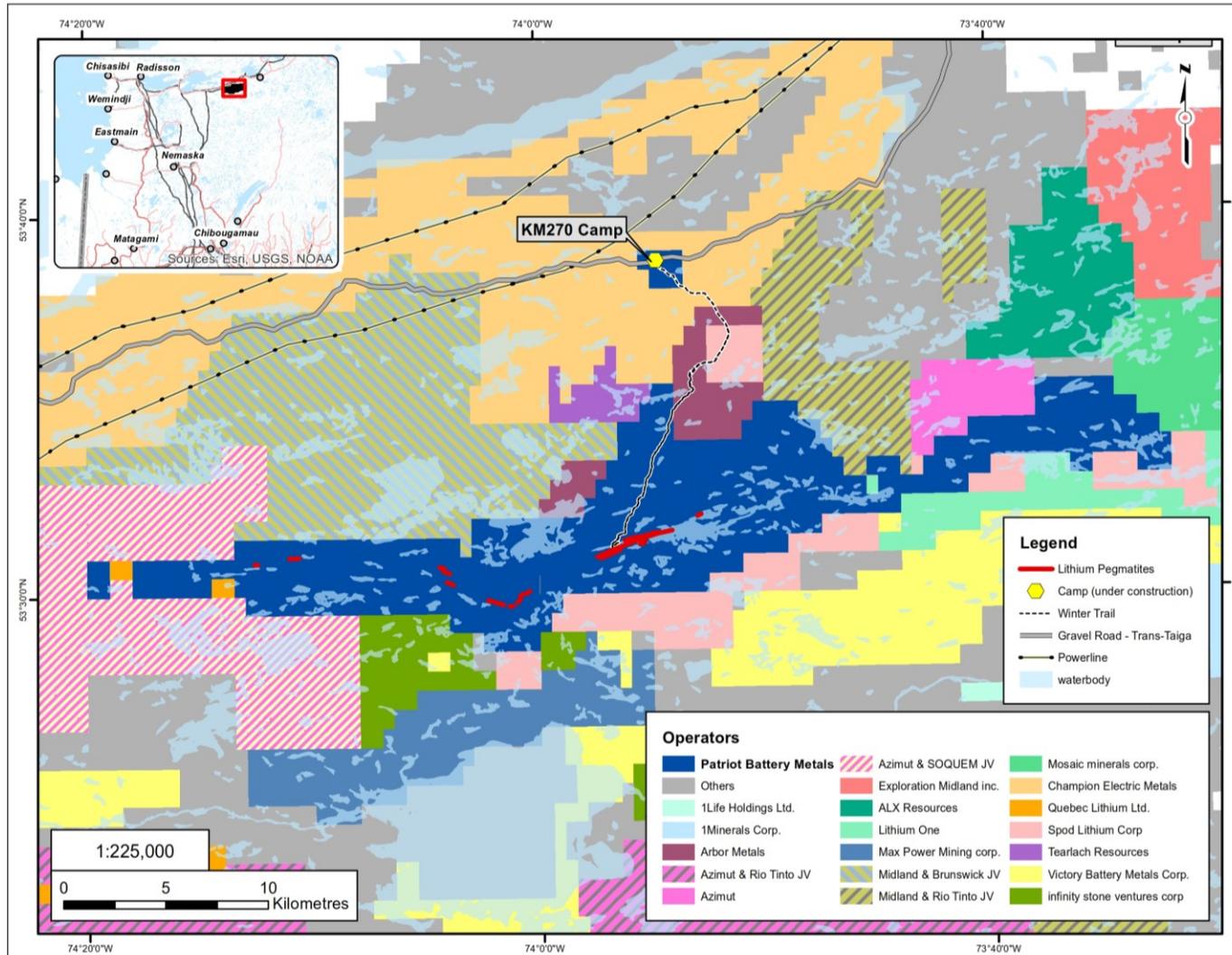


Figure 23-1: Adjacent properties to the Corvette Property (as of August 23, 2023)



## 24. Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information to disclose.



## 25. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Corvette Property is an early-stage exploration property located within the La Grande Greenstone Belt region of the James Bay. 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 lithium 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 (Li-Cs-Ta Pegmatite). The Golden Trend is focused over the northern areas of the Property, the Maven Trend in the southern areas, and the CV Trend “sandwiched” between. Historically, the Golden Trend has received the exploration focus followed by the Maven Trend, with exploration results including 10.48 g/t Au over 7 m in drill hole (Golden Gap) as well as significant Cu, Au, and Ag in surface samples. However, the identification of the CV Trend and the numerous LCT pegmatites discovered to date, represents a previously unknown lithium pegmatite district that was first recognized in 2016/2017 by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. and the Company. There is no documented exploration for lithium pegmatite on the Property prior to exploration by the Company.

The CV Lithium Pegmatite Trend is currently recognized as an approximate 1 km wide and 25+ km long corridor, which is host to numerous distinct LCT pegmatite occurrences, and extends in a general east-west direction across the central portion of the FCI West, FCI East, and Corvette Main claim blocks. The trend is interpreted to extend across the entire Property (~50 km); however, large areas remain to be explored for lithium pegmatite. The LCT pegmatites along this trend may outcrop as isolated high relief ‘whale-back’ landforms.

To date, seven distinct lithium pegmatite clusters have been discovered along the CV Trend at the Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, and CV13. Each of these clusters includes multiple lithium pegmatite outcrops in close proximity and oriented along the same local trend. Given the proximity of some lithium pegmatite outcrops to each other at these various clusters, as well as the shallow till cover, it is probable that some of the outcrops may reflect a discontinuous surface exposure of a single, larger pegmatite ‘outcrop’ subsurface. Further, the proximity of certain CV clusters to each other (e.g., CV4, CV5, and CV13), coupled with local geology and geophysics, suggest a common ‘plumbing’ system and potential for them to connect and form one or more coherent near-surface body(s).

The core area of the CV Trend includes an approximate 3.7 km long spodumene pegmatite (the ‘CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite’), as defined by drilling, which remains open along strike at both ends and to depth along a large portion of its length. True widths of the principal dyke at CV5



range from ~8 m to ~130 m, and may pinch and swell aggressively along strike, as well as up and down dip. It is primarily the thickest at near-surface to moderate depths (<225 m), forming a relatively bulbous, elongated shape, which may flair to surface and to depth variably along its length.

The mineral resource estimate, which is the subject of this technical report, is confined to the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite (109.2 Mt at 1.42% Li<sub>2</sub>O and 160 ppm Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> inferred, 0.40% Li<sub>2</sub>O cut-off, open-pit constrained) and does not include any of the other known spodumene pegmatite clusters on the Property – namely, CV4, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, and CV13. Metallurgical test work has determined that the lithium at CV5 is recoverable into a marketable 5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O spodumene concentrate using a Dense Media Separation process only.

Mineralogical, DMS and HLS test work was carried out by SGS Canada at their Lakefield, Ontario, facility across 13 drill core composite samples from the CV5 Pegmatite. Coarse spodumene was found to be the dominant lithium mineral species across all samples with minor quantities of lepidolite (up to 3.5%) and moderate quantities of muscovite (up to 17.1%) observed. An initial DMS test returned a spodumene concentrate grading 5.8% Li<sub>2</sub>O at 79% recovery in the laboratory, strongly indicating potential for a DMS only operation to be applicable. Of the 11 CV5 HLS Variability tests conducted, a global laboratory recovery of >70% at the metallurgical target grade of >5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O and <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was achieved for most samples, providing further support for a DMS only operation to be applicable. Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> grades in HLS concentrates were 0.52 – 1.79% and after magnetic separation was applied to four of the 11 composites, all concentrates were <1.2% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

The 11 CV5 HLS variability test results were adjusted to more appropriately represent recoveries expected in an operating DMS plant. A trend fitted to this data indicates:

- Recoveries of 70 - 75% Li<sub>2</sub>O expected at feed grades above 1.6% Li<sub>2</sub>O;
- Recoveries of 60 - 70% Li<sub>2</sub>O expected at feed grades of 1.0 - 1.6% Li<sub>2</sub>O; and
- Recoveries of 50 - 60% Li<sub>2</sub>O are possible at feed grades of 0.6 - 1.0% Li<sub>2</sub>O.

The CV5 variability samples are from a broad range of spatial locations with a range of gangue mineral assemblages and lithium head grades. There is a strong indication that the positive HLS recoveries may continue across other coarse spodumene samples taken from CV5.

Metallurgical test work has determined that the lithium at CV5 is recoverable into a marketable 5.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O spodumene concentrate at high recovery using a Dense Media Separation process only.

This maiden mineral resource estimate firmly establishes the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite as a Tier 1 world class lithium pegmatite, ranking as the largest in the Americas and in the top 10 globally as the Effective Date of this Report (June 25, 2023).



As the CV5 Pegmatite remains open in both strike and dip directions, significant potential is present for additional mineral resources to be defined. Additionally, there is the potential for new lithium-tantalum mineral resources to be defined at the CV13 Pegmatite, based on drill holes completed to date, as well as at the other lithium pegmatite clusters at the Property. Finally, the Corvette Property covers an extensive amount of prospective ground over the La Grande Greenstone Belt, with a significant portion remaining to be assessed for lithium pegmatite.

There are no significant risks and uncertainties identified by the Author that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information presented herein this Report. The Corvette Property is an early-stage exploration project, and therefore, no studies have been completed to assess its potential economic viability.



## 26. Recommendations

The results of this mineral resource estimate on the CV5 Pegmatite demonstrate that the Corvette Property has the potential to host deposits amenable to produce chemical grade concentrate.

Two separate exploration programs are proposed. The successful completion of Phase 1 will have an impact on how Phase 2 is conducted.

### 26.1 Phase 1

Phase 1 is designed to enhance the Project leading towards a feasibility study. The budget of \$20.75 million is estimated to be required to complete the Phase 1 program. A summary of the recommendations is listed below. Table 26-1 summarizes the Phase 1 budget. Phase 1 is designed to delineate and expand the geological understanding of the CV5 Pegmatite to support future engineering studies. The Phase 1 program will also delineate the CV13 Pegmatite to support a mineral resource estimate.

Continued mineral processing test work, including piloting, is recommended on core samples from the CV5 and CV13 spodumene pegmatites in order to further de-risk this aspect of the Project. As CV5 hosts all the current lithium-tantalum mineral resources at the Property, the focus is recommended to be on the development of its particular flowsheet to support future economic studies. This flowsheet is currently envisioned to be a Dense Media Separation circuit only, based on testwork completed to date. However, from a total mine-life perspective, it is recommended to include evaluation of additional circuits such as magnetic separation, ore sorting, and/or flotation to recover lithium from DMS middlings, fines, and waste rock contaminated mineralized pegmatite material later in the mine-life.

Additionally, test work to support the recovery of tantalum as a by-product is recommended. The tantalum grade at CV5 compares very favourably to its global peers and is classified as a critical and strategic mineral in Canada, Québec, Europe, and the United States, and therefore, a test program to assess recovery is recommended to unlock this strategic value.

**Table 26-1: Phase 1 estimated budget**

Task	Estimated Cost (\$)
Drill Exploration (CV5)	15,000,000
Drill Exploration (CV13)	5,000,000
Metallurgical Test Programs	750,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,750,000</b>



## 26.2 Phase 2

Phase 2 is designed to support a preliminary economic assessment study and further identify lithium pegmatite resources. A budget of \$8.45M is estimated to be required to complete the Phase 2 program.

**Table 26-2: Recommended exploration and development budget**

Task	Estimated Cost (\$)
Surface Exploration	750,000
Geophysics	300,000
Drill Exploration (other CV clusters)	5,000,000
Environmental Field Work & Studies	1,000,000
Infrastructure Related	1,000,000
Economic Studies	400,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,450,000</b>

### 26.2.1 Exploration

Although the Property remains strongly prospective for copper-gold-silver at the Maven Trend, and gold at the Golden Trend, the results of the 2021 through April 2023 drilling have firmly focused exploration on lithium pegmatite at the CV Trend, and the prospectivity of the Property to host sizable occurrences. Significant and continued lithium pegmatite exploration, including a combination of surface work and drilling, is warranted and recommended.

Recommendations for lithium-focused surface work include:

- Systematic channel sampling of mineralized pegmatite outcrops at each CV cluster to provide more representative results;
- Detailed mapping of the CV clusters to ensure all pegmatites are catalogued and local structure captured;
- Continued prospecting and rock sampling along the local trend of the known CV clusters;
- Detailed prospecting along the regional CV Trend across the Property that remains to be assessed for lithium pegmatite; and
- A review and assessment of applicability of various geophysical and similar methods to guide exploration.



## 26.2.2 Geophysics

Although the nature of pegmatite bodies makes them challenging to explore for when beneath glacial fill, various geophysical methods are recommended to be considered. A high-resolution magnetic survey is recommended over the Felix, Deca-Goose, and Corvette East claim blocks, where only relatively coarse regional data is available. The survey will help identify local trends and structures that may be favourable for pegmatite emplacement. Radiometrics should be considered as an add-on to the magnetic survey. Other geophysical methods may be applicable and should be considered on a case-by-case basis (e.g., ground gravity, ANT). Additionally, the CV5 Pegmatite provides a good opportunity to obtain a geophysical response signature for a given method over a well-mineralized lithium pegmatite.

## 26.2.3 Drilling

Additional, drill testing of the each of the known spodumene pegmatite clusters on the Property is recommended. Apart from CV5 and CV13 (discovered in 2022), the clusters with the largest outcrops and local trends are CV9 and CV12 and, therefore, these are considered the next priority for drill testing. These would be followed by CV8, CV4, and CV10. A total of 2,000 to 3,000 m is recommended as a target metreage for initial drill testing at each of these clusters, with hole depths ranging from 150 m to 250 m.

It is recommended that the analytical rejects from the pegmatite intervals in drill holes CF21-008A and 009 be re-analyzed using the wider geochemical package and methods adopted in early 2022 from SGS Canada. Additional drilling is also recommended to further assess this potential LCT pegmatite discovery. Prospecting should also be completed in the area with a focus on attempting to locate a potential outcropping of the zone at surface where it can then be channel sampled.

Although not of primary interest at this time, the Maven Trend (Cu-Au-Ag), Golden Gap Prospect (Au), as well as base and precious metals in general, remain of exploration interest, depending on market conditions. At the Maven Trend, a significant number of geophysical and outcrop targets remain to be tested by drilling and, at Golden Gap, a re-interpretation of the dataset indicates significant untested potential at that Prospect (Smith & Mickelson, 2023 (GM pending)).

## 26.2.4 Environmental Fieldwork and Studies

Continued environmental work is recommended to support the Project as it advances through economic and development studies.



### **26.2.5 Infrastructure**

The company is actively upgrading its winter road to an all-season access road. Additionally, the Company is currently constructing a temporary exploration camp, situated north of the Property at the KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road, to support ongoing mineral exploration at the Property. As development studies of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite are advanced, additional work will be required to evaluate potential locations for site infrastructure including tailings management facilities, open-pit workings, process plant, offices, and dyke location at the lake partially overlying the deposit. This work will require condemnation, geotechnical, and geomechanical drilling, as well as various other studies and field surveys.

### **26.2.6 Economic Studies**

The QP recommends the completion of a preliminary economic assessment, with the mineral resource at CV5 as the foundation to support the study.



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## Appendix A: Corvette Property Claim Listing



CORVETTE PROPERTY CLAIM LISTING											
GESTIM Date: 2023-08-14		Totals	417	21,357.0					\$ 1,298,175	\$ 473,250	\$ 70,890
		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
1	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58090	51.25	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
2	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58091	51.25	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
3	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58092	51.25	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
4	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58093	51.25	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
5	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58094	51.25	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
6	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58098	51.24	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
7	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58099	51.24	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 476	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
8	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58100	51.24	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 122	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
9	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58101	51.24	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
10	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58102	51.24	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 458	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
11	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58103	51.25	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
12	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58108	51.24	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
13	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58109	51.24	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
14	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58110	51.24	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
15	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58111	51.24	25-Feb-2005	24-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 181	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
16	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58166	51.22	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
17	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58171	51.24	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 77	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
18	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58175	51.23	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 224	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
19	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58176	51.23	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
20	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58177	51.23	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
21	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58178	51.23	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
22	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58179	51.23	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
23	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58181	51.22	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 607	\$ 2,500	\$ 170



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		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
24	FCI East	33H12	CDC	58182	51.22	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 119	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
25	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58231	51.25	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
26	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58232	51.25	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
27	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58233	51.25	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
28	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58234	51.25	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
29	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58235	51.25	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
30	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58236	51.25	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
31	FCI West	33G09	CDC	58237	51.25	1-Mar-2005	28-Feb-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
32	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021045	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
33	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021046	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
34	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021047	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
35	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021048	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
36	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021049	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
37	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021050	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
38	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021051	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
39	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021052	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
40	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021053	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
41	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021054	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
42	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021055	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
43	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021056	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
44	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021057	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
45	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021058	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 75	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
46	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021059	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
47	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021060	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
48	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021061	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170



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49	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2021062	51.23	18-Jul-2006	17-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
50	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2024264	51.23	7-Sep-2006	6-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 431	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
51	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2024265	51.23	7-Sep-2006	6-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 147	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
52	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099380	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
53	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099382	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
54	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099384	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
55	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099386	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
56	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099388	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
57	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099390	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
58	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099392	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
59	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099393	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
60	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099395	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
61	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099398	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
62	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099399	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
63	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2099401	51.26	4-Jul-2007	3-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
64	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2120677	51.26	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
65	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2120678	51.26	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 21	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
66	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2120679	51.26	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 242	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
67	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2120680	51.26	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
68	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120681	51.25	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 182	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
69	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120682	51.25	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,107	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
70	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120683	51.25	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 438	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
71	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120684	51.25	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
72	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120685	51.25	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 607	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
73	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120686	51.25	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 14	\$ 2,500	\$ 170



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		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
74	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120687	51.25	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
75	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120688	51.25	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
76	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120689	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,990	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
77	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120690	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 110,060	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
78	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120691	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 230,617	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
79	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120692	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 481,052	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
80	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120694	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 98,707	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
81	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120696	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
82	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120697	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
83	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120698	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
84	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120699	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
85	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120700	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
86	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120701	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
87	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120702	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
88	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120703	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 751	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
89	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120704	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
90	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120705	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,406	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
91	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2120711	51.26	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
92	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2120712	51.26	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
93	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2120713	51.26	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
94	FCI West	33G08	CDC	2120714	51.26	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
95	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120717	51.25	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 562	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
96	FCI West	33G09	CDC	2120719	51.24	11-Sep-2007	10-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 729	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
97	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125067	51.22	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
98	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125068	51.22	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170



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		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
99	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125069	51.22	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
100	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125070	51.21	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 5,076	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
101	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125073	51.2	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 99,078	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
102	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125075	51.23	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
103	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125076	51.23	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 812	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
104	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125079	51.22	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
105	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125080	51.22	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
106	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125081	51.22	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
107	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125091	51.21	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
108	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125092	51.21	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 79	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
109	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125093	51.21	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
110	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125094	51.21	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 62,772	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
111	FCI East	33H12	CDC	2125095	51.21	27-Sep-2007	26-Sep-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 10,119	\$ 2,500	\$ 170
112	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461438	51.23	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 15,316	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
113	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461439	51.23	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 2,229	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
114	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461440	51.23	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,887	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
115	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461441	51.23	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 504	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
116	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461442	51.23	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
117	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461443	51.22	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 735	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
118	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461444	51.22	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 539	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
119	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461445	51.22	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
120	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461446	51.22	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
121	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461447	51.22	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
122	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461448	51.22	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
123	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461449	51.22	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170



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		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
124	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461450	51.21	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 5,293	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
125	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461451	51.21	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 10,553	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
126	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461452	51.21	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
127	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461453	51.21	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,037	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
128	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461454	51.21	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
129	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461455	51.21	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
130	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461456	51.21	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
131	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461457	51.21	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
132	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461458	51.21	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
133	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461459	51.2	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
134	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461460	51.2	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
135	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461461	51.2	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
136	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461462	51.2	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
137	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2461463	51.23	7-Sep-2016	6-Sep-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 1,350	\$ 170
138	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468204	51.22	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 2,151	\$ 900	\$ 170
139	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468205	51.21	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 3,036	\$ 900	\$ 170
140	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468206	51.21	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,354	\$ 900	\$ 170
141	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468207	51.21	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 384	\$ 900	\$ 170
142	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468208	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 384	\$ 900	\$ 170
143	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468209	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 384	\$ 900	\$ 170
144	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468210	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 3,477	\$ 900	\$ 170
145	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468211	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,492	\$ 900	\$ 170
146	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468212	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 384	\$ 900	\$ 170
147	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468213	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 2,616	\$ 900	\$ 170
148	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468214	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 4,046	\$ 900	\$ 170



		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
149	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468215	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 10,299	\$ 900	\$ 170
150	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468216	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 12,416	\$ 900	\$ 170
151	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468217	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 8,876	\$ 900	\$ 170
152	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468218	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 4,905	\$ 900	\$ 170
153	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468219	51.2	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 2,474	\$ 900	\$ 170
154	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468220	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 2,207	\$ 900	\$ 170
155	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468221	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,824	\$ 900	\$ 170
156	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468222	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,700	\$ 900	\$ 170
157	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468223	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 3,445	\$ 900	\$ 170
158	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468224	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 2,167	\$ 900	\$ 170
159	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468225	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 421	\$ 900	\$ 170
160	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468226	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 4,266	\$ 900	\$ 170
161	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468227	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 384	\$ 900	\$ 170
162	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468228	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,000	\$ 900	\$ 170
163	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468229	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 836	\$ 900	\$ 170
164	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468230	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,054	\$ 900	\$ 170
165	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468231	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 439	\$ 900	\$ 170
166	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468232	51.19	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 454	\$ 900	\$ 170
167	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468233	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 403	\$ 900	\$ 170
168	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468234	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,583	\$ 900	\$ 170
169	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468235	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,421	\$ 900	\$ 170
170	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468236	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 3,931	\$ 900	\$ 170
171	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468237	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,308	\$ 900	\$ 170
172	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468238	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 3,031	\$ 900	\$ 170
173	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468239	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 384	\$ 900	\$ 170



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		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
174	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468240	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 384	\$ 900	\$ 170
175	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468241	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 384	\$ 900	\$ 170
176	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468242	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 578	\$ 900	\$ 170
177	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468243	51.18	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 854	\$ 900	\$ 170
178	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468244	51.17	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 443	\$ 900	\$ 170
179	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468245	51.17	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 461	\$ 900	\$ 170
180	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468246	51.17	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 618	\$ 900	\$ 170
181	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468247	51.17	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 546	\$ 900	\$ 170
182	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2468248	51.17	7-Nov-2016	6-Nov-2024	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 479	\$ 900	\$ 170
183	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2497825	51.16	18-Jul-2017	17-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 384	\$ 900	\$ 170
184	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2497826	51.16	18-Jul-2017	17-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,050	\$ 900	\$ 170
185	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2497827	51.16	18-Jul-2017	17-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,831	\$ 900	\$ 170
186	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2497828	51.15	18-Jul-2017	17-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 2,011	\$ 900	\$ 170
187	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2497829	51.15	18-Jul-2017	17-Jul-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 2,563	\$ 900	\$ 170
188	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2510220	51.24	23-Jan-2018	22-Jan-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 900	\$ 170
189	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520593	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
190	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520594	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
191	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520595	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
192	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520596	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 143	\$ 900	\$ 170
193	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520597	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
194	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520598	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
195	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520599	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
196	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520600	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
197	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520601	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
198	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520602	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170



		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
199	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520603	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
200	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520604	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
201	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520605	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
202	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520606	51.25	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
203	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520607	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,343	\$ 900	\$ 170
204	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520608	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
205	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520609	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,105	\$ 900	\$ 170
206	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520610	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,193	\$ 900	\$ 170
207	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520611	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,099	\$ 900	\$ 170
208	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520612	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,560	\$ 900	\$ 170
209	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520613	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,005	\$ 900	\$ 170
210	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520614	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
211	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520615	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 347	\$ 900	\$ 170
212	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520616	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 896	\$ 900	\$ 170
213	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520617	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 602	\$ 900	\$ 170
214	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520618	51.24	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 427	\$ 900	\$ 170
215	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520619	51.23	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 196	\$ 900	\$ 170
216	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520620	51.23	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 172	\$ 900	\$ 170
217	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520621	51.23	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 793	\$ 900	\$ 170
218	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520622	51.23	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 194	\$ 900	\$ 170
219	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520623	51.23	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 212	\$ 900	\$ 170
220	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520624	51.23	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 192	\$ 900	\$ 170
221	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520625	51.22	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 375	\$ 900	\$ 170
222	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520626	51.23	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 190	\$ 900	\$ 170
223	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520627	51.22	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 183	\$ 900	\$ 170



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Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property



		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
224	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520628	51.22	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 191	\$ 900	\$ 170
225	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520629	51.22	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 191	\$ 900	\$ 170
226	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520630	51.22	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 245	\$ 900	\$ 170
227	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520631	51.21	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 433	\$ 900	\$ 170
228	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520632	51.21	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 433	\$ 900	\$ 170
229	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520633	51.21	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 465	\$ 900	\$ 170
230	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520634	51.21	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 352	\$ 900	\$ 170
231	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520635	51.21	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
232	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520636	51.21	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
233	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520637	51.2	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
234	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520638	51.2	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
235	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520639	51.2	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
236	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520640	51.2	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 242	\$ 900	\$ 170
237	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520641	51.2	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 139	\$ 900	\$ 170
238	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520642	51.19	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 417	\$ 900	\$ 170
239	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520643	51.19	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 449	\$ 900	\$ 170
240	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520644	51.19	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 793	\$ 900	\$ 170
241	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520645	51.19	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 132	\$ 900	\$ 170
242	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520646	51.19	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
243	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520647	51.19	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
244	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520648	51.19	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
245	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520649	51.18	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 516	\$ 900	\$ 170
246	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520650	51.18	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 571	\$ 900	\$ 170
247	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520651	51.18	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 200	\$ 900	\$ 170
248	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520652	51.18	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 287	\$ 900	\$ 170



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		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
249	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520653	51.18	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,434	\$ 900	\$ 170
250	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520654	51.18	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 414	\$ 900	\$ 170
251	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520655	51.18	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
252	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520656	51.18	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
253	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520657	51.17	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
254	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520658	51.17	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 427	\$ 900	\$ 170
255	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520659	51.17	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 909	\$ 900	\$ 170
256	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520660	51.17	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 383	\$ 900	\$ 170
257	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520661	51.17	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
258	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520662	51.17	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
259	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520663	51.17	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
260	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520664	51.16	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
261	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520665	51.16	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 276	\$ 900	\$ 170
262	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520666	51.16	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
263	Corvette Main	33H12	CDC	2520667	51.16	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
264	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520668	51.28	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
265	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520669	51.28	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
266	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520670	51.28	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
267	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520671	51.28	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
268	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520672	51.28	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
269	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520673	51.27	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 941	\$ 900	\$ 170
270	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520674	51.27	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 911	\$ 900	\$ 170
271	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520675	51.27	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,743	\$ 900	\$ 170
272	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520676	51.27	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 949	\$ 900	\$ 170
273	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520677	51.27	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170



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Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property



		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
274	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520678	51.27	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
275	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520679	51.27	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
276	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520680	51.27	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
277	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520681	51.26	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
278	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520682	51.26	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
279	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520683	51.26	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
280	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520684	51.26	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
281	Corvette Main	33G08	CDC	2520685	51.26	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
282	Corvette Main	33H05	CDC	2520686	51.27	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
283	Corvette Main	33H05	CDC	2520687	51.26	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
284	Corvette Main	33H05	CDC	2520688	51.26	12-Jul-2018	11-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 120	\$ 900	\$ 170
285	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531732	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
286	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531733	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
287	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531734	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 999	\$ 450	\$ 170
288	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531735	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,574	\$ 450	\$ 170
289	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531736	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,555	\$ 450	\$ 170
290	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531737	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,567	\$ 450	\$ 170
291	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531738	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,566	\$ 450	\$ 170
292	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531739	51.25	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 167	\$ 450	\$ 170
293	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531740	51.25	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
294	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531741	51.23	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
295	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531742	51.23	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
296	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531743	51.23	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 897	\$ 450	\$ 170
297	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531744	51.23	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 952	\$ 450	\$ 170
298	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531745	51.23	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,473	\$ 450	\$ 170



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		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
299	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531746	51.23	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 927	\$ 450	\$ 170
300	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531747	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 1,459	\$ 450	\$ 170
301	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531748	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ 164	\$ 450	\$ 170
302	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531749	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
303	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531750	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
304	Felix	33G09	CDC	2531751	51.24	14-Feb-2019	13-Feb-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
305	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2536272	51.25	16-Apr-2019	15-Apr-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
306	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2536273	51.24	16-Apr-2019	15-Apr-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
307	Deca Goose	33H12	CDC	2536274	51.25	16-Apr-2019	15-Apr-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
308	Deca Goose	33H12	CDC	2536275	51.24	16-Apr-2019	15-Apr-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
309	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2536296	51.25	17-Apr-2019	16-Apr-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
310	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2536297	51.25	17-Apr-2019	16-Apr-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
311	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2536298	51.25	17-Apr-2019	16-Apr-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
312	Deca Goose	33G08	CDC	2536477	51.26	23-Apr-2019	22-Apr-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
313	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2574882	51.25	29-Jul-2020	28-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
314	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2574883	51.24	29-Jul-2020	28-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
315	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2574884	51.24	29-Jul-2020	28-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
316	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2574885	51.24	29-Jul-2020	28-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
317	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2574886	51.24	29-Jul-2020	28-Jul-2026	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 450	\$ 170
318	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2621215	51.19	13-Oct-2021	12-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
319	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2621216	51.19	13-Oct-2021	12-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
320	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2621217	51.18	13-Oct-2021	12-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
321	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2621218	51.18	13-Oct-2021	12-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
322	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2621219	51.17	13-Oct-2021	12-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
323	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623807	51.21	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170



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Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property



		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
324	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623808	51.21	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
325	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623809	51.21	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
326	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623810	51.21	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
327	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623811	51.2	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
328	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623812	51.2	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
329	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623813	51.2	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
330	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623814	51.19	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
331	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623815	51.19	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
332	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623816	51.19	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
333	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2623817	51.19	1-Nov-2021	31-Oct-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
334	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626748	51.23	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
335	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626749	51.23	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
336	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626750	51.23	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
337	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626751	51.23	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
338	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626752	51.23	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
339	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626753	51.23	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
340	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626754	51.22	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
341	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626755	51.22	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
342	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626756	51.22	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
343	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626757	51.22	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
344	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626758	51.22	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
345	Deca Goose	33G09	CDC	2626759	51.22	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
346	Deca Goose	33H12	CDC	2626760	51.23	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
347	Deca Goose	33H12	CDC	2626761	51.23	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
348	Deca Goose	33H12	CDC	2626762	51.22	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170



		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
349	Deca Goose	33H12	CDC	2626763	51.22	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
350	Deca Goose	33H12	CDC	2626764	51.22	21-Nov-2021	20-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
351	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628013	51.2	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
352	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628014	51.2	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
353	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628015	51.2	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
354	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628016	51.2	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
355	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628017	51.2	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
356	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628018	51.2	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
357	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628019	51.2	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
358	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628020	51.19	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
359	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628021	51.19	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
360	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628022	51.19	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
361	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628023	51.19	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
362	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628024	51.19	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
363	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628025	51.19	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
364	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628026	51.19	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
365	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628027	51.19	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
366	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628028	51.19	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
367	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628029	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
368	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628030	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
369	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628031	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
370	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628032	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
371	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628033	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
372	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628034	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
373	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628035	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170



		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
374	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628036	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
375	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628037	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
376	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628038	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
377	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628039	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
378	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628040	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
379	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628041	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
380	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628042	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
381	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628043	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
382	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628044	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
383	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628045	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
384	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628046	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
385	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628047	51.18	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
386	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628048	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
387	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628049	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
388	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628050	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
389	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628051	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
390	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628052	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
391	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628053	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
392	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628054	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
393	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628055	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
394	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628056	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
395	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628057	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
396	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628058	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
397	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628059	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
398	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628060	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170



		NTS	Title Type	Title No.	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiry Date	Registered Title Holder	Excess Credit	Work Required	Renewal Fee
399	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628061	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
400	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628062	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
401	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628063	51.17	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
402	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628064	51.16	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
403	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628065	51.16	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
404	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628066	51.16	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
405	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628067	51.16	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
406	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628068	51.16	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
407	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628069	51.16	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
408	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628070	51.16	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
409	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628071	51.16	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
410	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628072	51.16	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
411	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628073	51.15	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
412	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628074	51.15	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
413	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628075	51.15	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
414	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628076	51.15	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
415	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628077	51.15	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
416	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628078	51.15	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170
417	Corvette East	33H12	CDC	2628079	51.15	1-Dec-2021	30-Nov-2025	Patriot Battery Metals inc. (100 %)	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 170