ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

24 March 2025 ASX: PAT

ULTRA HIGH GRADE COPPER OCCURRENCES IDENTIFIED AND VALIDATED

Patriot Lithium Limited ("Patriot", "PAT" or the "Company") `is pleased to announce new high grade copper occurrences within our licence package and surrounding environs.

- On-going field mapping by the Patriot team has identified several artisanal copper pits inside and within range of our licence boundaries building upon previously reported occurrences.
- Approximately **8km** of possible strike between our Katwaro pit and one of the new copper targets, Chimban South.
- Rock samples analyzed using a portable XRF returned high grade copper readings up to **33.08% Cu** at CBR South target and **17.36% Cu** at Chimban South.
- Strike extensions from copper occurrences outside our licence identified and confirmed inside our tenement.

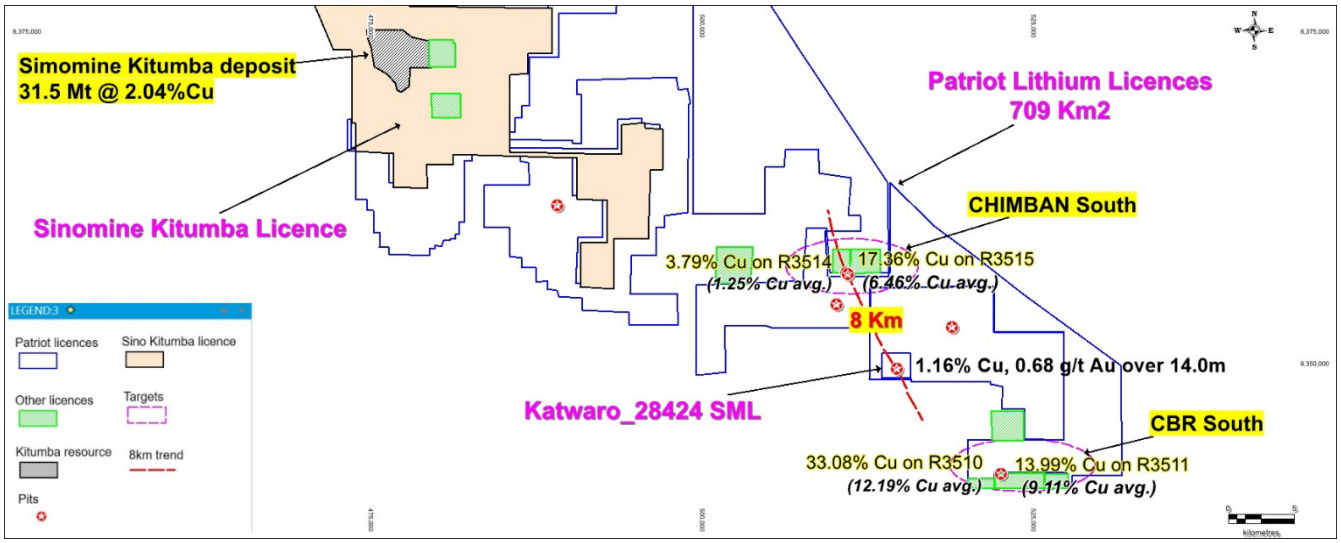

Figure 1: New exploration targets (outlined purple polygons)

Patriot's exploration team has continued to identify several high priority copper occurrences within our licence and surrounding environs through detailed field mapping, adding to previously identified copper targets, *see ASX announcements dated 27 February 2025 and 14 March 2025.*

EXPLORATION TARGETS BACKGROUND

CHIMBAN SOUTH

The area is hosted by Neoproterozoic to early Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Katanga Supergroup in the vicinity of late-tectonic syenite plutons. Copper mineralisation occurs along regional-scale lineaments, following mainly a NNW-SSE trend defined by the Mumbwa Fault Zone. Work to date has identified two small scale pits ***150m from our licence boundary*** showing oxidized quartz-carbonate copper bearing metasandstone unit approximately 12.0m-14.0m wide, 220m long, striking NW-SE and vertical. Mineralisation is mainly in the form of malachite, chalcopyrite and bornite. Strike extension of the mineralised body was confirmed ***inside our licence*** by a historical diamond drill hole, still visible on the ground. *We are working on getting access to the drill core and confirm intersections.*

Figure 2: Chimban South Pit

Handheld XRF readings inside the two pits indicated high copper readings with the best sample shot from pit 2 recording **17.36% Cu** and averaging **6.46% Cu**. Pit 1 samples averaged **1.25% Cu**. This target presents an exciting opportunity for Patriot as we believe its linked to our Katwaro target to the South east approximately 8km away where we identified a similar copper bearing unit averaging **1.16%Cu and 0.68g/t Au over 14.0m.** *We look forward to testing and hopefully proving this theory with a drilling campaign soon!*

CBR SOUTH

The area lies closer to the Mwembeshi Shear Zone, south central Zambia. The Mwembeshi Shear Zone defines the boundary between the late Proterozoic Katanga Supergroup sediments to the north, and the more intensely deformed Zambezi Metamorphic Belt terrain to the south extending ENE-WSW. The area is dominated by finely bedded quartzites, quartz-mica schists and phyllites with copper hosted in narrow, parallel quartz veins as malachite and bornite. Three pits were identified in our licence bordering another licence to the south showing high grade copper bearing veins roughly 2.0m-3.0m wide, approximately 100m long and dipping steeply. Two sets of cross-cutting veins were mapped, oriented E-W and N-S trend.

Handheld XRF readings from one of the copper bearing veins indicated high copper readings with sample R3510 recording **33.08% Cu** and averaging **12.19% Cu**, see Appendix.

Figure 3:Quartz-calcite vein with malachite on CBR South

Caution Regarding pXRF results

Portable XRF readings should not be considered substitutes for laboratory analysis and are not representative of whole rock concentration but represent a concentration measured at a single point. Portable XRF tools have been used to aid geological interpretation and act both as semi-qualitative and semi-quantitative guide.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

APPENDIX 1: Handheld XRF assays from Chimban South and CBR South targets

Sample ID	XRF test #	Date	Assay Time(sec)	Cu %	+/-Assay variation	Assays. Ave (Cu%)	Target	Pit ID
R3514	602	10.03.2025	30	0.1656	0.0022	1.25%	Chimban South	Pit 1
R3514	603	10.03.2025	30	3.7972	0.0109			
R3514	604	10.03.2025	30	0.5004	0.0033			
R3514	605	10.03.2025	30	0.5200	0.0100			
R3515	606	10.03.2025	30	17.3553	0.0201	6.46%	Chimban South	Pit 2
R3515	607	10.03.2025	30	2.1217	0.0084			
R3515	608	10.03.2025	30	0.3314	0.0030			
R3515	609	10.03.2025	30	6.0371	0.0133			
R3510	615	16.03.2025	30	1.9023	0.0062	12.19%	CBR South	Pit 1
R3510	616	16.03.2025	30	1.5857	0.0066			
R3510	624	16.03.2025	30	33.0769	0.0387			
R3511	617	16.03.2025	30	4.2263	0.0104	9.11%	CBR South	Pit 2
R3511	618	16.03.2025	30	13.9943	0.0231			
R3512	619	16.03.2025	30	0.0584	0.0013	1.94%	CBR South	Pit 2
R3512	620	16.03.2025	30	0.0070	0.0009			
R3512	621	16.03.2025	30	5.7569	0.0131			
R3513	622	16.03.2025	30	2.5909	0.0083	3.21%	CBR South	Pit 3
R3513	623	16.03.2025	30	3.8312	0.0114			

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Chimban South and CBR South Sampling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• At **Chimban South** target there was no sampling conducted but direct analysis with a handheld XRF on pit walls • About four shots were beamed across the exposed mineralised wall in each pit • At **CBR South** target rock chip samples were taken from mineralized veins inside the artisanal pit • All samples were geologically logged on-site, bagged into sample plastic bags and tied • Sampling was done using the geological hammer, chipping across visually mineralised portions of pit wall. • Approximately 2.0kg of material was chipped per sample and analysed using an pXRF, **SciAps X505 model** at the campsite in Mining mode. • The pXRF was calibrated before analysis using the 316 stainless steel coupon that came with the unit on the nose for 15 seconds. • Samples were analysed at camp and on average three shots were beamed per samples for 30 seconds each. • Ph and moisture content of the sample was not taken into consideration during analysis. • All the samples visually looked "dry" on collection and during sampling. • The SciAps X505 portable XRF analyser does not record temperature readings but is designed to operate at ambient temperatures of -12°C to 54°C at a 25% duty cycle. • Sampling techniques for field duplicate samples is discussed at Quality of assay data.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *Not Applicable*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *Not Applicable*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Pit Sampling** • At **CBR South** target rock chip samples were collected from exposed and visually mineralised pit walls using a geological hammer to cut the chips • Bias was minimized by chipping a uniform channel groove across the desired section though it cannot be totally avoided due to the nature of the sampling method. • At **Chimban South** a handful of rock chips were cut from the pit wall before analysis with the XRF and geologically logged • Geological data is recorded in the field using analog methods. Data recorded includes GPS location, Prospect location, exposure type, lithology, alteration and potential mineralisation. • Alteration and mineralisation are preliminary determined by field observation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• High quality sampling procedures and appropriate sample preparation techniques were followed. • Several standards (commercial certified reference material) were inserted at intervals of 2 in 20 in rotation. Immediately following a blank, a standard was inserted. • Field duplicates taken at rate of 1 in 30 for grab samples • XRF results are semi-quantitative at this stage • Sample size (approximately 2kg in mass) considered appropriate to the grain size of material being sampled.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered*	• For Rock chip samples a handheld portable Xray fluorescence,

and laboratory tests	*partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**SciAps X505** analyser was used • The pXRF is a SciAps X505 with the latest 2024 software and is calibrated daily. The Mining mode uses 2 beam analysis set to 15 sec per beam for 30 second read time. • Two to four shots were taken per each sample, targeting different portions and results averaged to minimize bias. • The instrument was calibrated before daily usage, using a 316-coupon provided by the manufacturer. • Calibration was done for approximately 15 seconds. • Two certified reference material (AMIS0865 and AMIS0381) were analysed as part of the batch to monitor QA/QC. • AMIS0865 is a silica blank control which was used to monitor contamination of the detector window. • CRMs were analysed as single shot due to their homogeneous nature. • Results from the certified reference material analysis were acceptable, see table below

XRF Test #	Date	Assay Time (Sec)	Assays (Cu%)	+/-Assay variation	Expected (Cu%)	CRM
624	16.03.2025	30	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	**AMIS 0865**
625	16.03.2025	30	**0.71**	0.0062	**0.70%**	**AMIS 0381**

• **It should be noted that pXRF analysis is not as accurate as lab analysis. The pXRF results are regarded by Patriot as indicative copper grades only but are viewed as suitable for determining areas of anomalous copper mineralisation.**

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All geological data including the coordinates, lithological observations, strike, dip and mineralization etc. was recorded on prepared logging templates in the field by the geologist, then inserted into Excel spreadsheet template (2021). • All data was ultimately stored into Microsoft access database

		and shared with relevant members.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• GPS locations were recorded in WGS84 UTM Zone 35 South using a Garmin GPS66s model • All geologically relevant features, i.e. pit workings, trenches, sampling points were surveyed by the handheld GPS • No DGPS survey was undertaken for this current work
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nature of this exploration phase is target generated and still early stage. • Data spacing and distribution is not yet sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity • No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At the pits only rock chip samples were collected and analyzed • Sampling was biased targeting visibly mineralised portions to get a general idea of mineralisation • A detailed sampling program will be conducted at a later stage with samples expected to be sent to a certified lab for more accurate analysis
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• At **CBR South target** samples were tagged and bagged in sample plastics before driving them to the campsite for analysis and storage • Samples were analysed on arrival from the field at the campsite with a pXRF analyser. • Samples were re-tied and stored securely at the campsite after analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of the sampling procedures or protocols has taken place as yet. • A review of all samples including mineralised intercepts was undertaken by the geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The large-scale licence 33585-HQ-LEL covering CBR South target in Mumbwa is held by CBR Worldwide Link Limited (Zambia), with Patriot Lithium Limited acquiring an option to acquire a 90% interest in the large-scale licence. The licence covers 17985.48 Ha and is active till 06/09/2027 • The large-scale licence 33587-HQ-LEL covering extensions to the Chimban South target in Mumbwa is held by Chimban Investments Limited (Zambia), with Patriot Lithium Limited acquiring an option to acquire a 90% interest in the large-scale licence. The licence covers 18123.82 Ha and is active till 06/09/2027 • The small-scale licence where the actual pits lie belong to Broken Hill Marketing limited(Zambia) under licence 37388-HQ-SML covering 224.74 Ha and active till 14/03/2034
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There is a regional geological map, 1;100,000 covering the Licence from the Geological Survey department, Zambia,1998. • During the 1990's Billiton conducted soil geochemical surveys over the Licence • A regional airborne magnetics survey was done over the area in 2004 by BHP Billiton and Blackthorn Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• At **Chimban South** targets sequences of carbonates and calcarenites interlayered with shales and siltstones of the Katanga Supergroup are common. • The geological setting is structurally controlled with major NW-SE trending faults. • At **CBR South** target, the area is dominated by finely bedded quartzites, quartz-mica schists and phyllites with copper mineralisation hosted in veins.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
		• Not Applicable

	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No lower or upper limit to Cu grades has been applied and all metal grades are reported as single element (Cu) • An average grade (Cu) respectively of the entire assays was calculated for reporting purposes. • No metal equivalent reported in this report
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of any mineralised bodies is unknown at this stage. • Due to the very early nature and style of the exploration undertaken it cannot be known if intercepts reported represent true widths of mineralised structures, lodes or zones.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See body of announcement and appendix for plans showing project location, mapping interpretation, and tables of sampling results.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results of mineralised material have been reported, including low grade indications as well as higher grade zones (>2% Cu) • This report discusses the findings of recent reconnaissance sampling and field mapping observations.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Relevant data has been reported, refer to references in the text.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Patriot Lithium Limited is planning further exploration work programs, including geophysics, and further geochemical and drilling programs.