NI 43-101 Technical Report

Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project

James Bay Region, Québec, Canada

Prepared for:

Patriot Battery Metals Inc.

Effective Date: June 20, 2025
Signature Date: August 28, 2025

Prepared by the following Qualified Persons:

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") Technical Report for Patriot Battery Metals Inc. ("Patriot" or the "Company") by BBA Inc. ("BBA") and Primero Group Americas Inc. ("Primero"), known as the "Report Authors". The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in the Report Authors' services, based on i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Patriot subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with the report authors and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits Patriot to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Administrators pursuant to NI 43-101. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with Patriot. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This Technical Report is effective as of the 20th day of June 2025.

Signed and sealed on file	*August 28, 2025*
Todd McCracken, P.Geo. BBA Inc.	Date

Signed and sealed on file	*August 28, 2025*
Ryan Cunningham, P.Eng., M.Eng. Primero Group Americas Inc.	Date

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Todd McCracken, P.Geo.

This certificate applies to the NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "*Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project, James Bay Region, Québec, Canada*" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Patriot Battery Metals Inc., dated August 28, 2025, with an effective date of June 20, 2025.

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 Inc., located at 144 Pine St., Unit 501, Sudbury, ON, P3C 1X3.
2. I am a graduate from University of Waterloo, Ontario, in 1992, with a bachelor's degree in Honors Applied Earth Sciences. I have practised 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 Géologues du Québec* (OGQ No. 02371).
4. My relevant experience includes 30 years in exploration, operations and consulting, including resource estimation on LCT pegmatite deposits.
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, 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 Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (previously known as Corvette) from June 4 to 7, 2024 as part of this current mandate, and previously from April 7 to 11, 2023.
9. I have prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report as I have participated as QP on the previous report titled "Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property" dated September 8, 2023, and the "Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project" dated September 12, 2024.
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 28th day of August 2025.

Signed and sealed on file

Todd McCracken, P.Geo.

PRIMERO

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Ryan Cunningham, P.Eng., M.Eng.

This certificate applies to the NI 43101 Technical Report titled "*Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project, James Bay Region, Québec, Canada*" (the "Technical Report"), prepared for Patriot Battery Metals Inc., dated August 28, 2025, with an effective date of June 20, 2025.

I, Ryan Cunningham, P.Eng., M.Eng., as a co-author of the Technical Report, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an employee with the consulting firm Primero Group Americas Inc., located at 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.
3. I am a member in good standing of the "*Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec*" (OIQ No. 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 eighteen (18) 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 for the relevant portions of Chapters 1, 2, 25, 26 and 27 of the Technical Report.
8. I have not visited the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property that is the subject of the Technical Report. I have visited SGS's Lakefield Ontario facility and while there, I have witnessed testwork being performed on material from the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project.
9. I have prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report as I have participated as QP on the previous report titled "Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, Corvette Property" dated September 8, 2023, and the "Preliminary Economic Assessment for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project" dated September 12, 2024.
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 28th day of August 2025.

Signed and sealed on file

Ryan Cunningham, P.Eng., M.Eng.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Abbreviation	Description
$ or CA$	Canadian dollar (examples of use: CA$2.5M / $2.5M)
$/t	dollars per tonne
%	percent
°C	degrees Celsius
3D	three dimensional
a	annum (year)
AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
Ag	silver
Ai	Abrasion Index
AISC	all-in sustaining costs
ALS Canada	ALS Canada Ltd.
ATI	*Autorisation pour travaux d'exploration à impacts*
Au	gold
B_2O_3	boric oxide
BBA	BBA Inc.
bdl	below detection limit
CDC	Map designated claim (from the French "*claim désigné sur carte*")
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm	centimetre
Co	cobalt
COG	cut-off grade
Cr	chromium
CRIMM	Changsha Research Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
CRM	certified reference material
Cs	caesium
Cs_2O	caesium oxide
Cu	copper
CWi	Crushing Work Index
d	day (24 hours)
d.b.a.	doing business as
DDH	diamond drill hole(s)
deg. or °	angular degree
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DL	detection limit
DMS	dense media separation

Abbreviation	Description
E	east
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
EER	Exclusive Exploration Rights (formerly known as CDC)
EIJBRG	Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government
EPCM	engineering, procurement and construction management
EPMA	Electron Probe Micro-Analysis
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Energy Storage Systems
et al.	and others
EV	electric vehicles
FCI	Félicie – Corvette Ouest – Island Lake – properties
Fe_2O_3	ferric oxide
FOB	free on board
g	gram
G&A	General and Administration
Ga	gallium
GESTIM	Québec Mineral Tenure System
GWh	gigawatt hours
h	hour (60 minutes)
ha	hectare
HLS	heavy liquid separation
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma
ICP-AES	Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry
ICP-MS	Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry
ICP-OES	Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry
ID	identification
ID^2	inverse distance square
in. or "	inch
INAA	Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis
Innova	Lithium Innova Inc.
IP-Resistivity	induced polarization and resistivity
IRR	internal rate of return
ISRM	International Society for Rock Mechanics
JBNQA	James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee
K	potassium

Abbreviation	Description
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	kilometre square
kt	kilotonne
ktpa	kilotonne per annum (year)
kV	kilovolt
LA	Laser Ablation
LA by ICP-MS	Laser Ablation by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry
LCE	lithium carbonate equivalent
LCT	Li-Cs-Ta (lithium-caesium-tantalum)
LG	La Grande
LG-2	La Grande Rivière Airport
LG-4	La Grande 4
LGA	La Grande Alliance
Li	lithium
Li_2CO_3	lithium carbonate
Li_2O	lithium oxide
LiDAR	light detection and ranging
LOM	life of mine
m	metre
m^3	cubic metre
Ma	mega annum (million annum)
Max.	maximum
MELCCFP	*Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques de la Faune et des Parcs (previously MDDEP)*
MERN	*Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles* (now MRNF)
Mg	magnesium
Min.	minimum
mm	millimetre
Mo	molybdenum
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
MRE-1	Maiden MRE
MRE-2	Second MRE
MRE-3	Third MRE
MRE-4	Fourth MRE
MRNF	*Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts*
Mt	million tonnes

Abbreviation	Description
Mtpa	million tonne per annum (year)
MW	megawatt
N	north
Na	sodium
Ni	nickel
NI 43-101	Canadian National Instrument 43-101
Ni-Cu	nickel-copper
NN	nearest neighbour
No.	number
NPV	net present value
NQ	normal quality
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
NSR	net smelter royalty
NTS	National Topographic System
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OK	ordinary kriging
OP	open pit
Opex	Operating cost estimate
OVB	overburden
oz	troy ounce
Patriot or the Company	Patriot Battery Metals Inc.
Pb	lead
PEA	Preliminary Economic Assessment
PFS	pre-feasibility study
PGEs	platinum-group elements
PowerCo	PowerCo SE
ppm	parts per million
Primero	Primero Group Americas Inc.
PSD	particle size distribution
Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	first quarter, second quarter, third quarter, fourth quarter, etc.
QA/QC	quality assurance / quality control
Q-Method	rock mass quality
QP	qualified person
Rb	rubidium
RBQ	*Régie du bâtiment du Québec*
ROM	run of mine
RPEEE	Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction

Abbreviation	Description
RQD	rock quality designation
S	south
SEDAR+	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SG	specific gravity
SGS	SGS Canada
Std Dev.	standard deviation
t	tonne (1,000 kg) (metric ton)
Ta	tantalum
Ta_2O_5	tantalum oxide
TCR	total core recovery
tpa	tonnes per annum (year)
tpd	tonnes per day
UG	underground
US$	United States dollar (examples of use: US$2.5M)
Var Comp	variability composite
Virginia	Virginia Gold Mines Inc.
W	west
XRD	X-ray diffraction
XRF	X-ray fluorescence
y	year
Zn	Zinc

1. Summary

1.1 Introduction

BBA Inc. ("BBA") has been retained by Patriot Battery Metals Inc. ("Patriot" or the "Company") to lead and perform, with contributions from Primero Group Americas Inc. ("Primero"), an independent Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") and technical report on the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites at the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (the "Property"). This report, titled "*Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project*" (the "Report"), was commissioned by the Company 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 43101F1 – Technical Report.

On October 5, 2023, Patriot Battery Metals Inc. established a wholly owned 100% Québec-based subsidiary Lithium Innova Inc. ("Innova"). Innova is the 100% registered title holder of the claims of Patriot's flagship Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (previously known as "Corvette") located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Québec, Canada. This submission is by Patriot as the owner of Innova.

1.2 Property Description and Location

The Shaakichiuwaanaan Property is located in the Eeyou Istchee 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 463 mineral claims that cover an area of approximately 23,710 ha over two primary claim groups. The principal and largest claim grouping extends dominantly east-west for approximately 51 km as a nearly continuous, single claim block. The CV5 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 LG-4 dam complex. The CV13 Pegmatite is located ~3 km west-southwest of CV5.

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 Exclusive Exploration Rights ("EER") 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 463 EERs, formerly referred to as mineral claims, that comprise the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property are in good standing with term expiry dates ranging from January 22, 2026, to November 30, 2027. Through direct claim staking and various option agreements, which are all fully vested, the Company holds 100% interest in the Property and, through its subsidiary Lithium Innova Inc., is the sole registered title holder for all 463 EERs, subject to underlying royalties.

The CV5 Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") Pegmatite MRE is subject to a 2% NSR. The CV13 LCT Pegmatite MRE, as is currently defined, is subject to a 2% royalty over the northern portions of its eastern and western limbs. The Rigel Caesium Zone, within CV13, is located on royalty free ground staked directly by the Company. The Vega Caesium Zone, within CV13, is subject to a 2% NSR (half buyback for $2M). The CV4, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, CV14, and CV15 LCT 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, 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 of the Trans-Taiga Road for an exploration camp including staging (i.e., laydown), core processing, and storage areas (collectively "Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan"). The Company holds various permits from the MRNF, MELCCFP, and EIJBRG for the construction and operation of its Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan. Several authorizations from the MELCCFP have been obtained for drinking water and wastewater treatment for the permanent camp and future requests will be filed accordingly. The Company also holds various authorizations from the ministry for the construction and maintenance of an all-season road extending south from KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road to the southwest side of the CV5 Pegmatite.

The Company has submitted the required notifications to the applicable municipality and stakeholders outlining its mineral exploration plans for the Property through 2025. Additionally, the Company has an active engagement and consultation program for stakeholders.

Potential environmental liabilities at the Property include an exploration camp at KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road, an all-season road and associated borrow pits, and exploration access trails in certain drill areas. If the Project was to not move forward, this road and access trails may have to be reclaimed, and the exploration camp disassembled, and area reclaimed. The QPs are not aware of any additional environmental liabilities beyond the normal disturbance related to surface exploration.

1.3 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Property consists of two primary claim groups – one straddling KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road, and the second with its northern border located directly south of KM-270, approximately 5.8 km from the Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure corridor. The La Grande 4 ("LG-4") 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 LG-4 dam complex. The CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite is located ~3 km west-southwest of CV5.

The mineral exploration and development activities at the Property are supported by the Company's exploration camp ("Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan) and Mirage Lodge located at KM-270 and KM-358 of the Trans-Taiga Road, respectively.

The Trans-Taiga all-season gravel road and Hydro-Québec's 735 kV power line trends east-west through the region, within approximately 6 km of the northern border of the Company's largest claim grouping. The Trans-Taiga Road connects approximately 210 km to the west of the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property to the Billy-Diamond Highway (Route 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, and specifically the CV5 Pegmatite, may be accessed directly by all-season road extending south from KM-270 of the all-season Trans-Taiga Road. Apart from the all-season road, Shaakichiuwaanaan Camp, and various exploration drill access trails, 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 m 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 two holes in 2013), the Lac Bruno boulder field (391 m over three 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 three 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. Prior to 2016 and the acquisition by the Company, all mineral exploration at the Property had been focused on base and precious metals.

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 Property's principal claim group 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 KCG claim block, located to the north of the principal claim group, is situated within the Bezier Suite (monzodiorite and granodiorite), and outside the Guyer Group.

The LCT pegmatites on the Property, including those at CV5 and CV13, are hosted predominantly within amphibolites, metasediments, and ultramafic rocks of the Guyer Group within the principal claim group.

The geological setting is primarily prospective for gold, silver, base metals, platinum group elements, lithium, caesium, and tantalum over several different deposit styles including orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulphide (Cu, Au, Ag), komatiite-ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and LCT pegmatite (Li, Cs, Ta). Additionally, in recent years, LCT pegmatites have been targeted as a potential primary or by-product source for Rb and Ga.

Exploration of the Property has outlined three primary mineral exploration trends, crossing dominantly east-west over large portions of the Property's principal claim group – 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 lithium-tantalum pegmatites discovered to date, represents a previously unknown LCT pegmatite district that was first recognized in 2016/2017 by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. and the Company.

The CV LCT 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 eastwest direction across the central portions of the Felix, FCI West, Deca-Goose, FCI East, and Corvette Main claim blocks. The trend is interpreted to extend across the majority of the principal claim group of the Property (~50 km); however, large areas remain to be explored for LCT pegmatite.

To date, nine distinct lithium pegmatite clusters have been discovered along this trend at the Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, CV13, CV14 and CV15. 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.

The lithium-caesium-tantalum mineralization at the Property is observed to occur within quartz-feldspar LCT pegmatites, which may outcrop as high relief 'whale-back' landforms as well as low-relief landforms. The pegmatite is often very coarse-grained and off-white in appearance, with darker sections commonly composed of smoky quartz (impure SiO_2), and occasional muscovite and tourmaline, and lighter sections composed of dominantly feldspars (albite and microcline). Minor accessory and trace minerals may include beryl , chlorite, tantalite, lepidolite, and apatite.

Spodumene ($LiAlSi_2O_6$) is the dominant lithium mineral identified at all the lithium occurrences documented to date at the Property and occurs as centimetre to metre-scale crystals. The colour of the spodumene crystals ranges from cream to light grey-green over the CV5 and CV13 Pegmatite area, to a more whitish colour in the pegmatites to the west (CV8, CV9, CV10 and CV12)

Of the nine LCT pegmatite clusters identified at the Property to date, three (CV5, CV13 and CV12) have documented pollucite ($(Cs,Na)_2Al_2Si_4O_{12}\cdot 2H_2O$) mineralization in drill hole and/or channel sampling. The Rigel and Vega caesium zones – nested entirely within the CV13 Pegmatite – are marked by significant occurrences of pollucite-hosted caesium. The pollucite is typically centimetre to decimetre-metre scale, presenting as clear to whitish-grey in colour with common late-stage veining of white pollucite or spodumene, or purple lepidolite as well as common white flecks.

In addition to lithium and caesium, the pegmatites at Shaakichiuwaanaan typically carry a significant tantalum component, present in the form of tantalite. The tantalite is typically sub-millimetre in scale and not visible to the naked eye; however, may occur in up to half-centimetre clusters as a medium black to dark brown colour.

At the CV5 Pegmatite, multiple individual spodumene pegmatite dykes have been geologically modelled. However, a vast majority of the CV5 Mineral Resource is hosted within a single, large, principal spodumene pegmatite dyke, which is flanked on both sides by multiple, subordinate, subparallel trending dykes. The CV5 Pegmatite, including the principal dyke, is modelled to extend continuously over a lateral distance of at least 4.6 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 at depths of more than 450 m in some locations (vertical depth from surface). The pegmatite dykes at CV5 trend west-southwest (approximately 250°/070° using the right-hand rule), and therefore dip northerly, unlike the host amphibolites, metasediments, and ultramafic rocks, which dip moderately in a southerly direction.

At the CV13 Pegmatite, surface mapping and drilling completed to date interprets a series of flat-lying to moderately dipping (northerly), sub-parallel trending LCT pegmatite bodies, of which three appear to dominate. The pegmatite bodies are coincident with the apex of a regional structural flexure whereby the pegmatite manifests a west arm trending ~290° and an east arm trending ~230°. The Rigel and Vega caesium zones are hosted entirely within the CV13 Pegmatite.

1.6 Deposit Types

The primary target and deposit model for the Property are 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-drilling exploration activities (2017 through 2024) at the 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 at the CV5 Pegmatite (3.48% Li_2O and 1.22% Li_2O) (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 LCT pegmatite outcrops including the CV4 Pegmatite (0.74% Li_2O) (Smith D. L., 2019). Channel sampling was also completed at the CV5 Pegmatite with results including 2.28% Li_2O and 208 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 6 m (CV1-CH03) and 1.54% Li_2O and 136 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 8 m (CV1-CH01).

In 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 (CV8, CV9, and CV10 pegmatites) (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_2O, and nil to 1,011 ppm Ta_2O_5.

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 - GM73402) . 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% Li_2O and 49 to 1,478 ppm Ta_2O_5, with an average of 2.83% Li_2O and 438 ppm Ta_2O_5.

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 LCT 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_2O to a peak of 3.73% Li_2O. Outcrop channel sampling followed with results including 14.2 m at 1.17% Li_2O and 13.1 m at 1.57% Li_2O. Outcrop channel sampling was also completed at other known lithium pegmatite clusters and returned 1.5 m at 1.12% Li_2O (CV4), 5.6 m at 1.93% Li_2O (CV8), 15.0 m at 0.46% Li_2O (CV9), and 21.9 m at 0.80% Li_2O; 7.7 m at 1.46% Li_2O; and 3.3 m at 1.58% Cs_2O (CV12).

Surface exploration in 2023 included an orientation IP-Resistivity geophysical survey over a large portion of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite, a ground magnetic survey over the CV5 to CV13 corridor, a ground gravity orientation survey, as well as geological mapping and rock sampling, prospecting, and channel sampling. Additionally, an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed over the Corvette Main, FCI East, and Felix claim blocks. The most significant result of the 2023 surface exploration was the discovery of the CV14 LCT Pegmatite cluster (0.94% Li_2O and 0.86% Li_2O in outcrop), situated approximately 1.5 km along geological trend of the CV10 LCT Pegmatite.

In 2024, non-drill related exploration by the Company included a surface exploration program of detailed geological mapping at the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, channel sampling at multiple LCT pegmatite clusters, and regional prospecting. A LiDAR and orthophoto survey, and heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey were also completed in 2024 over the JBN-57 claim block. The most significant result of the 2024 surface exploration was the discovery of the CV15 LCT Pegmatite cluster (2.11% Li_2O, 1.55% Li_2O, and 1.02% Li_2O in outcrop), situated approximately 1.9 km southwest and along geological trend from CV14, and collectively outlines a larger ~5.5 km long prospective trend extending from the CV9 LCT pegmatite cluster to CV15, now referred to as the Mickel Trend.

Through 2025 to date, non-drill related exploration by the Company included a surface exploration program of detailed geological mapping at the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, channel sampling at multiple LCT pegmatite clusters, and regional prospecting. Additionally, a seismic survey is scheduled to commence late summer over the CV5 area to further constrain overburden thickness and bedrock topography. The surface exploration program began in June 2025 and no results have been reported to date by the Company.

1.8 Drilling

The Company completed drilling at the Property in 2021 (Maven and CV trends), 2022 (CV Trend), 2023 (CV Trend, Camp), 2024 (CV Trend), and 2025 (CV Trend, and north CV5). The Shaakichiuwaanaan database includes 800 diamond drill holes ("DDH") and three rotary drill holes completed over the 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 programs (through hole CV24-787), for a collective total of 235,061 m, well as outcrop channels totalling 800 m.

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 drilling programs at the LCT Pegmatite Trend (from September 2021 through 2024), were very successful, returning wide and well-mineralized intervals of lithium (spodumene) and caesium (pollucite) pegmatite at the Property, for which Mineral Resources have been determined for the CV5 and CV13 LCT pegmatites.

Highlights for lithium at CV5 include:

- 148.7 m at 0.92% Li_2O, including 73.0 m at 1.09% Li_2O (CF21-001, the 'discovery hole');
- 152.8 m at 1.22% Li_2O, including 66.0 m at 1.51% Li_2O (CV22-030);
- 156.9 m at 2.12% Li_2O, including 25.0 m at 5.04% Li_2O or 5.0 m at 6.36% Li_2O (CV22-083);
- 131.2 m at 1.96% Li_2O, including 57.0 m at 2.97% Li_2O (CV22-100);
- 83.7 m at 3.13% Li_2O, including 19.8 m at 5.28% Li_2O and 5.1 m at 5.17% Li_2O (CV23-105);
- 172.4 m at 0.95% Li_2O, including 34.5 m at 1.85% Li_2O (CV23-199);
- 123.3 m at 1.66% Li_2O, including 54.9 m at 2.50% Li_2O (CV24-374).

Highlights for lithium at CV13 include:

- 22.6 m at 1.56% Li_2O, including 6.0 m at 3.19% Li_2O (CV22-092);
- 28.7 m at 1.49% Li_2O, including 20.4 m at 2.03% Li_2O (CV23-311);
- 51.7 m at 1.77% Li_2O, including 9.7 m at 5.16% Li_2O (CV24-525);
- 34.4 m at 2.90% Li_2O, including 21.9 m at 3.58% Li_2O (CV24-470).

Highlights for caesium at CV13 (Rigel Zone) include:

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

Highlights for caesium at CV13 (Vega Zone) include:

- 18.1 m at 2.71% Cs_2O, including 7.4 m at 5.45% Cs_2O (CV24-754);
- 11.1 m at 4.87% Cs_2O, including 7.1 m at 7.39% Cs_2O (CV24-520);
- 5.7 m at 4.97% Cs_2O, including 3.0 m at 8.20% Cs_2O (CV24-525);
- 9.6 m at 1.59% Cs_2O, including 4.4 m at 2.34% Cs_2O (CV24-579);

1.9 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Sample preparation and analysis of the surface and diamond drilling 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 is 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 Shaakichiuwaanaan Project, including both the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites have been carried out by qualified persons. 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 the Company meet current industry standards. The QP also believes that the sample database provided by the Company and validated by the QP is suitable to support the Mineral Resource estimation.

1.11 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Company engaged Primero in 2022 and SGS Canada in 2023 to assist with a metallurgical testwork program for the CV5 Deposit. Testwork was completed at the SGS Lakefield Ontario facility. The scope of the program included both mineralogical characterization and metallurgical testwork. Both SGS and Primero are independent of the Company and are industry recognized in lithium pegmatite processing. The objectives of the metallurgical testwork program being to confirm the dominant lithium bearing mineral species for CV5 and evaluate the beneficiation performance of the deposit using a conventional spodumene DMS flowsheet. Target concentrate specifications were set at >5.5% Li_2O.

Mineralogical characterization consisted 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 ("XRD") analysis, and chemical assays. Metallurgical testwork included Heavy Liquid Separation ("HLS") and DMS pilot scale testwork. Preliminary flotation testwork was completed on the DMS bypass fraction and DMS "middlings" (i.e., second stage DMS floats).

Testwork completed to date indicates that the CV5 Pegmatite can be processed by DMS-only given the favourable metallurgical testwork results. Testwork revealed that a top size of 9.5 mm reporting to a gravity separation process provided relatively consistent results in terms of concentrate Li_2O grade and Li_2O recovery.

Testing of CV5 was done both in terms of variability across region, throughout the width of the dykes (i.e., at contact with host rock, in the centre of formation) as well as testing of the host rock separately (to properly gauge impacts of host rock dilution on metallurgical performance). The broad range of spatial locations with a range of gangue mineral assemblages, lithium and iron head provides thorough testing of the material. There is a strong indication that the positive HLS recoveries can be expected from other coarse spodumene samples taken from CV5.

Gravity testwork included 29 pegmatite composites were generated from drill core from the CV5 Pegmatite, representing a combined length of 1,136 m comprising of 880 kg of quarter-core NQ and 1,826 kg of half-core NQ. Additionally, five composites were made of different host rock types identified around the CV5 material, corresponding to 389 kg of half-core NQ.

Although not considered in the CV5 region, five pegmatite composites were generated from drill core from the CV13 Pegmatite, representing a combined comprising of 42.7 kg of quarter-core NQ. Results were both promising and consistent with CV5 results, with global lithium recoveries of 75% to 80%. These preliminary results offer future exploration potential.

Summary of the testwork and findings:

- Testwork supports a DMS-only process flowsheet to produce a spodumene concentrate grade of >5.5% Li_2O and <1.2% Fe_2O_3. Testwork Li_2O recoveries of 70% to 85% were achieved for HLS testwork (for feed grade in the range 1.0% to 2.5% Li_2O, respectfully).
- Testwork completed on CV5 includes three DMS tests and 25 Heavy Liquid Separation ("HLS") and magnetic separation tests. The HLS and magnetic separation tests were conducted using 25 composites from across the CV5 Deposit.
- Coarse spodumene was found to be the dominant lithium mineral species across all samples with minor quantities of lepidolite (values range between 0% to 4.3% with an average of 0.98%) and moderate quantities of mica (values range between 0% to 17.1% with an average of 6.50%) observed.
- Five pilot DMS tests (cyclone diameter of 250 mm) were completed. Figure 1-1 shows the global Li_2O feed grades (before fines screening) of the samples and the global lithium recoveries achieved. These results strongly support adopting a DMS-only process flowsheet.
- Fe_2O_3 grades in HLS concentrates were in the range 0.52% – 1.79% and after magnetic separation was applied to 16 of the 25 composites, all concentrates were <1.2% Fe_2O_3.
- The 25 CV5 HLS variability test results were adjusted to more appropriately represent the recoveries expected in an operating DMS plant. After fitting a trend to this data, it indicates:
- Recoveries of 70% – 75% Li_2O expected at feed grades above 1.4% Li_2O;
- Recoveries of 60% – 70% Li_2O expected at feed grades of 0.9% – 1.4% Li_2O;
- Recoveries of 50% – 60% Li_2O are possible at feed grades of 0.7% – 0.9% Li_2O.

The testwork results for both HLS (from CV5 and CV13) and DMS (from CV5) are shown in Figure 1-1. The concentrate grades achieved are all greater than 5.5% Li_2O and lower than 1.2% Fe_2O_3. All tests were performed on samples that had a 9.5-mm top size. Five pilot scale DMS tests were conducted in between 2023 to 2025.

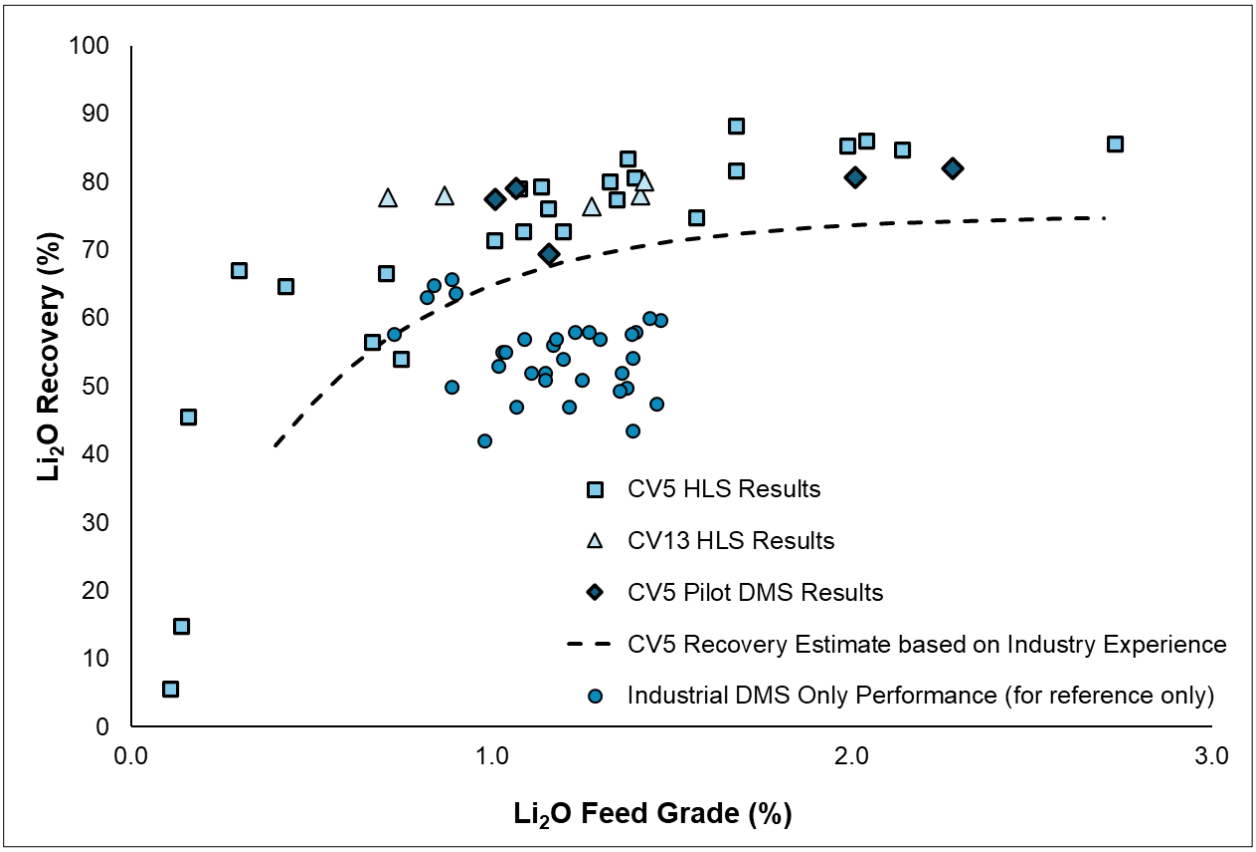


Figure 1-1: Metallurgical testwork results of global lithium recoveries for HLS (for CV5 and CV13 pegmatites) as well as DMS for the CV5 Pegmatite. The estimated recovery of a three-size range DMS concentrator is shown as a recovery curve (generating a 5.5 % Li_2O concentrate).

The lithium recovery expected from a three-size range, DMS concentrator treating material 9.5 mm to 0.65 mm is shown in Figure 1-1. The recovery is deemed to be a relationship to the concentrators Li_2O feed grade. Expected concentrator recoveries are lower than testwork results based on scale-up factors that are driven by the effects of both larger diameter cyclones and the crowding effect seen in the DMS sinks. This variation between laboratory testwork results and those achieved in operating plants has, to date, been observed within the industry with respect to operating spodumene DMS concentrators. For reference, lithium recoveries achieved by other DMS-only concentrators are shown for reference ("Industrial DMS Only Performance' in Figure 1-1. The Project's higher expected recovery is due both the quality of the material (large spodumene grains with a narrow grain size distribution) and the three size range DMS plant, which lessens the impact of particle size effect in the DMS process.

The metallurgical assumptions for recovery of caesium at the Rigel and Vega caesium zones are supported by historical and active commercial operations at other pollucite-hosted caesium pegmatites globally. The flowsheets from these operations are viewed as reasonable analogues to a mineral processing flowsheet applicable to Rigel and Vega. These methods included crushing and screening, followed by X-ray ore sorting to recover and concentrate the pollucite. The Company has initiated a scoping X-ray ore sorting program as an initial step in evaluating pollucite recovery at the Project, which is anticipated to be completed later this year.

1.12 Mineral Resource Estimate

The MRE has been completed for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project for the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, including the Rigel and Vega caesium zones, and does not include any of the other known spodumene pegmatite clusters at the Property.

The Shaakichiuwaanaan Consolidated MRE (and host geological models), which includes the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites only, are supported by 720 DDH of NQ (predominant) or HQ size, completed over the 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 (through the end of 2024 – drill hole CV24-787) programs, for a collective total of 227,703 m, as well as 604 m of outcrop channels. This equates to 555 holes (188,695 m) and 179 m of outcrop channels at CV5, and 165 holes (39,008 m) and 425 m of outcrop channels at CV13. Included within the CV13 dataset are 32 holes totalling 7,808 m, completed over the 2022, 2023, and 2024 programs, as well as 7 m of channels, were used to support the Vega and Rigel Caesium Zone MRE and geological models.

The Mineral Resource (Table 1-1 and Table 1-2) reported is effective as of June 20, 2025, and has been tabulated in terms of a pit and underground mining shapes. Both underground and open pit conceptual mining shapes were applied as constraints to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Open pit cut-off is 0.40% L_2O and underground cut-off is 0.60% and 0.70% for CV5 and Cv13 respectively.

Table 1-1: Shaakichiuwaanaan Mineral Resource Estimate (CV5 & CV13 Pegmatites)

Pegmatite	Classification	Mass	Li_2O	Cs_2O	Ta_2O_5	Ga	Contained LCE (Mt)
		t	%	%	ppm	ppm	
CV5 & CV13	Indicated	107,991,000	1.40	0.11	166	66	3.75
	Inferred	33,380,000	1.33	0.21	155	65	1.09

The Caesium zones have a further metallurgical cut-off of 0.5% Cs_2O applied within the CV13 pit-constrained material.

Table 1-2: Mineral Resources at Rigel and Vega Caesium Zones within the CV13 Pegmatite

Caesium Zone	Classification	Tonnes	Li_2O	Cs_2O	Ta_2O_5	Contained Cs_2O
		(t)	(%)	(%)	(ppm)	(t)
Rigel	Indicated	163,000	1.78	10.25	646	16,708
	Inferred	–	–	–	–	–
Vega	Indicated	530,000	2.23	2.61	172	13,833
	Inferred	1,698,000	1.81	2.40	245	40,752
Rigel + Vega	Indicated	693,000	2.13	4.40	283	30,541
	Inferred	1,698,000	1.81	2.40	245	40,752

1.13 Mineral Reserve Estimate

No Mineral Reserve Estimate has been determined for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project.

1.14 Mining Methods

This section is not applicable at this stage of the Project.

1.15 Recovery Methods

This section is not applicable at this stage of the Project.

1.16 Project Infrastructure

This section is not applicable at this stage of the Project.

1.17 Market Studies and Contracts

The market is complex, with price volatility driven by changing demand, supply shifts, and evolving contract mechanisms. Lithium demand has quadrupled since 2018 and may increase tenfold by 2050 due to growth in EV and energy storage. Annual price assumptions are supported by NI 43-101 reports, Benchmark Intelligence, and consensus forecasts, based on a 5.5% spodumene concentrate.

In January 2025, the Company entered into a binding offtake commitment with Volkswagen's 100%-owned vertically integrated battery manufacturer, PowerCo SE ("PowerCo"), to supply 100,000 tonnes of spodumene concentrate (SC5.5 target) per year over a 10-year term (Patriot, 2024); (Patriot, 2025c).

Concurrently, the Company also entered into a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (the "MoU") to establish an ongoing strategic relationship between PowerCo and the Company to jointly explore and collaborate on shared strategic objectives, including opportunities for the future development of the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project centered around establishing a cost-competitive, sustainable and ESG-compliant battery supply chain that will attract government support and incentives and the potential development of a chemical conversion facility.

1.18 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The Company started collecting baseline environmental data on the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property in 2022 and has continued since that time with a full program designed to support an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA").

The environmental baseline field program has focussed on the following components:

- Acoustic surveys;
- Surficial deposit characterization;
- Surface water quality, sediments, and benthic invertebrates;
- Hydrology and lake bathymetry;
- Hydrogeology;
- Fish and fish habitat;
- Small fauna and fur-bearing animals;
- Large fauna;
- Avian fauna (including winter birds);
- Chiropterans;
- Vegetation and wetlands;
- Archaeology;
- Traffic, landscape and light;
- Ecotoxicology and fish tissue.

1.19 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not applicable at this stage of the Project.

1.20 Economic Analysis

This section is not applicable at this stage of the Project.

1.21 Adjacent Properties

The Company holds the dominant land position with respect to greenstone belt in the region; however, the Property is fully surrounded by other properties held over multiple mineral exploration companies targeting various mineral commodities.

1.22 Other Relevant Data and Information

As part of the August 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate, the Company also completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") for lithium only on the CV5 Pegmatite (McCracken, et al., 2024). With the release of this Technical Report for the current MRE, the PEA is no longer considered current. However, the Company is currently completing a Feasibility Study for lithium only on the CV5 Pegmatite and, as of the date of this Report, is scheduled to be announced in the second half of 2025.

1.23 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Company has completed significant metallurgical testing targeting spodumene recovery at SGS Canada's Lakefield facility in Ontario, in coordination with Primero. A DMS test on CV5 Pegmatite material returned a spodumene concentrate grading 5.8% Li_2O at 79% recovery, strongly indicating that a DMS-only operation is applicable. Additionally, two more expansive DMS pilot programs have been completed, including with non-pegmatite dilution, which has produced results in line with prior test programs. These lithium recovery test programs inform the envisioned tantalum by-product recovery circuit, which uses the waste streams from the lithium recovery circuit as feed.

The Shaakichiuwaanaan pegmatites have repeatedly shown excellent processing performance, generating high recoveries at the target concentrate grade. This ease of processing is attributed to the consistently large spodumene crystals found in the CV5 Pegmatite. The robust recoveries exhibited across a range of feed lithium grades is a key differentiator for the Project.

The metallurgical assumptions for recovery of caesium at the Rigel and Vega caesium zones are supported by historical and active commercial operations at other pollucite-hosted caesium pegmatites globally. The flowsheets from these operations are viewed as reasonable analogues to a mineral processing flowsheet applicable to Rigel and Vega. These methods included crushing and screening, followed by X-ray ore sorting to recover and concentrate the pollucite.

1.24 Recommendations

The results of this Consolidated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project's CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, including the Rigel and Vega caesium zones, demonstrate that the Property has the potential to host deposits amenable to the production of spodumene and pollucite concentrates, as well as potential secondary products. Additional geological and engineering work is recommended to advance the Project.

The estimated total cost for the recommended work program is approximately $11.25M and consists of a single phase.

1.25 References

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

2. Introduction

BBA Inc. ("BBA") has been retained by Patriot Battery Metals Inc. ("Patriot" or the "Company") to lead and perform, with contributions from Primero Group Americas Inc. ("Primero"), an independent Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") and technical report on the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites at the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (the "Property") – previously known as Corvette. This Report, titled "*Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project*" (the "Report"), was commissioned by Patriot.

2.1 Ownership

On October 5, 2023, Patriot Battery Metals Inc. established a wholly owned 100% Québec-based subsidiary, Lithium Innova Inc. ("Innova"). Innova is the sole registered owner of the claims of Patriot's flagship Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (previously known as "Corvette") located in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay region of Québec, Canada. This submission is by Patriot as the owner of Innova.

2.2 Basis of Technical Report

This Report presents the results of an updated MRE for the CV5 and CV13 Pegmatites at the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property. This is the fourth MRE ("MRE-4") for the Project; however, it is the first to incorporate caesium. Patriot mandated engineering consulting group BBA to lead and complete the MRE, which included contributions from Primero.

As of the date of this Report, Patriot Battery Metals Inc. is a Canadian mineral exploration company with its head office located at:

1801 Ave. McGill College Suite 900
Montreal, QC, Canada,
H3A 1Z4

The Company trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX), Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), OTCQX market, and Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the trading symbols "PMET", "PMT", "PMETF", and "R9GA", respectively.

This Report was prepared by qualified persons ("QPs") in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM, 2014) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves.

2.3 Report Responsibility

The following individuals (i.e., QPs in accordance with NI 43-101), by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are considered experts and are members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions.

- Todd McCracken, P.Geo. BBA Inc.
- 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), 25 (Interpretation and Conclusions), 26 (Recommendations), and 27 (References). Table 2.1 outlines the responsibilities for the various sections of the Report and the name of the corresponding qualified person.

Table 2.1: Qualified persons and areas of report responsibility

Qualified Person / Consulting Firm	General Overview of Responsibilities
BBA Inc.	
Todd McCracken, P.Geo.	▪ Chapters 3 through 12, 14 through 24 ▪ Co-author relevant portions of Chapters 1, 2, 25, 26, and 27
Primero Group Americas Inc.	
Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng.	▪ Chapter 13 ▪ Co-author relevant portions of Chapters 1, 2, 25, 26, and 27

2.4 Effective Date and Declaration

The Effective Date of this Report is June 20, 2025.

2.5 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). 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 QPs have sourced the information for this Report from the collection of documents listed in Chapter 27 (References).

2.6 Site Visits

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 QPs at the time of preparing this Report.

Mr. Todd McCracken, P.Geo., visited the Property from June 4 to 7, 2024 and from April 7 to 11, 2023, the latter of which overlapped with an active diamond drilling program on the Property (Chapter 12 - Data Verification). The purpose of these visits was to examine the Project setting and outcrops, review drill collar sites, channel sample sites, and active drilling sites. Inspection of the geology, drilling, logging, and sampling procedure was also carried out while on site.

As of the effective date of this Report, Ryan Cunningham, M.Eng., P.Eng., has not visited the Property as it was not required for the purpose of this mandate.

2.7 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 ("CA$" or "$"), unless otherwise stated;

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

The qualified persons have reviewed and analyzed data and reports provided by Patriot together with publicly available data, drawing their own conclusions augmented by direct field examination.

The QPs who prepared this Report relied on information provided by experts who are not QPs. The QPs believe that it is reasonable to rely on these experts, based on the assumption that the experts have the necessary education, professional designations, and relevant experience on matters relevant to the Technical Report.

Todd McCracken, P.Geo., relied on Darren L. Smith, P.Geo., Executive and Vice President Exploration for Patriot for matters pertaining to mineral concessions, surface rights, and mining leases as disclosed in Chapter 4. For the purpose of this Report, specifically Section 4.2 (Mineral Disposition), the QP has relied on registered title information available on the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts* (MRNF, 2025). This information was last accessed on August 4, 2025. 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.

QPs have assumed and relied on the fact that all the information and existing technical documents, listed in Chapter 27 (References) of this Report, are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While QPs reviewed all the available documents, the QPs cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. The QPs reserve the right, but will not be obligated, to revise the Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this Report.

4. Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Shaakichiuwaanaan Property is located in the Eeyou Istchee 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 33H12. The Property is situated approximately 220 km east of Radisson, Québec, and 240 km north-northeast of Nemaska, Québec. The Property consists of two primary claim groups, one straddling KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road, and the second with its northern border located directly south of KM-270, approximately 5.8 km from the Trans-Taiga Road and powerline infrastructure corridor (Figure 4-1). The La Grande 4 ("LG-4") 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 LG-4 dam complex. The CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite is located ~3 km west-southwest of CV5.

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 is the designated municipality for the region including the Property.

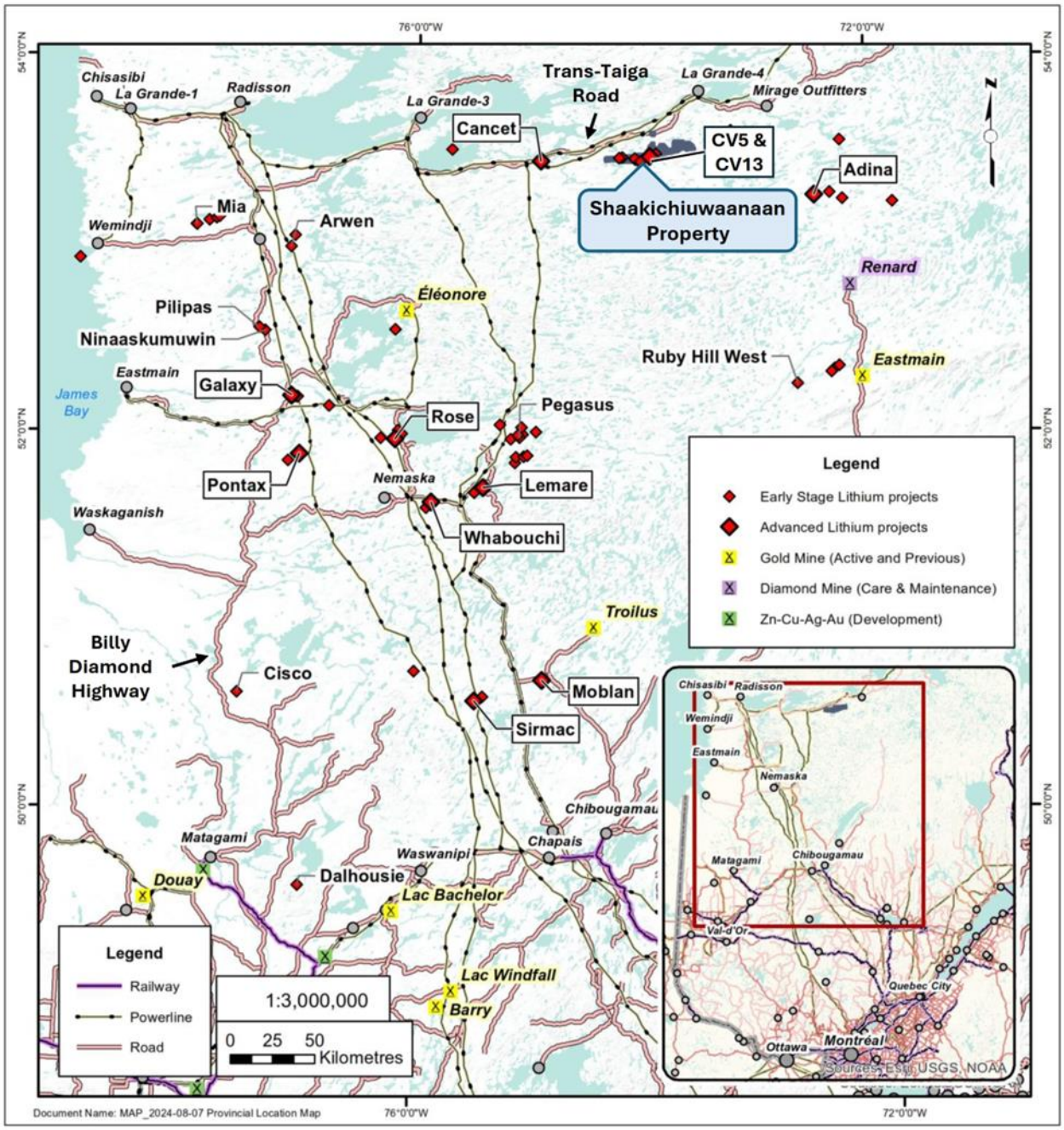


Figure 4-1: Property location

4.2 Mineral Disposition

The Property is comprised of 463 Exclusive Exploration Rights ("EER") (formerly known as CDC – *claim désigné sur carte*, meaning map-designated claim – mineral claims) that cover an area of approximately 23,710 ha (Figure 4-2 to Figure 4-6). The terms "EER" and "claim(s)" are used interchangeably throughout this Report.

The Property is further divided into claim blocks that 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), Felix (20 claims), KCG (7 claims), JBN-57 (39 claims) – and collectively form two distinct claim groupings (Figure 4-2).

The principal and largest claim grouping of the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property extends dominantly east-west for approximately 51 km and includes the Corvette Main, Corvette East, FCI East, FCI West, Deca-Goose, Felix, and JBN-57 claim blocks. The second and smallest claim grouping includes the KCG claim block and straddles the Trans-Taiga Road at KM-270.

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 regulates the granting of rights pertaining to the use of these substances during the mining phase. Finally, the *Mining 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. While an EER gives the holder the exclusive right to explore for minerals, it does not grant surface access to private property; separate permission from landowners is still required. Once an EER is registered through GESTIM's online map designation portal (i.e., online staking), the EER is in good standing for an initial 3-year period, followed by 2-year periods thereafter. Upon the end of each EER period, known as the 'Expiry Date', the EER may be renewed indefinitely subject to applicable renewal fee payments and work expenditure requirements being completed and filed.

The Property EER status was verified using GESTIM (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/) by the QP. As of August 4, 2025, the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property consists of 463 mineral titles that cover an area of approximately 23,710 ha and extends dominantly east-west for approximately 51 km as a nearly continuous, single claim block (Figure 4-2). All 463 EERs that comprise the Property are registered 100% in the name of Lithium Innova Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Patriot Battery Metals Inc., with the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts* ("MRNF"). A detailed list of the Shaakichiuwaanaan EERs is presented in Appendix A. The QP 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 and is not aware of any potential restriction to the Company's legal title.

The 463 EERs that comprise the Property were acquired between July 2016 and May 2024 through a combination of option agreements (i.e., claim/EER acquisition agreements) for the initial Corvette block (DG Resource Management and three individuals), FCI (O3 Mining), Deca-Goose (Canadian Mining House, and one individual), Felix (Canadian Mining House), KCG (Canadian Mining House) and JBN-57 (Azimut Exploration) blocks, 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 through Lithium Innova Inc., subject to underlying royalties as described in Section 4.3.

All 463 EERs that comprise the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property are in good standing with term expiry dates ranging from January 22, 2026, to November 30, 2027. As of August 4, 2025, EER 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 QP makes no further assertion regarding the legal status of the Property. The Property has not been legally surveyed to date and, to the QP's knowledge, no requirement to do so exists.

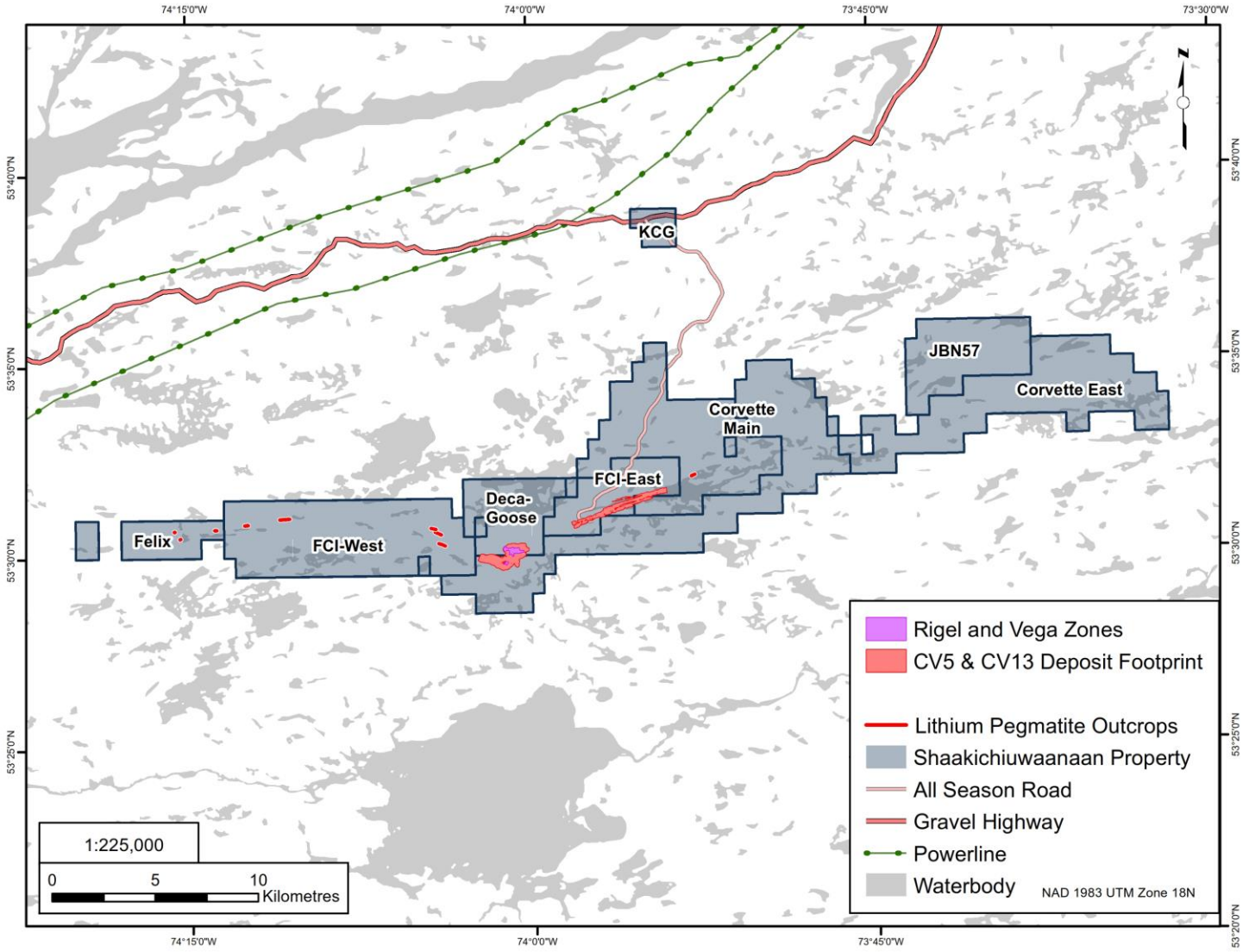


Figure 4-2: Property claim blocks

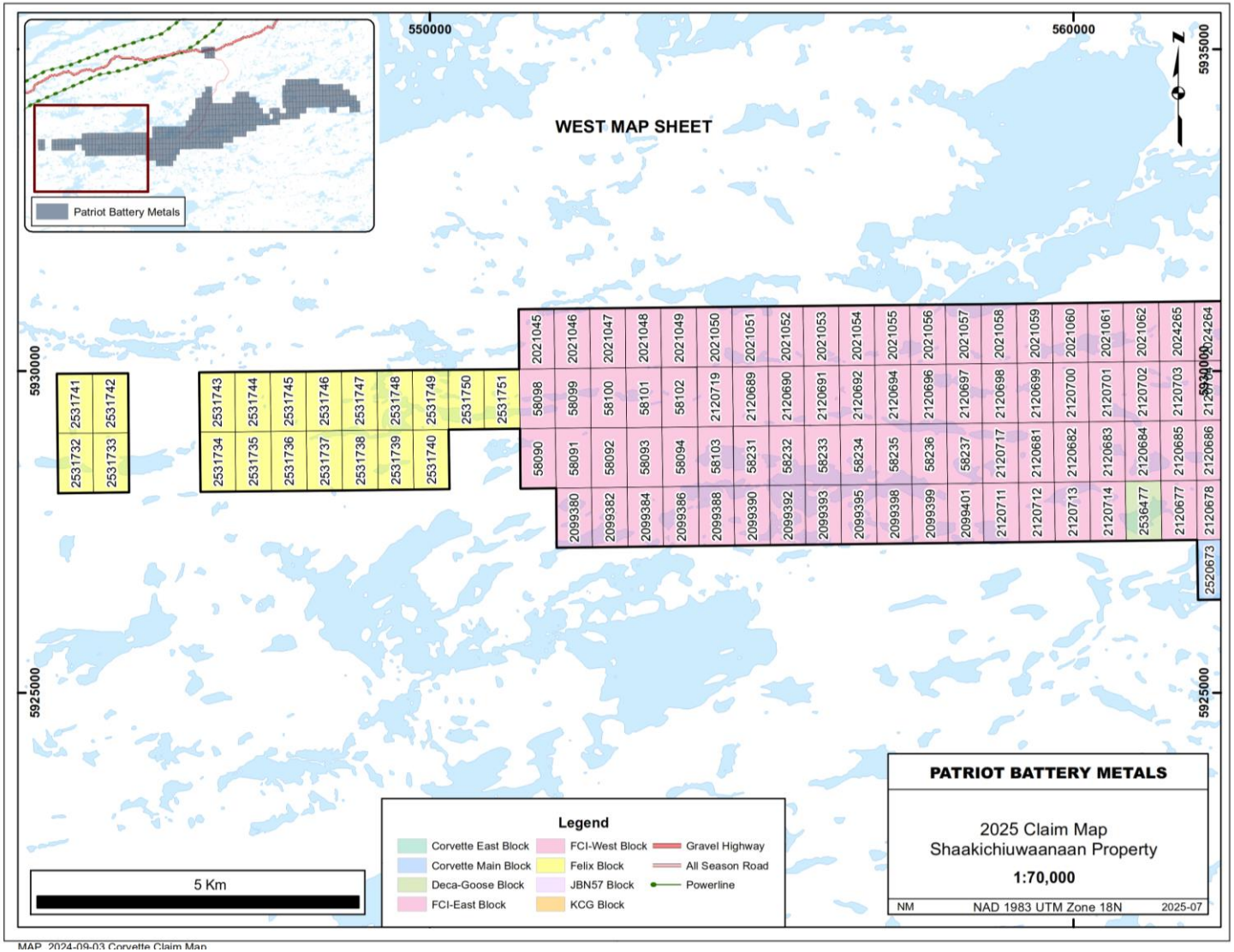


Figure 4-3: Property claims (west)

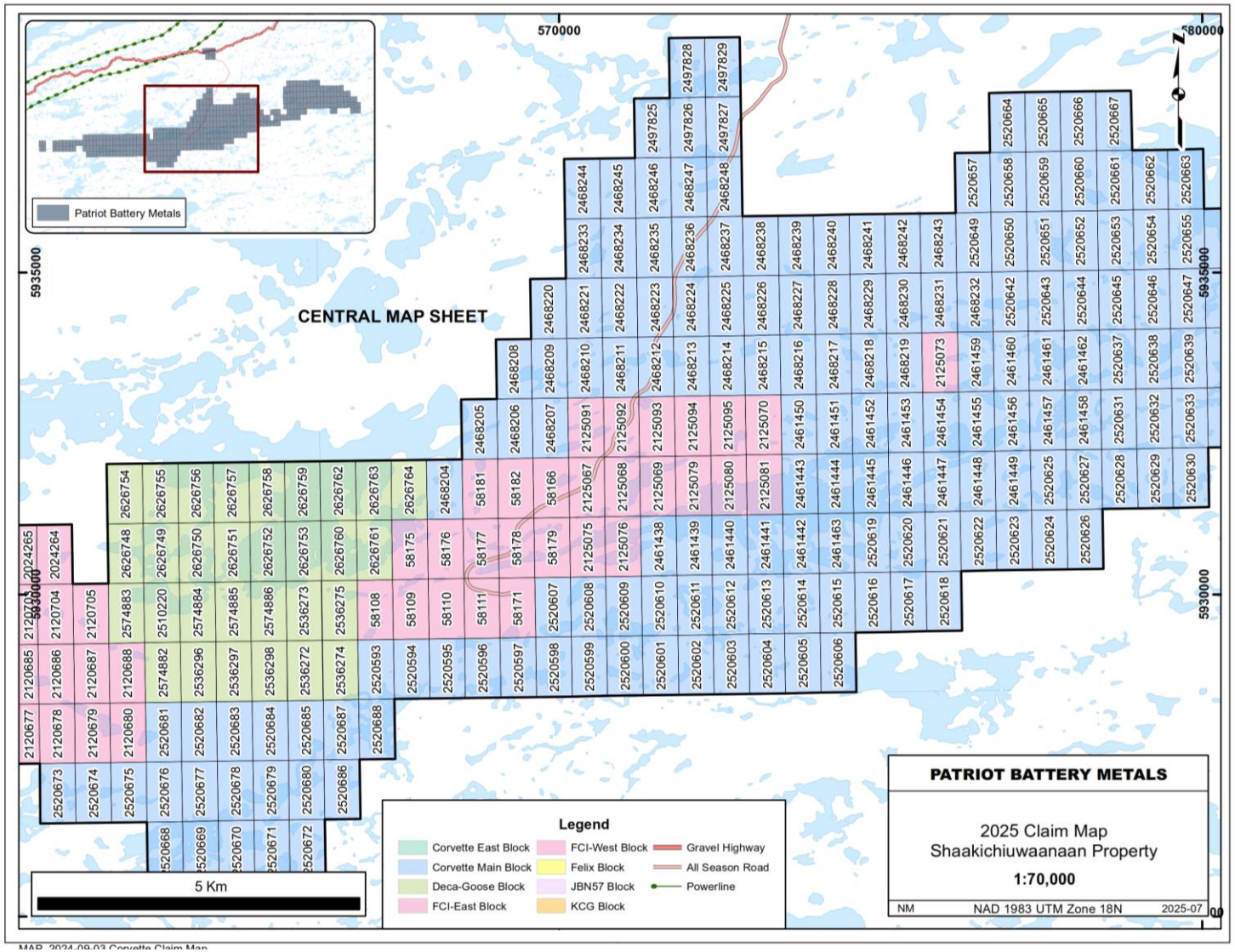


Figure 4-4: Property claims (central)

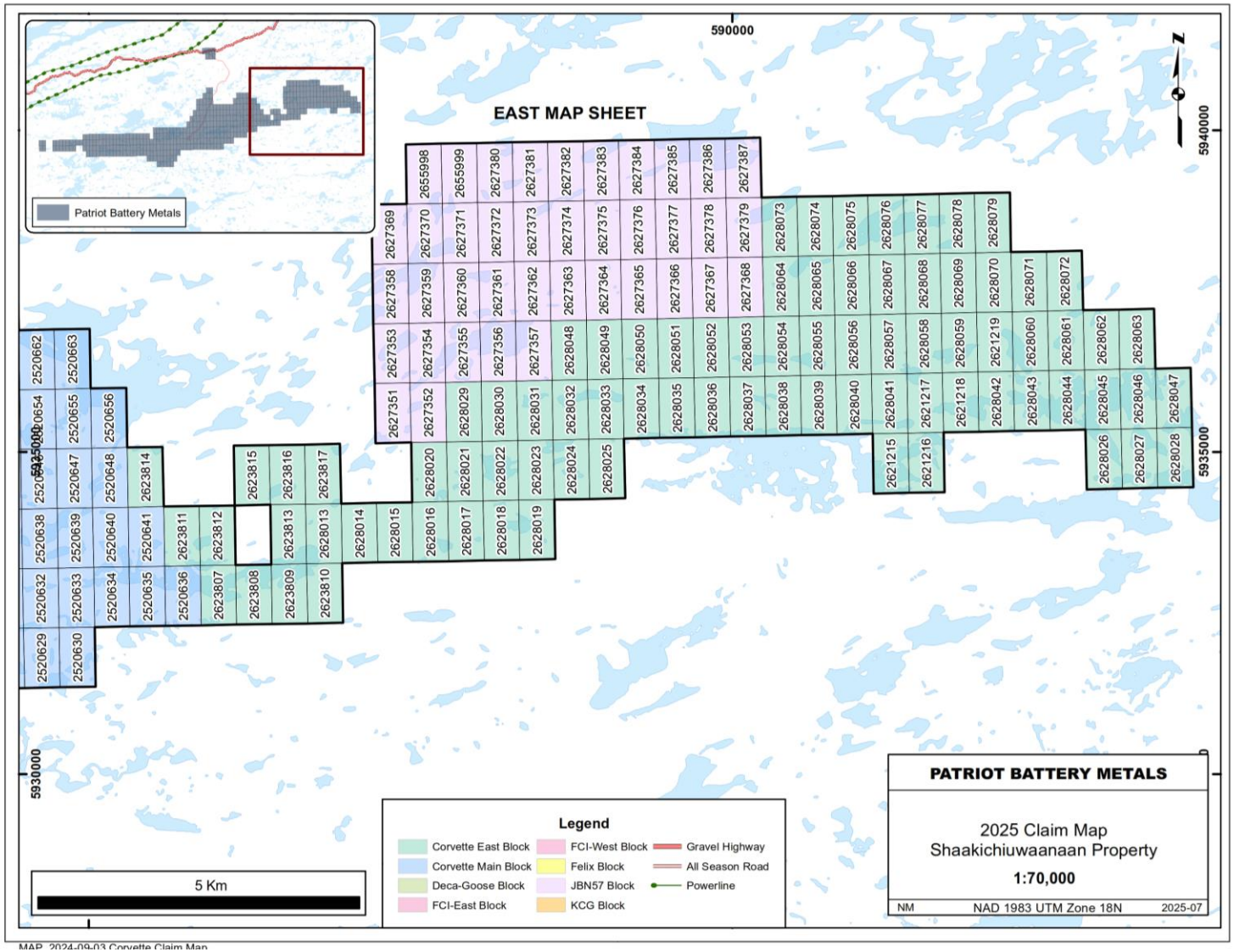


Figure 4-5: Property claims (east)

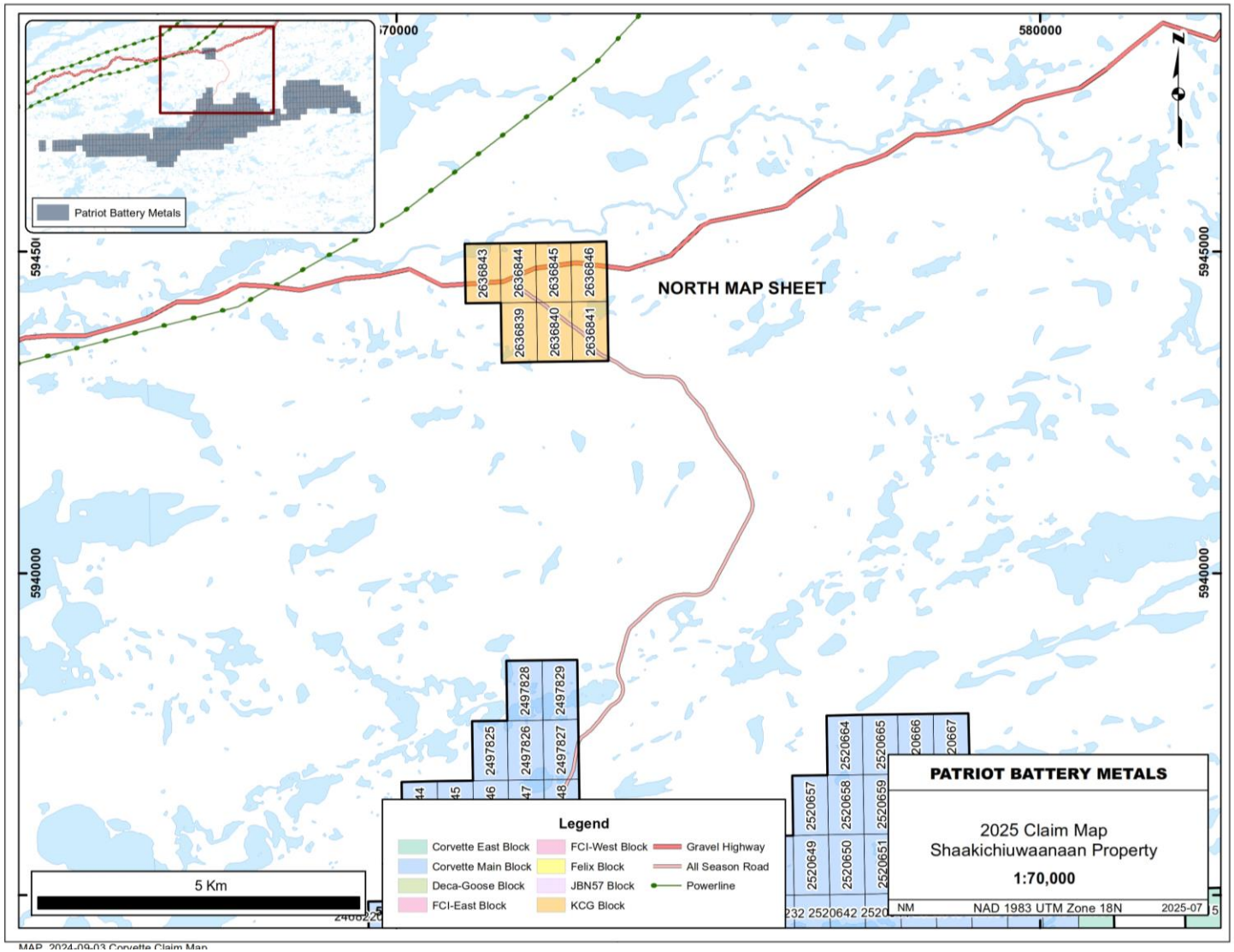


Figure 4-6: Property claims (north)

4.3 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 4-7). Of the 463 claims that comprise the Property, 276 are subject to a net smelter royalty ("NSR"). All NSRs include lithium, caesium, and tantalum, unless otherwise stated; specifically:

- **Corvette Main claim block**: 76 of 172 claims are subject to a 2% NSR held by DG Resource Management Ltd., 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 OR Royalties Inc. (formerly known as 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.
- **JBN-57 claim block**: all 39 claims are subject to a 2% NSR held by Azimut Exploration Inc. There is no buy-back provision.

The CV5 Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") Pegmatite MRE straddles the Corvette Main and FCI East claim blocks and, therefore, is subject to a 2% NSR split between DG Resource Management Ltd. and OR Royalties Inc. The CV13 LCT Pegmatite MRE, as is currently defined, is subject to a 2% royalty (held by d.b.a. Canadian Mining House) over the northern portions of its eastern and western limbs. The Rigel Caesium Zone is located on royalty free ground staked directly by the Company. The Vega Caesium Zone is subject to a 2% NSR (half buyback for $2M) held by d.b.a. Canadian Mining House. The CV4, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, CV14, and CV15 LCT pegmatites are subject to a 2% royalty (Figure 4-7).

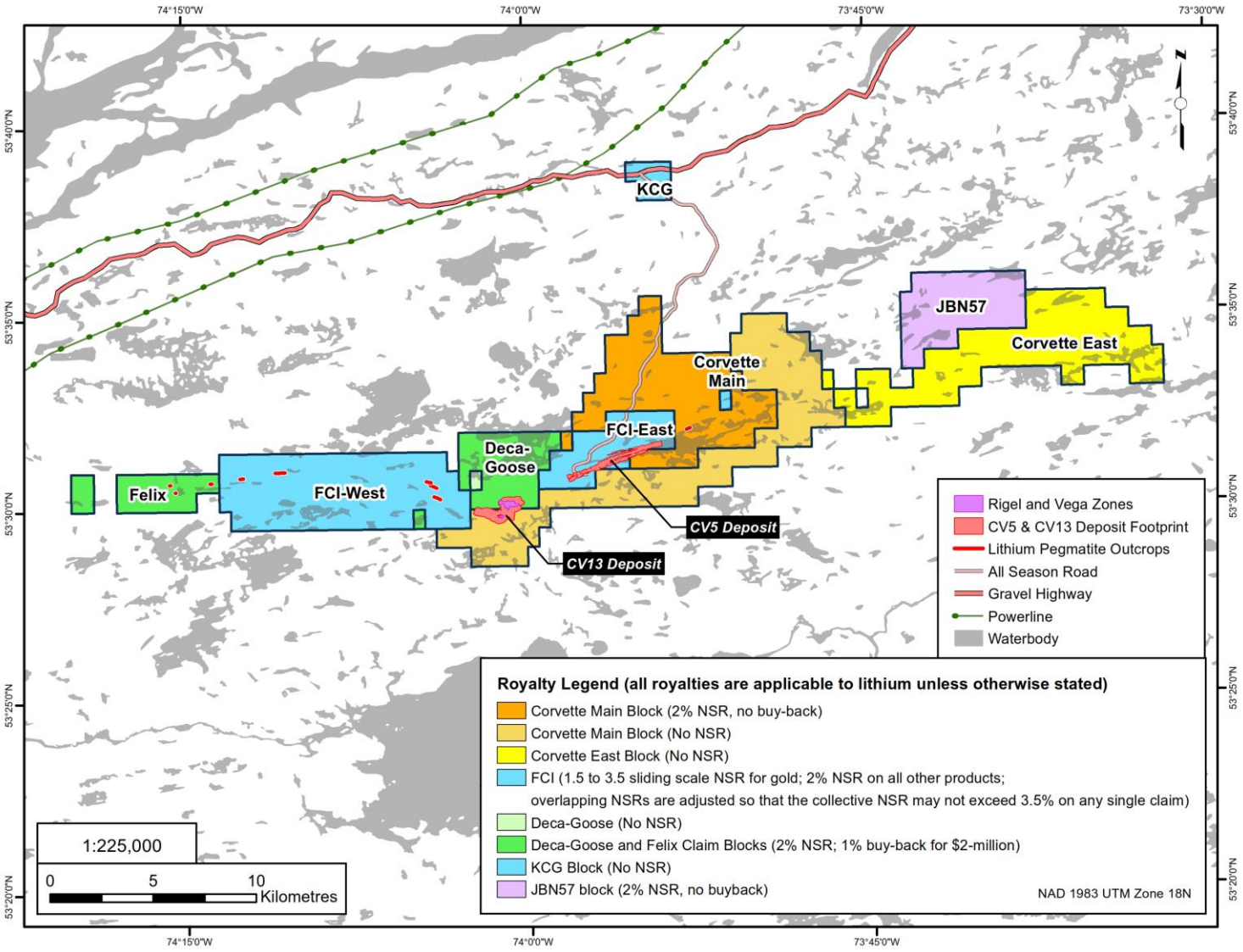


Figure 4-7: Net smelter royalty per claim block

4.4 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. Authorizations 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. Additionally, as of May 6, 2024, an *Autorisation pour travaux d'exploration à impacts* ("ATI") is required to carry out exploration work utilizing hydraulic powered machinery. This includes trenching / stripping, bulk sampling, and exploration drilling (excluding civil engineering, hydrology, and geotechnical). As part of the ATI process, the Company must detail engagement with local communities, with respect to its planned activities, in its submission to the MRNF. The ATI, which takes approximately 2 to 6 weeks to process by the MRNF, covers a 2-year period and may be extended or reapplied for.

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, 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 of the Trans-Taiga Road for an exploration camp including staging (i.e., laydown), core processing, and storage areas (collectively "Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan"). The Company holds various permits from the MRNF, MELCCFP, and EIJBRG for the construction and operation of Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan. Several authorizations from the MELCCFP have been obtained for drinking water and wastewater treatment for the permanent camp and future requests will be filed accordingly. The Company also holds various authorizations from the ministry for the construction and maintenance of an all-season road extending south from KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road to the southwest side of the CV5 Pegmatite.

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 2025 mineral exploration plans for the Property and also meets regularly in Chisasibi, QC, with representatives of the Cree Nation of Chisasibi including the local Tally Person's family.

The Cree Nations have requested that exploration activities in the region be paused for goose harvesting season, typically between mid-April and mid-May each year. However, with road access from the Trans-Taiga Road directly to CV5, drilling operations may be able to continue throughout this period with the approval of the local Tally-Person.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

Potential environmental liabilities at the Property include an exploration camp at KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road, an all-season road and associated borrow pits, and exploration access trails in certain drill areas. If the Project was to not move forward, this road and access trails may have to be reclaimed, and the exploration camp disassembled, and area reclaimed.

The QPs are not aware of any additional environmental liabilities beyond the normal disturbance related to surface exploration.

4.6 Other Relevant Factors

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 Shaakichiuwaanaan 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 one active mine, the Éléonore Gold Mine held by Newmont Corporation, as well as the Renard Diamond Mine held by Stornoway Diamonds (Canada) Inc., which was put on care and maintenance in October 2023.

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

5.1 Access

The Trans-Taiga all-season gravel road and Hydro-Québec's 735 kV power line trends east-west through the region, within approximately 6 km of the northern border of the Company's largest claim grouping (Figure 5-1). The Trans-Taiga Road connects approximately 210 km to the west of the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property to the Billy-Diamond Highway (Route 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 CV5 Pegmatite at the Property is accessible year-round by an all-season road – constructed by the Company – which extends south from KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road and, therefore, is connected to the regional provincial road network. The CV13 Pegmatite is located ~3 km along strike from the CV5 Pegmatite and may be accessed by winter road from CV5. Additionally, the Property may be accessed by float plane or helicopter, and by snowmobile in the winter months.

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 ("LGA") 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 for 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" (LGA, 2022a).

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 4 Hydroelectric complex. Both of these development projects have a projected timeline of 6 to 15 years (LGA, 2022b).

The James Bay Region and area of the Property are also covered by the mandate of the Société du Plan Nord. The *Société du Plan Nord* is an arm of the Québec Government that is mandated to support sustainable development of Québec's territory north of the 49th parallel and includes infrastructure and mineral development (Government of Québec, 2022).

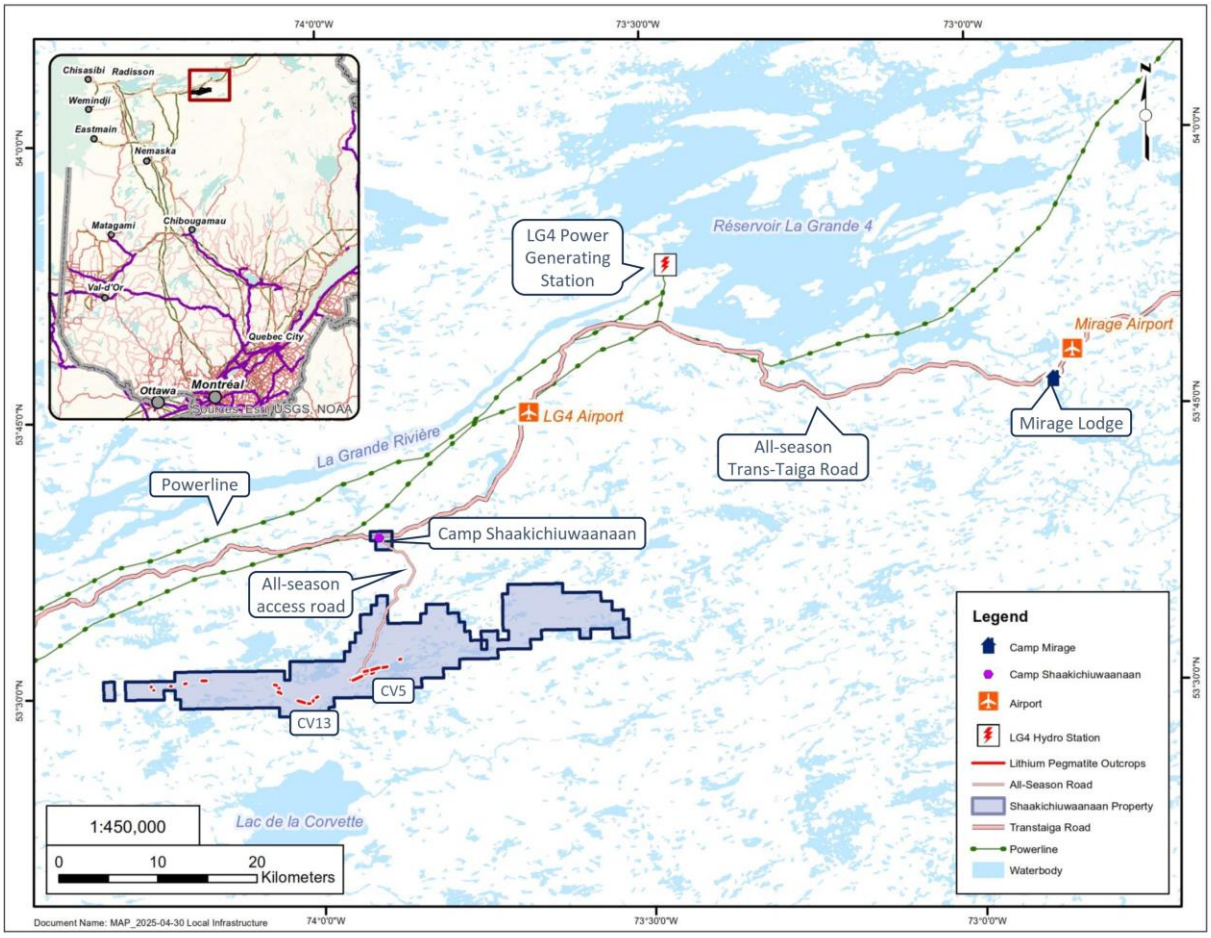


Figure 5-1: Local infrastructure

5.2 Climate

The Property is located in a sub-arctic climate region. Average annual temperatures, precipitation, and snowfall (Weather Spark, 2020), are recorded at the La Grande Rivière Airport (also referred to as "LG-2"), 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.

5.3 Local Resources

Exploration of the Property has been based out of Mirage Adventure Lodge located at KM-358 on the Trans-Taiga Road as well as Shaakichiuwaanaan Camp, located on the Company's KCG claim block at KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road (Figure 5-1).

Mirage Lodge is located approximately 50 km to the east-northeast of the Property, and 75 km east-northeast of the CV5 Pegmatite. The lodge provides accommodations, meals, bulk fuel (gas, diesel, Jet A), a local airstrip, as well as internet access. A regional ground transportation service provider, Kepa Transport, provides weekly ground shipping services direct from Val-d'Or to Mirage and vice versa.

Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan is located within the Property's most northern claim block (KCG), approximately 13 km directly north of the CV5 Pegmatite, adjacent to the south side of KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road. The camp was constructed by the Company to support ongoing exploration and development activities at the Property with operation beginning in January 2024. The camp has a current capacity of 88 persons with an expansion of up to 150 persons planned. The Company also holds a lease covering the area of the camp, which provides additional space for storage, core processing, exploration laydown/staging, helicopter pads, and equipment maintenance. In May 2025, the Company consolidated its base of activities to camp, including core processing, with Mirage primarily only used for crew changes through its airstrip since this time.

Radisson, with a population of ~470 people, is the closest community accessible by road from Shaakichiuwaanaan Camp and is located approximately 220 km west of the Property and 245 km west of Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan. Radisson is serviced regularly by scheduled flights through the adjacent LG-2 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. 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. Although these airstrips were constructed primarily to service Hydro-Québec, they are under active transition to allow for consistent public use. The Company expects to have regular access to the La Grande-4 ("LG-4") airstrip for regularly scheduled charters to support exploration and development activities beginning late 2025.

5.4 Infrastructure

At the Property, infrastructure currently consists of a permanent camp (Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan) owned by the Company at KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road (south side) within the KCG claim block. The camp has been constructed to support continued all-season mineral exploration and development at the Property. Additionally, the Company has completed construction of an approximately 20 km long all-season road extending south from KM-270 of the Trans-Taiga Road to the CV5 Pegmatite at the Property (Figure 5-1). Various exploration access trails have also been constructed at the Property to support ground-based drilling activities.

The CV5 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 power line, approximately 30 km south-southwest of the LG-4 airstrip, and approximately 50 km south-southwest of the LG-4 hydroelectric generating station, owned and operated by Hydro-Québec. The LG-4 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. Therefore, the infrastructure is well maintained, bridges rated for high-tonnage traffic, 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 m 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

Unless otherwise noted, the mineral exploration history discussed herein pertains to the principal claim group of the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property, consisting of the Corvette Main, Corvette East, FCI West, FCI East, Deca-Goose, Felix, and JBN-57 claim blocks. No significant or focused mineral exploration, mineral showings, or drill holes have been documented on the KCG claim block, which was primarily acquired for ease of access and use for a mineral exploration camp.

6.1 Prior Ownership

The Shaakichiuwaanaan Property is extensive, with the principal claim block 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 1950s. Tyrone Mines Ltd. (a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge Corporation) prospected for base metals in 1959 and dug five (5) 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 – Corvette Ouest – Island Lake – properties, collectively "FCI"), which overlapped a large portion of the present-day Property. 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 Ltd., 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 option agreements with one individual for Deca-Goose (1 claim), and with Canadian Mining House for the Deca-Goose (31 claims) and Felix (20 claims) claim blocks. In May 2023, the Company acquired the KCG claim block (7 claims) situated along the Trans-Taiga Road, directly north of the other claim blocks that comprise the Property. The KCG claims were acquired from Canadian Mining House to allow for ease of access and use for the purposes of a camp to support mineral exploration of the Property. Finally, in May 2024, the Company acquired the JBN-57 claim block from Azimut Exploration Inc.

The present-day Shaakichiuwaanaan Property is comprised of 463 claims, totalling 23,710 ha, with Lithium Innova Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Patriot Battery Metals Inc., recorded as the 100% registered title holder with the MRNF.

6.2 Previous Exploration and Development

The following section discusses the historical mineral exploration that has overlapped the present-day Shaakichiuwaanaan Property. The QP 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 data set 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. A 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). A 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 1974, a regional lake bottom sediment survey was completed with multiple samples collected over the present-day Property; however, determining exact locations is challenging (Pride, 1978 - GM34044).

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 (MRNF, 2023)and (Johnson, 1996 - GM56869).

In 1997, Virginia acquired an extensive land position in the region, which overlapped a large portion of the present-day Property. The focus was base and precious metals 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) and (Schmidt, Samson, William-Jones, & Smith, 2017). 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-till-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 Chavigny, 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 (McCracken & Cunningham, 2023). 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 (McCracken & Cunningham, 2023), (Demers & Blanchet, 2001), (Roy & Archer, 2010 - GM65536) and (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 (Demers & Blanchet, 2001).

The drilling programs completed included holes at the Sericite Showing (302 m over two holes in 2013), the Lac Bruno boulder field (391 m over three 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 three 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 (2) 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 LCT 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	0.70	0.02	19.1	
Tyrone-T9	1959	Outcrop	3.19	0.82	38.4	
Golden Gap	1997	Outcrop		108.90		
Golden East	1998	Outcrop		21.20		
Lac Long	1998	Outcrop	1.37	n/a	15.2	
Felix	1998	Outcrop	1.20	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	0.30	150	1.45
Bonoeil	2009	Outcrop	1.40	n/a	n/a	
Smith-Lac Magin	2010	Outcrop	0.65	0.64	25	

Note: 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) and (Goldak Airborne Surveys, 2009 - DP 2009-01). The surveys were flown at a spacing of 250 m with tie lines at 2.5 km and provides a base data set 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 (Demers & Blanchet, 2001). The description of the mineral spodumene indicated lithium pegmatite.

In recent years, the area has seen a renewed focus of exploration including geological mapping (Goutier, et al., 2021 - RP 2020-01), base metals sampling (Romain & Larivière, 2021 - GM 72626) and lithium pegmatite sampling (Azimut Exploration, 2024 - GM 73760), some of which overlapped with the eastern half of the Property (Corvette Main, Corvette East, and JBN-57 claim blocks).

Mineral exploration by the Company began in 2017 and is summarized in Chapter 9 of this Report. In June 2023, the Company completed a maiden MRE (lithium and tantalum) for the CV5 LCT Pegmatite (McCracken & Cunningham, 2023), which, at the time, established it as the largest lithium pegmatite resource in the Americas and one of the top 10 largest globally. An updated MRE (lithium and tantalum) for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property, including both the CV5 and CV13 LCT pegmatites, was announced in August 2024 (lithium and tantalum) (McCracken, et al., 2024) and again in May 2025 (lithium, tantalum, and gallium) (Patriot, 2025b). Both the August 2024 and May 2025 updates reaffirmed Shaakichiuwaanaan as the largest lithium pegmatite resource in the Americas and one of the top 10 largest globally (Patriot, 2025b).

The Shaakichiuwaanaan Mineral Resource Estimate (lithium, caesium, tantalum, and gallium) was updated again on July 20, 2025 (July 2025 MRE), and is detailed in this Report. The July 2025 MRE is the fourth for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project and includes the addition of caesium at the Rigel and Vega zones within the CV13 Pegmatite.

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.

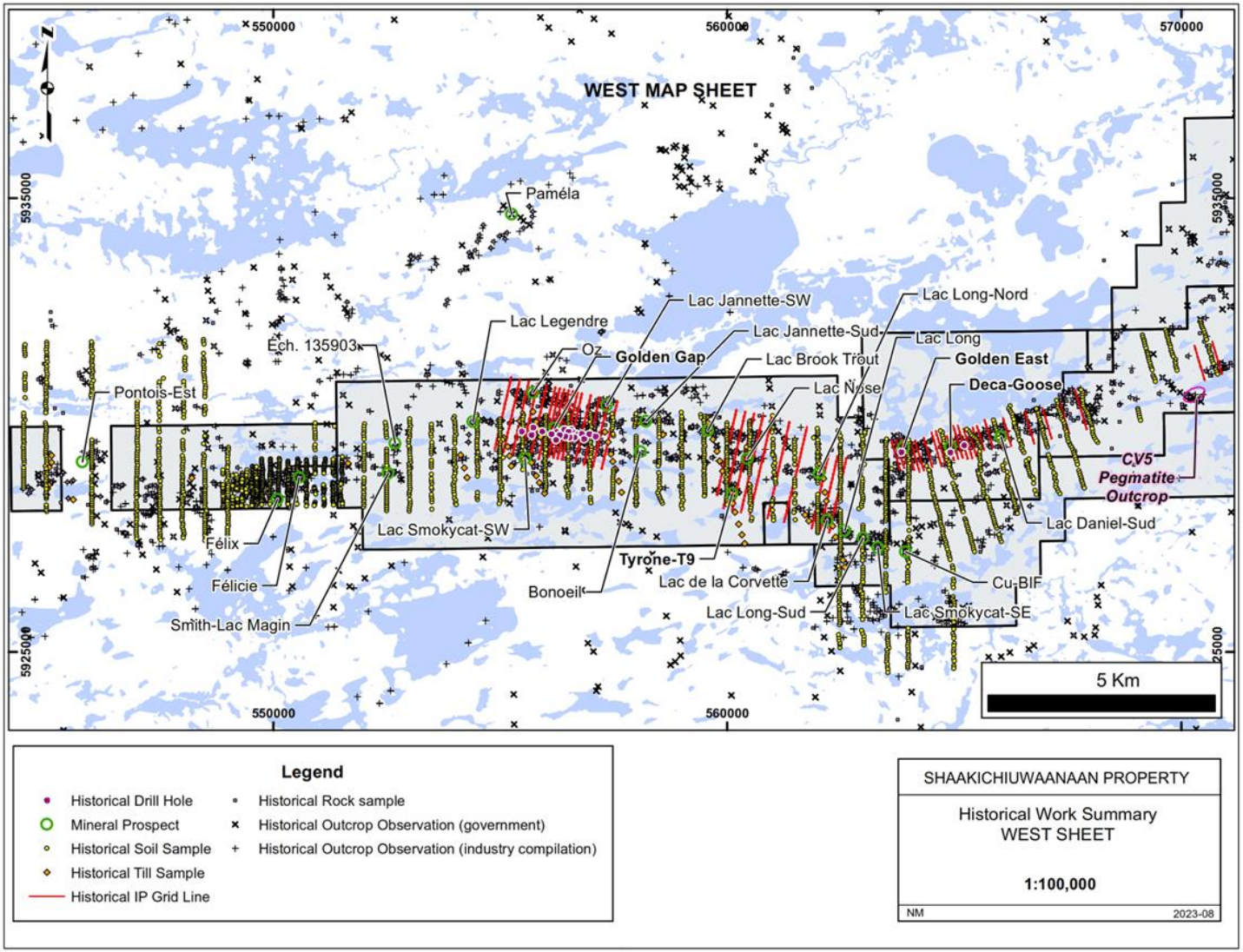


Figure 6-1: Historical work summary (west)

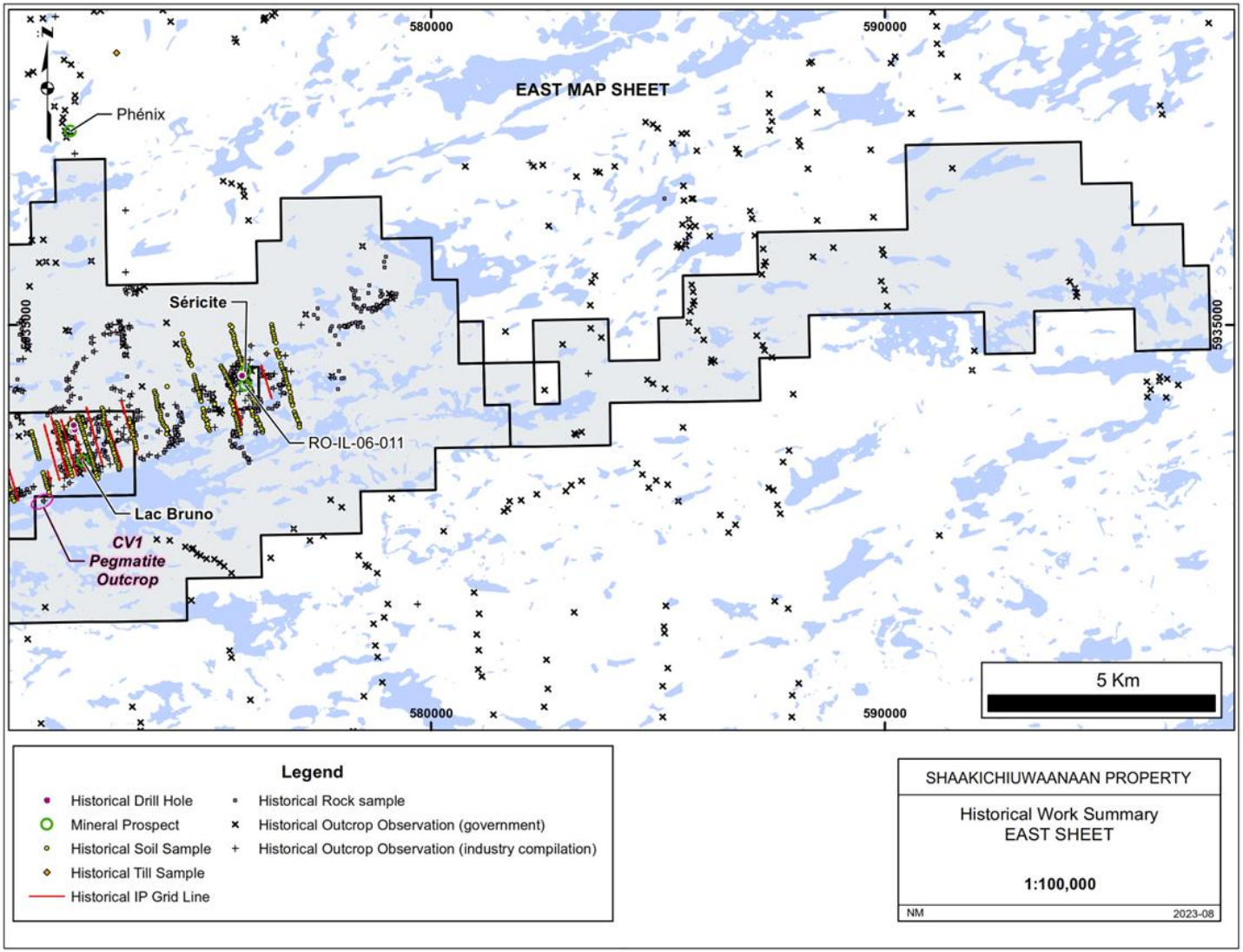


Figure 6-2: Historical work summary (east)

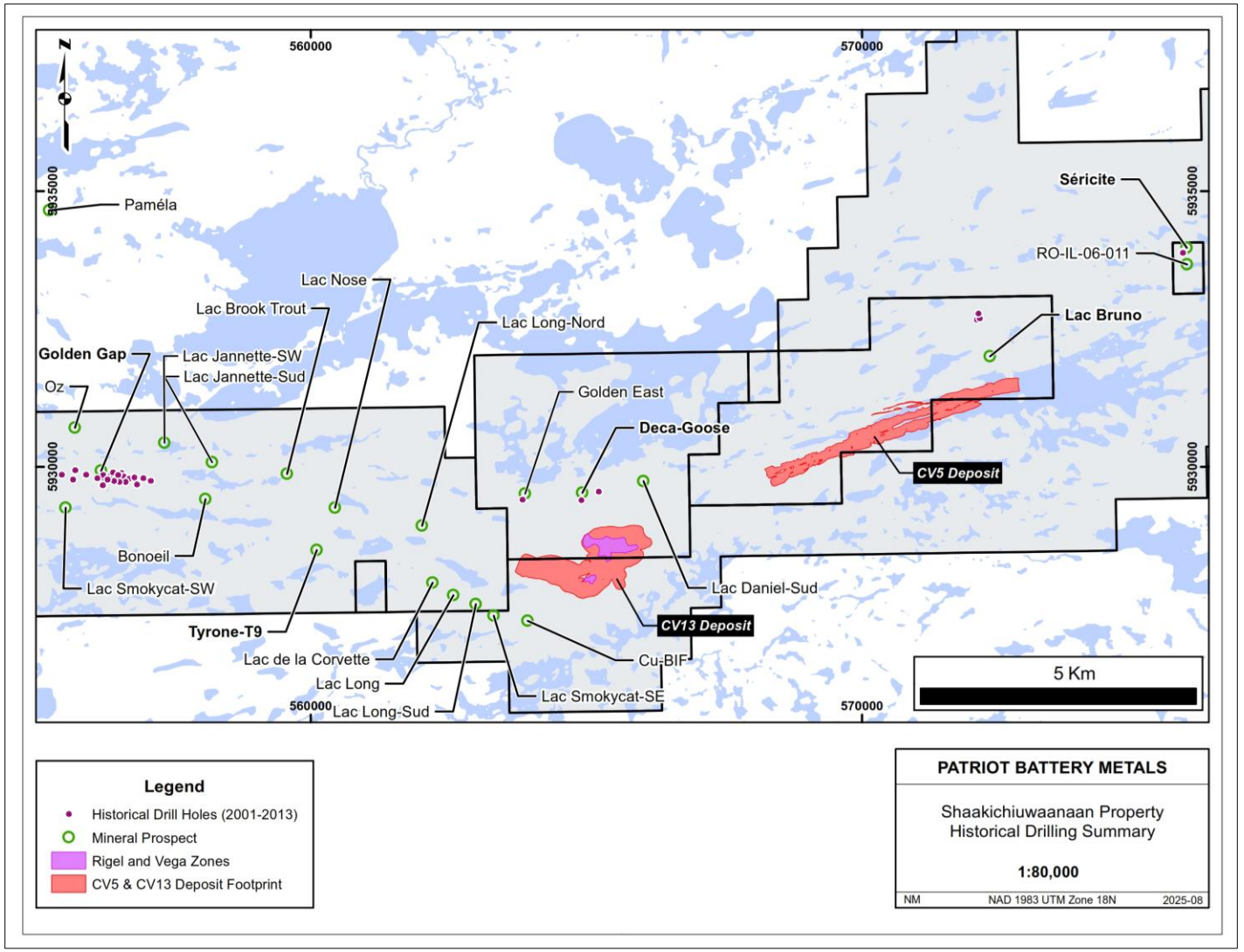


Figure 6-3: Historical drill hole summary

7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Shaakichiuwaanaan Property is situated within the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield, which extends from Manitoba to Québec and covers approximately 750,000 km^2 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-Caniapiscau 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-LG-4 sector (St-Seymour & Francis, 1988; Lucas & St-Onge, 1998).

The La Grande sub-province borders the plutonic Minto 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 Ma 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).

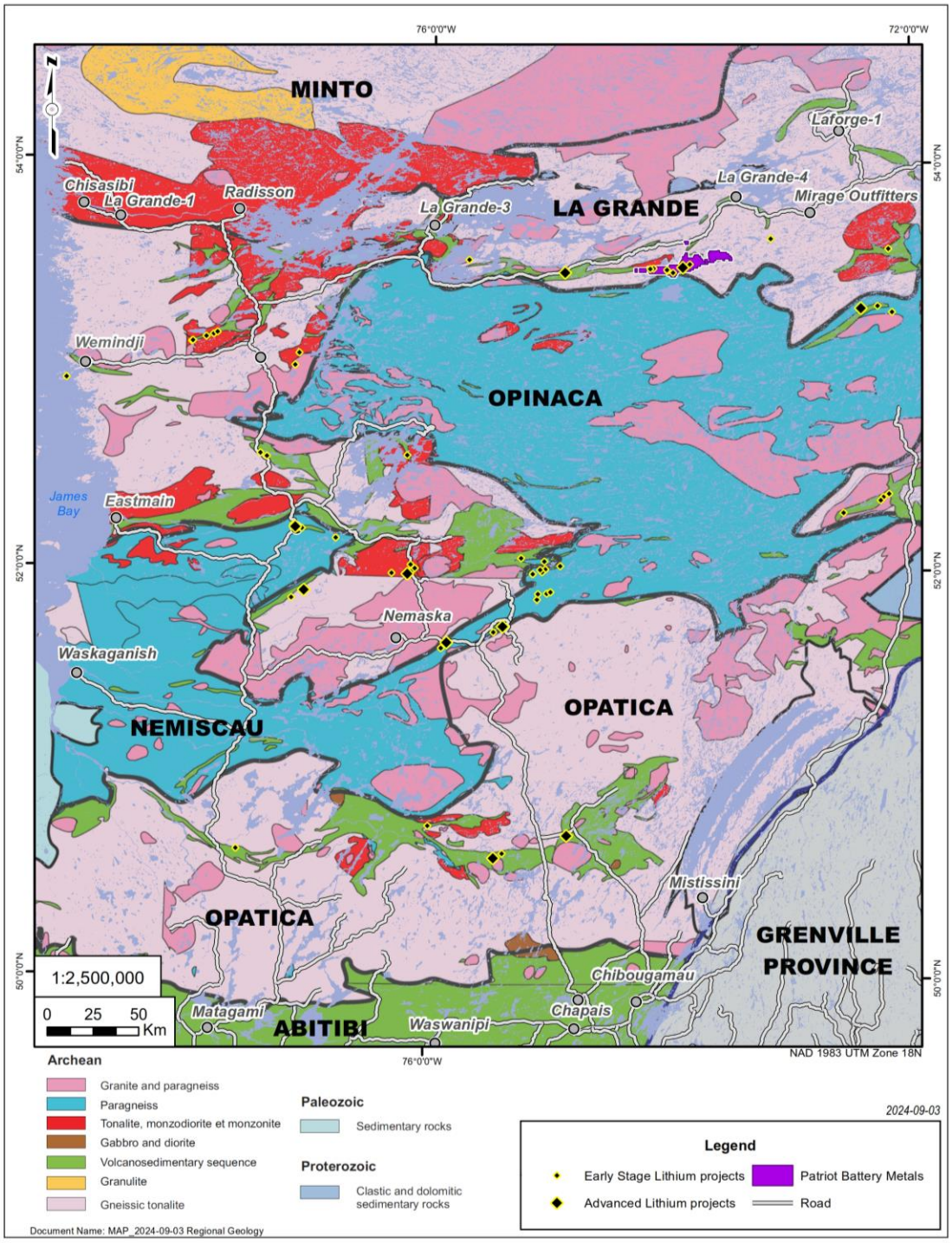


Figure 7-1: Regional geology

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 Property's principal claim group 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 KCG claim block, located to the north of the principal claim group, is situated within the Bezier Suite (monzodiorite and granodiorite), and outside the Guyer Group.

The Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") pegmatites on the Property, including those at CV5 and CV13, are hosted predominantly within amphibolites, metasediments, and ultramafic rocks of the Guyer Group within the principal claim group.

The geological setting is primarily prospective for gold, silver, base metals, platinum group elements, lithium, caesium, and tantalum over several different deposit styles including orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulphide (Cu, Au, Ag), komatiite-ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and LCT pegmatite (Li, Cs, Ta). Additionally, in recent years, LCT pegmatites have been targeted as a potential primary or by-product source for Rb and Ga.

Exploration of the Property has outlined three primary mineral exploration trends (Figure 7-2), crossing dominantly east-west over large portions of the Property's principal claim group – 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 lithium-tantalum pegmatites discovered to date, represents a previously unknown LCT pegmatite district that was first recognized in 2016/2017 by Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. and the Company.

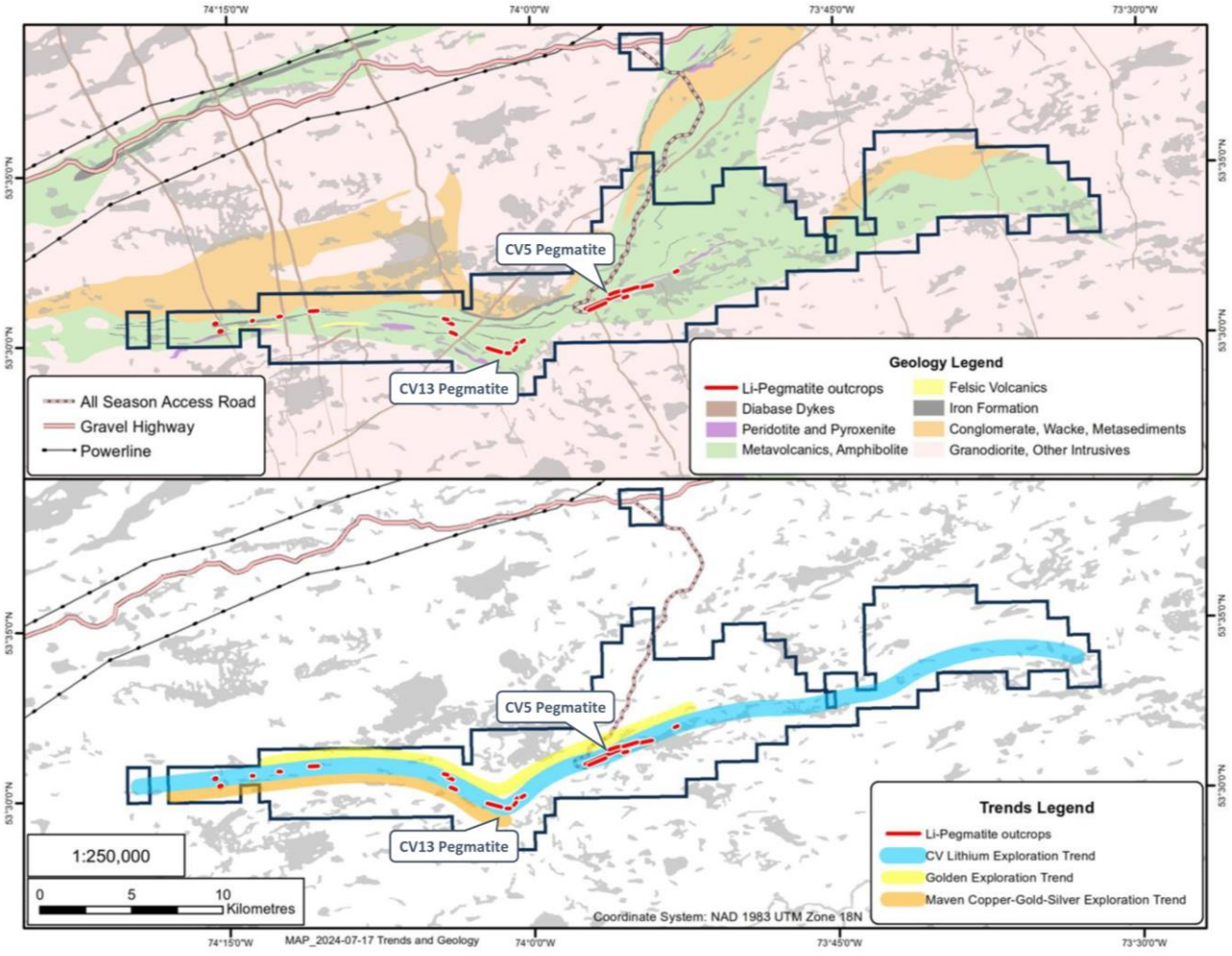


Figure 7-2: Property geology and mineral exploration trends

The CV LCT 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 portions of the Felix, FCI West, Deca-Goose, FCI East, and Corvette Main claim blocks. The trend is interpreted to extend across the majority of the principal claim group of the Property (~50 km); however, large areas remain to be explored for LCT pegmatite. The LCT pegmatites along this trend may outcrop as isolated high relief 'whale-back' landforms or relatively low-relief to flat landforms (Figure 7-3, Figure 7-4, Figure 7-6, and Figure 7-7).

To date, nine distinct lithium pegmatite clusters have been discovered along this trend at the Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, CV13, CV14 and CV15. 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.

To date, the LCT mineralization discovered on the Property has been confined to the CV Trend. The Consolidated Mineral Resource Estimate ("Consolidated MRE") for the Project, which includes the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, represents the principal area of the trend. The CV5 and CV13 pegmatites are situated along the same geological trend, with strike lengths of approximately 4.6 km and 2.5 km, respectively, as defined by drilling to date. Both pegmatites remain open and are separated by a distance of roughly 2.6 km. The Consolidated MRE covers approximately 6.9 km of the ~7.1 km defined pegmatite trend, which also remains open along strike.

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 Neoarchean to Paleoproterozoic episodes of brittle deformation (Goutier, et al., 2002); (Bandyayera, Burniaux, & Morfin, 2011); (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 Nochet 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 pegmatites are non-concordant to the regional fabric and dip steeply northerly (CV5) or dip moderately northerly to flat-lying (CV13). The CV13 Pegmatite is coincident with a large-scale regional flexure and is evident in airborne magnetic data. The CV9 Pegmatite is currently interpreted to have a steep northerly dip and a moderate plunge to the east-southeast. There are no apparent indications that the CV5, CV13, and CV9 pegmatites have undergone any significant deformation. Through 2024, no other pegmatite clusters had been drill tested at the Property apart from a single, short hole at CV12.

7.4 Mineralization

The Property's geological setting is prospective for orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulphide (Cu, Au, Ag), komatiite-ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and LCT pegmatite (Li, Cs, Ta). The following includes a discussion of the LCT pegmatite occurrences and mineralization at the Property (Figure 7-5). Additionally, in recent years, LCT pegmatites have been targeted as a potential primary or by-product source for Rb and Ga.

A maiden MRE was completed in June 2023 by the Company for the CV5 Pegmatite (McCracken & Cunningham, 2023) – 109.2 Mt at 1.42% Li_2O and 160 ppm Ta_2O_5, Inferred, at a 0.40% Li_2O% cut-off grade. An updated Consolidated MRE for the Project was announced August 5, 2024, (Patriot, 2024a) and includes both the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites for a total of 80.1 Mt at 1.44% Li_2O and 163 ppm Ta_2O_5, Indicated, and 62.5 Mt at 1.31% Li_2O and 147 ppm Ta_2O_5, Inferred. On May 12, 2025, the Consolidated MRE was updated, the third MRE for the Project, including the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, for a total of 108.0 Mt at 1.40% Li_2O, 166 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 66 ppm Ga, Indicated, and 33.3 Mt at 1.33% Li_2O, 156 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 65 ppm Ga, Inferred (Patriot, 2025b). The cut-off grade for the August 2024 and May 2025 MREs was variable depending on the mining method and pegmatite. The Consolidated MRE was updated again, with the inclusion of caesium, on July 20, 2025, the fourth for the Project, and is the subject of this Report (Patriot, 2025a).

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. No Mineral Resources have been estimated for the other LCT pegmatite clusters on the Property.

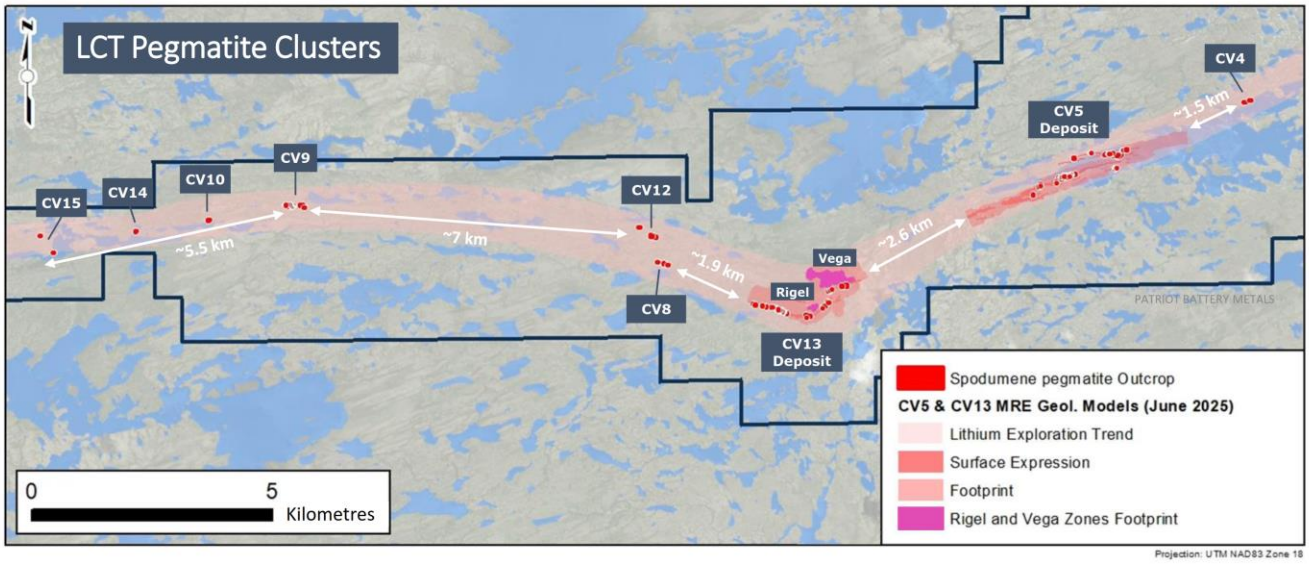


Figure 7-5: LCT pegmatite clusters at the Property

7.4.1 CV Trend (LCT Pegmatite)

The lithium-caesium-tantalum mineralization at the Property is observed to occur within quartz-feldspar LCT pegmatites, which may outcrop as high relief 'whale-back' landforms as well as low-relief landforms. The pegmatite is often very coarse-grained and off-white in appearance, with darker sections commonly composed of smoky quartz (impure SiO_2), and occasional muscovite ($(KAl_2(AlSi_3O_{10})(F,OH)_2$) and tourmaline (dravite / schorl, $NaFe_3Al_6(BO_3)_3Si_6O_{18}(OH)_4$), and lighter sections composed of dominantly feldspars (albite and microcline, $Na,K,AlSi_3O_8$). Minor accessory and trace minerals may include beryl ($Be_3Al_2Si_6O_{18}$), chlorite ($(Fe,(Mg,Mn)_5,Al)(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH)_8$), tantalite ($(Fe,Mn)(Ta,Nb)_2O_6$), lepidolite ($K(Li, Al)_3(Al, Si, Rb)_4O_{10}(F,OH)_2$), and apatite ($Ca_5(PO_4)_3(OH,F,Cl)$).

Lithium ("Li")

Spodumene ($LiAlSi_2O_6$) 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 and CV13. The colour of the spodumene crystals ranges from cream to light grey-green over the CV5 and CV13 Pegmatite area, to a more whitish colour in the pegmatites to the west (CV8, CV9, CV10 and CV12). In rare cases a purple variety (kunzite) has been identified at several clusters. Spodumene mineralization is commonly associated with smoky quartz and is most evident in drill core (Figure 7-8, Figure 7-9, Figure 7-10, Figure 7-11, and Figure 7-19); 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 ($K(Li, Al)_3(Al, Si, Rb)_4O_{10}(F, OH)_2$) and elbaite (a lithium tourmaline group mineral with a formula of $Na(Li,Al)_3Al_6(BO_3)_3Si_6O_{18}(OH)_4$) has been observed in a small number of lithium pegmatite outcrops as well as in drill hole. No significant occurrences of lithium phosphate minerals (Li_2PO_4) or petalite ($LiAlSi_4O_{10}$) have been documented to date in the pegmatites at the Property.

Variably altered spodumene, typically identified as cookeite ($LiAl_5Si_3O_{10}(OH)_8$), has been described occasionally in drill core, mostly commonly associated with fracture zones. Holmquistite – a lithium-bearing mineral of the amphibole group with the formula ($Li_2(Mg,Fe)_3(Al,Fe_3+)_2Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$) – has been observed in the immediately adjacent host amphibolite, thus indicating a metasomatic replacement event involving lithium mobilized from the pegmatite syn / post emplacement.

Caesium ("Cs")

Of the nine LCT pegmatite clusters identified at the Property to date, three (CV5, CV13 and CV12) have documented pollucite ($(Cs,Na)_2Al_2Si_4O_{12}\cdot 2H_2O$) mineralization in drill hole and/or channel sampling. Pollucite is the optimal host mineral for caesium, which typically occupies up to 30% of the mineral crystal lattice. The occurrence of pollucite in LCT pegmatites is extremely rare and represents the most fractionated components of the system.

The Rigel and Vega caesium zones – nested entirely within the CV13 Pegmatite – are marked by significant occurrences of pollucite-hosted caesium. The pollucite is typically centimetre to decimetre-metre scale, presenting as clear to whitish-grey in colour with common late-stage veining of white pollucite or spodumene, or purple lepidolite as well as common white flecks. It may be significantly more difficult to ascertain to the naked eye compared to spodumene. The pollucite also commonly occurs with significant amounts of spodumene (lithium) and tantalite (tantalum).

Mineralogy completed to date confirms that assays >0.50% Cs_2O are dominantly a result of the pollucite present. However, assays <0.50% Cs_2O have a higher probability of caesium-bearing mica minerals contributing materially to the caesium deportment.

Tantalum ("Ta")

In addition to lithium and caesium, the pegmatites at Shaakichiuwaanaan typically carry a significant tantalum component, present in the form of tantalite. The tantalite is typically sub-millimetre in scale and not visible to the naked eye; however, may occur in up to half-centimetre clusters as a medium black to dark brown colour.

As is common in LCT pegmatites, the tantalum mineralization is zoned within the wider pegmatite body and often overlaps with lithium and caesium mineralized zones. Further, very high-grade tantalum zones may also be coincident very high-grade lithium and/or caesium zones.

Gallium ("Ga")

The primary source of gallium today (>90%) is from bauxite, an aluminum ore. The gallium may substitute for aluminum in these deposits and may be extracted from the spent liquor when concentrations have reached sufficient levels. However, in recent years, LCT pegmatites have been targeted as a potential new source of gallium leveraging the same principle of substitution.

In LCT pegmatites, the gallium also substitutes for aluminum in feldspar ($(Ca,Na,K)(Al,Si)AlSi_2O_8$) and spodumene ($LiAlSi_2O_6$) minerals. During mineral processing for lithium in LCT pegmatites, a spodumene concentrate is produced, which may also host gallium at potentially higher grades than the pegmatite as a whole. Therefore, there is a potential opportunity for recovery of gallium post dissolution of the spodumene when the gallium is then also present in solution.

Rubidium ("Rb")

Geochemically, the LCT pegmatites at the Property commonly contain elevated levels of rubidium compared to less differentiated granites, confirming their strongly differentiated signature – typical for LCT pegmatites. Whole rock rubidium contents are commonly 1,000 ppm to 4,000 ppm Rb and not uncommonly may exceed 1%. Most of the rubidium in the LCT pegmatites as Shaakichiuwaanaan occur from substitution of potassium ("K") in feldspar, substitution of potassium or caesium in mica (e.g., lepidolite), and substitution caesium in pollucite. Rubidium is commercially recovered from pollucite and lepidolite today; however, recovery from feldspar has not yet been commercialized.

Given the significant pollucite mineralization at the Rigel and Vega zones, these two areas are considered of strong interest for rubidium. There are no current Mineral Resources for rubidium defined at the Property.

7.4.1.1 CV5 Pegmatite

The CV5 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). It had been delineated to within approximately 1.5 km of the CV4 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster to the east, and to within approximately 2.6 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 m to 30 m wide (CV1 outcrop) and ~220 m long x 20 m to 40 m wide (CV5 outcrop) (Figure 7-6 and Figure 7-7). Spodumene mineralization at CV5 is comprised of decimetre to metre scale crystals, typically off-white to grey in appearance (Figure 7-8 through Figure 7-11).

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

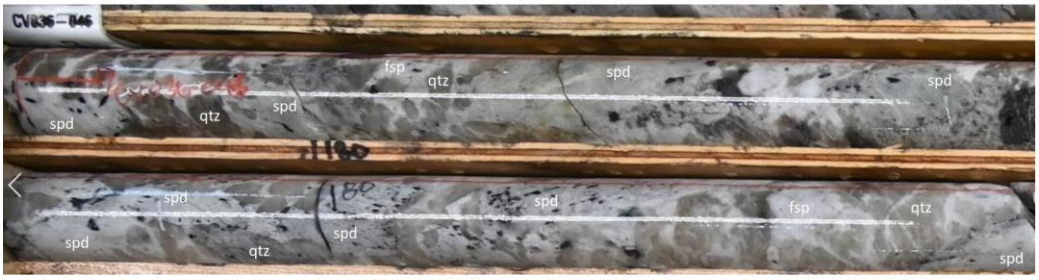
Figure 7-7: Main outcrop at the CV5 Pegmatite (looking northerly)

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_2O** and 177 ppm Ta_2O_5 **over 10.0 m** (202.5 m to 212.5 m – red box) within a wider zone of **1.25% Li_2O** and 118 ppm Ta_2O_5 **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

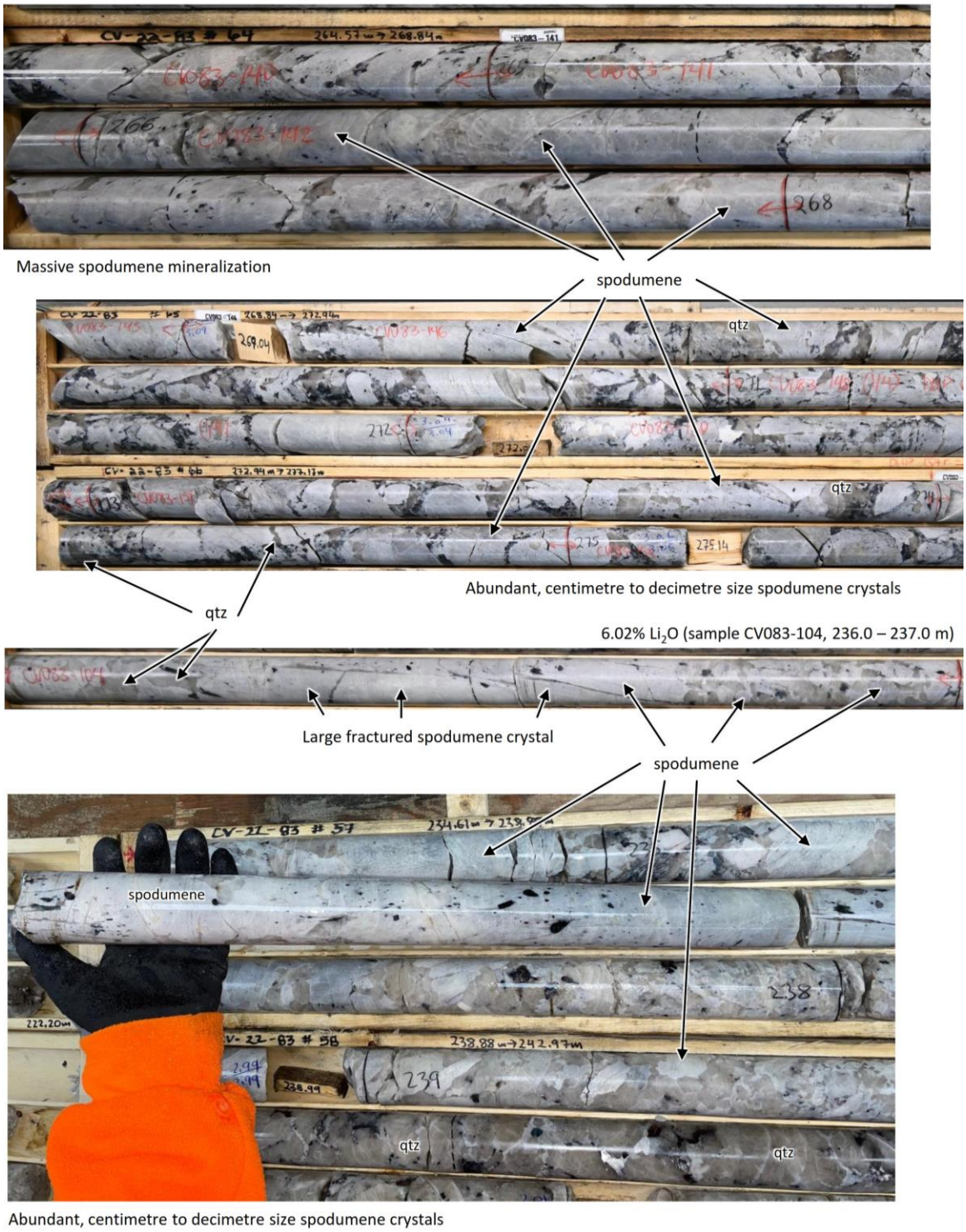


Figure 7-11: Coarse-grained spodumene mineralization from Nova Zone in drill hole CV22-083

A portion of the known CV5 Pegmatite is situated beneath an unnamed shallow glacial lake. This lake is typically <3-10 m deep with a maximum lake depth of ~18 m to 20 m at the very eastern areas of CV5. 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.

To date, at the CV5 Pegmatite, multiple individual spodumene pegmatite dykes have been geologically modelled. However, a vast majority of the CV5 Mineral Resource is hosted within a single, large, principal spodumene pegmatite dyke, which is flanked on both sides by multiple, subordinate, sub-parallel trending dykes (Figure 7-12, Figure 7-13 and Figure 7-14). The CV5 Pegmatite, including the principal dyke, is modelled to extend continuously over a lateral distance of at least 4.6 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 at depths of more than 450 m in some locations (vertical depth from surface). The pegmatite dykes at CV5 trend west-southwest (approximately 250°/070° using the right-hand rule), and therefore dip northerly, unlike the host amphibolites, metasediments, and ultramafic rocks, which dip moderately in a southerly direction.

The principal spodumene pegmatite dyke at CV5 ranges from <10 m to more than 125 m in true width, 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 flare to surface and to depth variably along its length – see simplified geological cross-sections in Figure 7-15 through Figure 7-17, as well as those presented in the June 2023 MRE (McCracken & Cunningham, 2023) for additional context. 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, especially in the southcentral areas of the deposit. The pegmatites that define CV5 are relatively undeformed and very competent, although likely have some meaningful structural control with several structures and faulting documented.

The CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite displays internal fractionation along strike and up / down dip, which is evidence by variation in mineral abundance including felspar, 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 and includes multiple drill intersections ranging from 2 m to 25 m (core length) at >5% Li_2O, within a significantly wider mineralized zone of >2% Li_2O (Figure 7-11 and Figure 7-14).

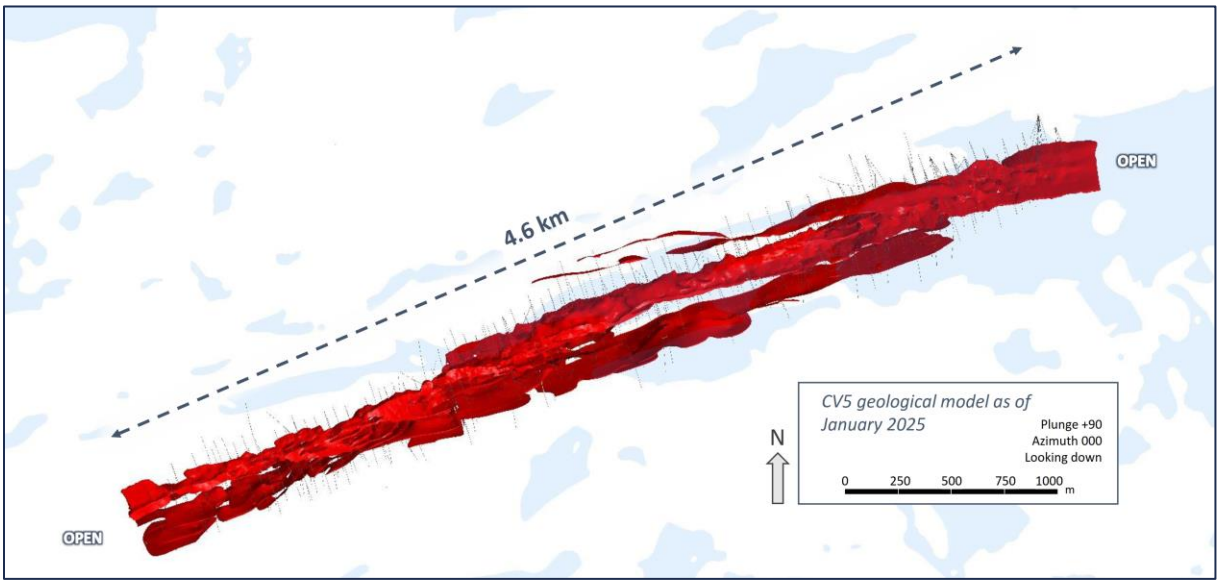


Figure 7-12: Plan view of CV5 Pegmatite geological model – All lenses

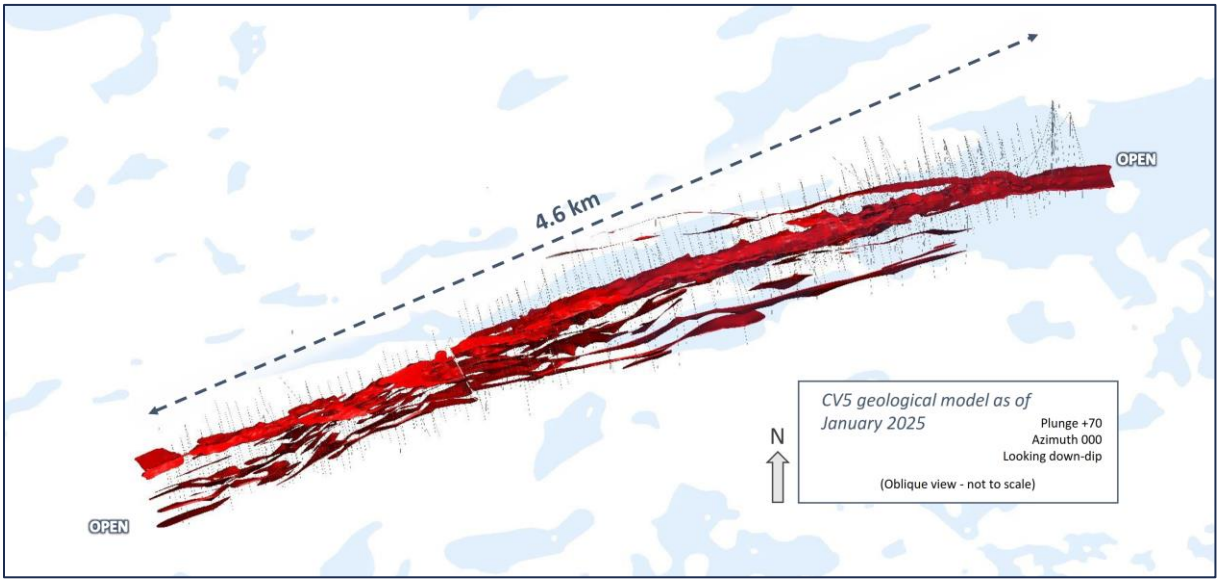


Figure 7-13: Inclined view of CV5 Pegmatite geological model looking down dip (70°) – All lenses

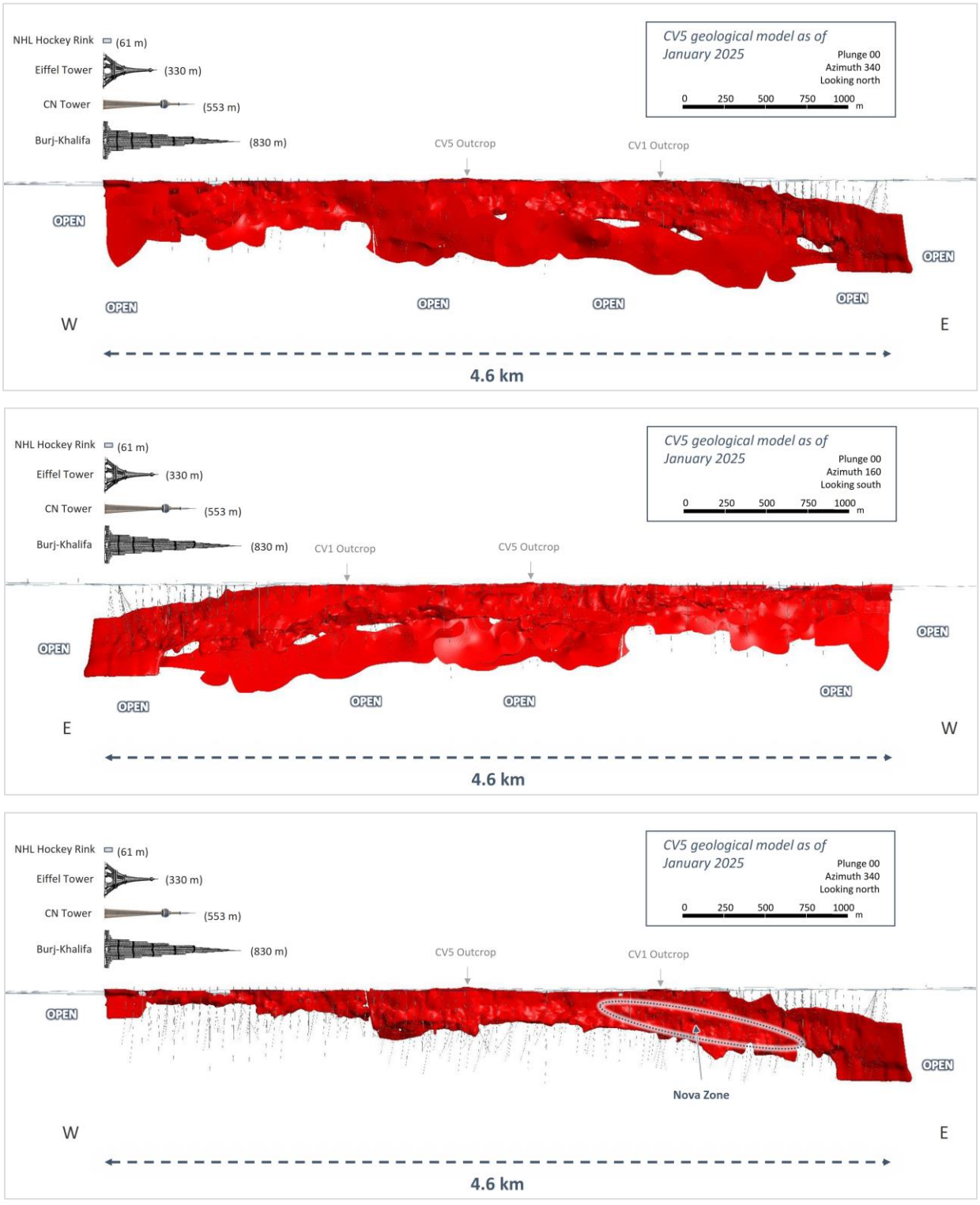


Figure 7-14: Side view of CV5 geological model looking north (340°), all lenses (top); Looking south (160°), all lenses (middle); Looking north (340°), Principal pegmatite only (bottom)

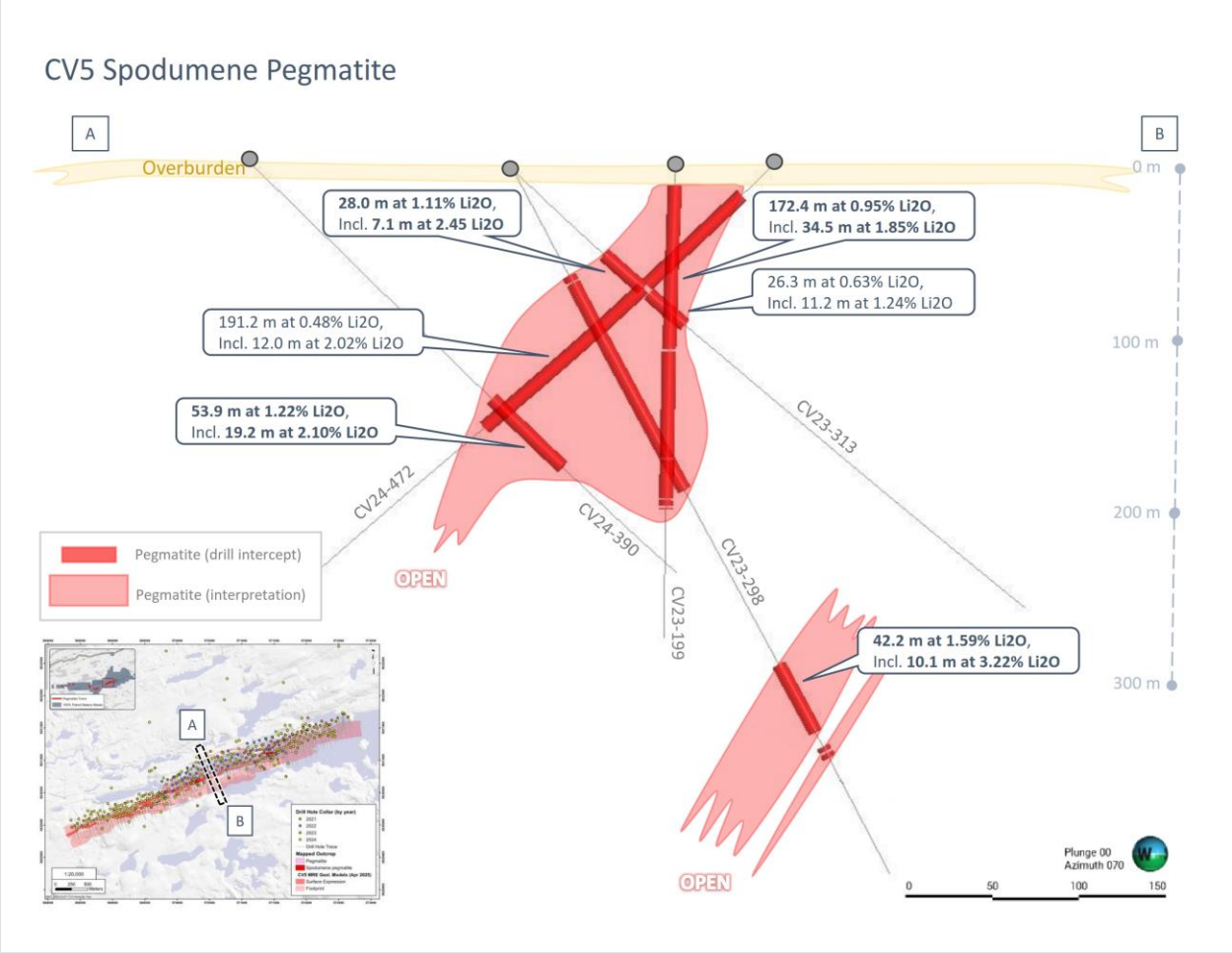


Figure 7-15: Simplified cross-section of CV5 Pegmatite geological model

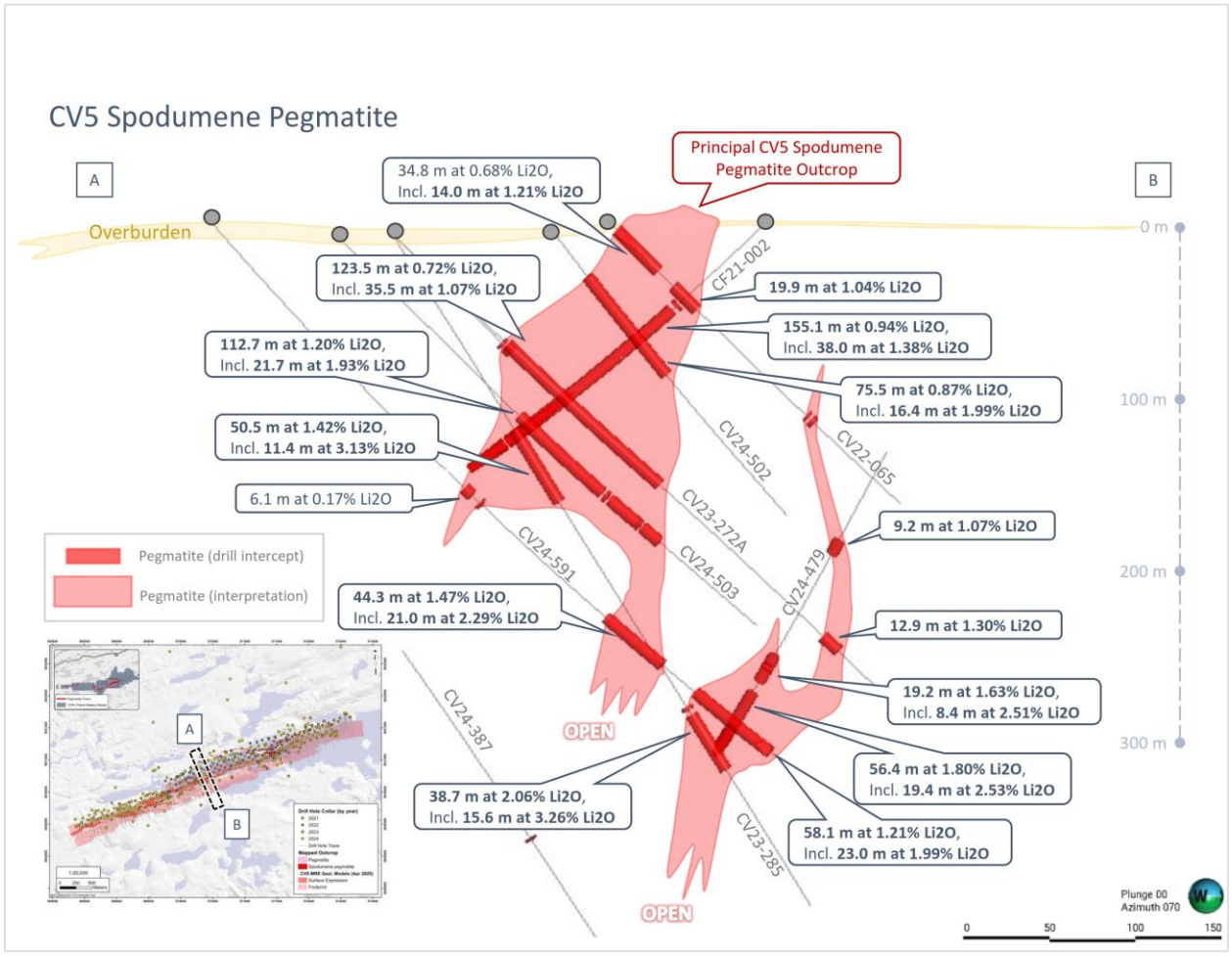


Figure 7-16: Simplified cross-section of CV5 Pegmatite geological model

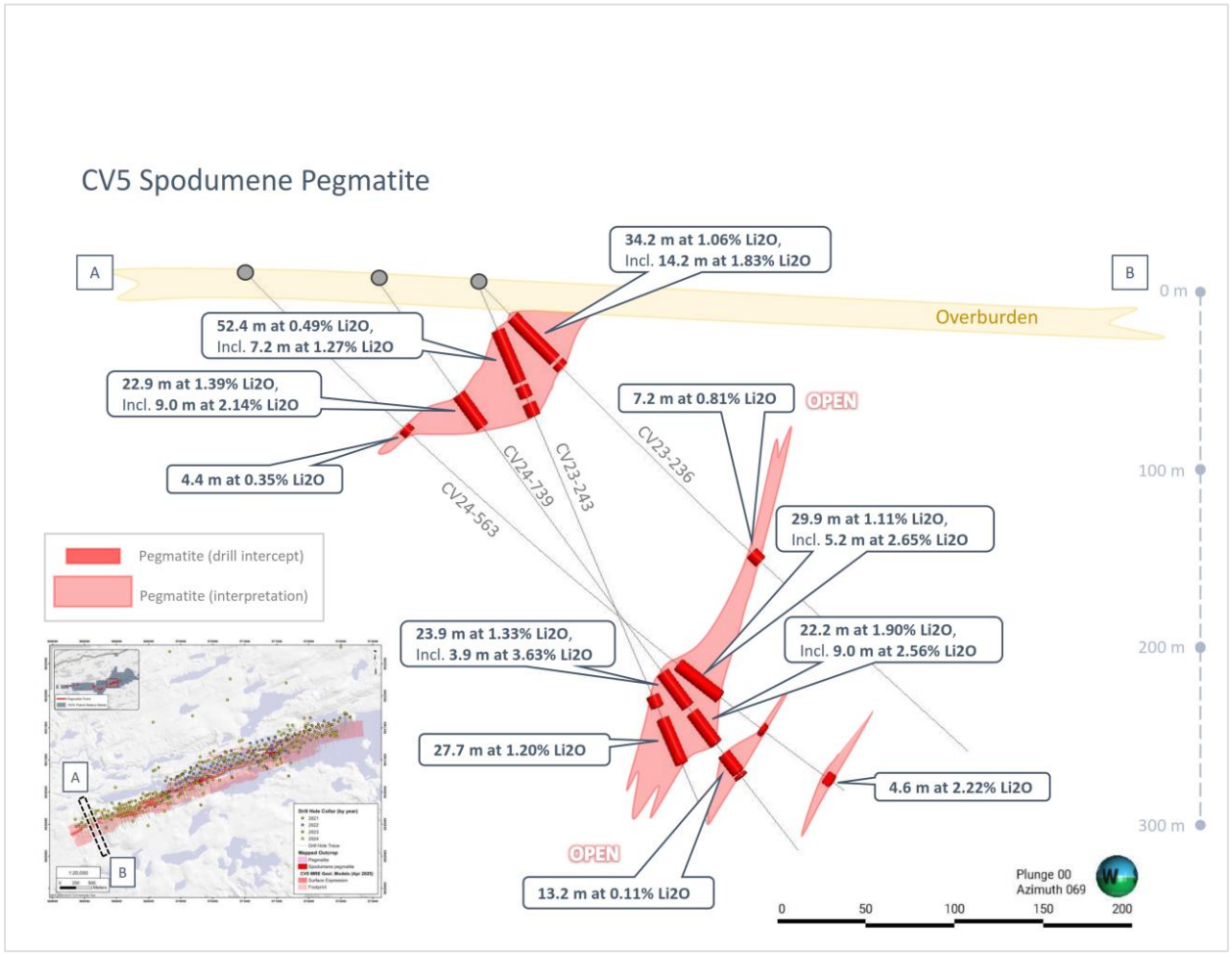


Figure 7-17: Simplified cross-section of CV5 Pegmatite geological model

7.4.1.2 CV13 Pegmatite

The CV13 Pegmatite, discovered in 2022, is located near the centre of the Property at the apex of an interpreted regional structural flexure. It is situated approximately 2.6 km from the CV5 Pegmatite to the northeast and approximately 1.9 km and 2.4 km, respectively, from the CV8 and CV12 Spodumene Pegmatites to the northwest (Figure 7-5).

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 7-18). The pegmatite outcrops define two contiguous trends, totalling approximately 2.6 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.

At the CV13 Pegmatite, surface mapping and drilling completed to date interpret a series of flat-lying to moderately dipping (northerly), sub-parallel trending LCT pegmatite bodies, of which three appear to dominate (Figure 7-20). The pegmatite bodies are coincident with the apex of a regional structural flexure whereby the pegmatite manifests a west arm trending ~290° and an east arm trending ~230°. Drilling to date indicates the east arm includes significantly more pegmatite stacking compared to the west, and also carries a significant amount of the overall CV13 Pegmatite tonnage and lithium grade. The Rigel and Vega caesium zones are nested entirely within the CV13 Pegmatite and are marked by significant occurrences of pollucite.

The CV13 Pegmatite ranges in true thickness from <5 m to more than 40 m and extends continuously over a collective strike length of approximately 2.6 km, along its west and east arms. The CV13 Pegmatite, which includes all proximal pegmatite lenses, remains open along strike at both ends and to depth along a significant portion of its length. Spodumene mineralization has been traced more than 400 m down-dip; however, due to the typically shallow dips of the pegmatite bodies, is only ~200 m vertical depth from surface.

Spodumene at CV13 is commonly centimetre to decimetre scale with rare metre size crystals, with crystals becoming most evident on freshly cut faces (Figure 7-19). Variable grain sizes are observed in several outcrops. The spodumene is generally white to light-grey with common light-green, weakly chlorite altered crystals.

The CV13 Pegmatite displays internal fractionation along strike and up/down dip, similar to CV5. This is highlighted at CV5 by the high-grade (lithium) Nova Zone and at CV13 by the high-grade (lithium) Vega Zone, each situated at the base of their respective pegmatite lenses, and traced over a significant distance with multiple drill hole intercepts (core length) ranging from 2 m to 25 m (CV5) and 2 m to 10 m (CV13) at >5% Li_2O, respectively, each within a significantly wider mineralized zone of >2% Li_2O. The Vega Zone is situated approximately 6 km south-west and along geological trend of the Nova Zone. Both zones share several similarities including lithium grades and very coarse decimetre to metre size spodumene crystals. However, both pegmatite zones have distinct orientations whereby the Vega Zone is relatively flat-lying to shallow dipping, covering an area of approximately 380 m by 220 m, while the Nova Zone is steeply dipping to vertical with a strike length of at least 1.1 km.

Based on the local geological trends as supported by geophysics, the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite 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. Collectively, this area of the CV Lithium Pegmatite trend extends nearly 15 km, of which 6.9 km is confirmed by drilling to be continuous spodumene pegmatite hosting defined Mineral Resources. 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.

Figure 7-18: Aerial view of the spodumene pegmatite outcrop at CV13 (looking northeasterly)

Figure 7-19: Coarse-grained spodumene crystals in drill core from CV13

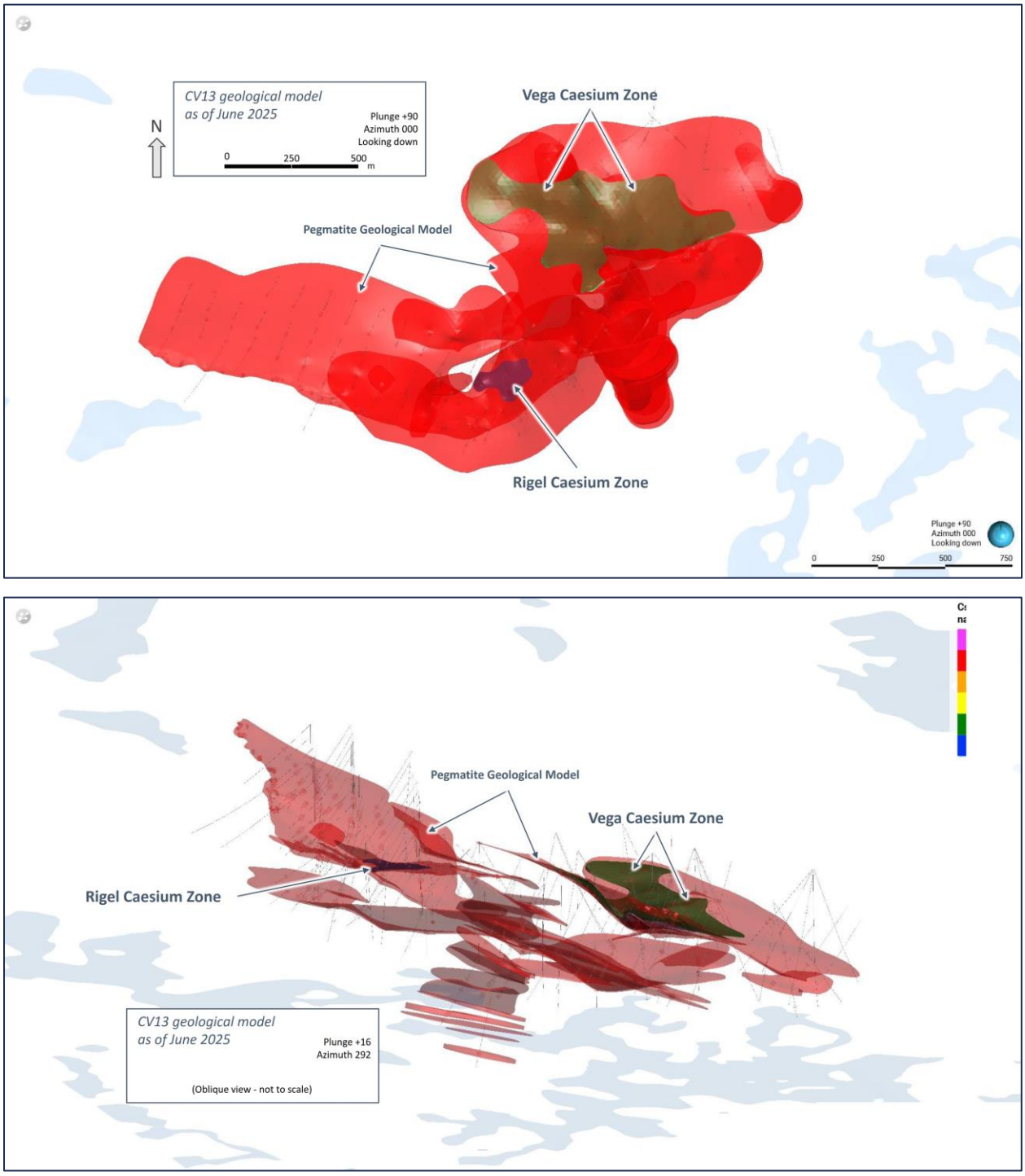


**Figure 7-20: Plan view of CV13 Pegmatite geological – all lenses (top);
Oblique view of CV13 Pegmatite geological model – all lenses (not to scale)**

Rigel and Vega Caesium Zones

The Rigel and Vega caesium zones – nested entirely within the CV13 Pegmatite – are marked by significant occurrences pollucite-hosted caesium. These two zones have been geologically sub-modelled using a 0.50% Cs_2O grade constraint. The grade constraint is supported by mineralogical analysis that confirms pollucite as the predominant caesium-bearing mineral above this threshold. These geological sub-models acted as hard boundaries within the wider CV13 Pegmatite body.

Using the 0.5% Cs_2O grade constraint, the footprint of caesium mineralization at Rigel has been traced over a general area of at least 200 m x 100 m and consists of a single, shallow dipping lens at a depth of ~50 m with a true thickness of <2 m to ~6 m. At the Vega Zone, the footprint of the caesium mineralization has been traced over a general area of at least 800 m x 250 m and consists of two proximal flat-lying lenses, at a depth of ~110 m, with a true thickness of <2 m and up to ~10 m and ~6 m, respectively.

The pollucite is typically centimetre to decimetre-metre scale, presenting as clear to whitish-grey in colour with common late-stage veining of white pollucite or spodumene, or purple lepidolite as well as common white flecks (Figure 7-21 and Figure 7-22). The pollucite also commonly occurs with significant amounts of spodumene (lithium) and tantalite (tantalum).

Simplified cross-sections of the Rigel and Vega caesium zones are presented in Figure 7-23 and Figure 7-24.

Figure 7-21: Pollucite mineralization in high-grade caesium drill intersection at ~64.5 m depth in drill hole CV23-271 at the Rigel Zone, CV13 Pegmatite. Interval grades 22.69% Cs_2O over 1.0 m (64.0 m to 65.0 m) with XRD-Rietveld reporting a pollucite content over the interval of 58%

Figure 7-22: Pollucite with lepidolite veining (purple) in grey quartz matrix from 139.3 m to 139.5 m in drill hole CV24-520 (Vega Zone), within a wider zone of caesium mineralization grading 7.39% Cs_2O over 7.1 m

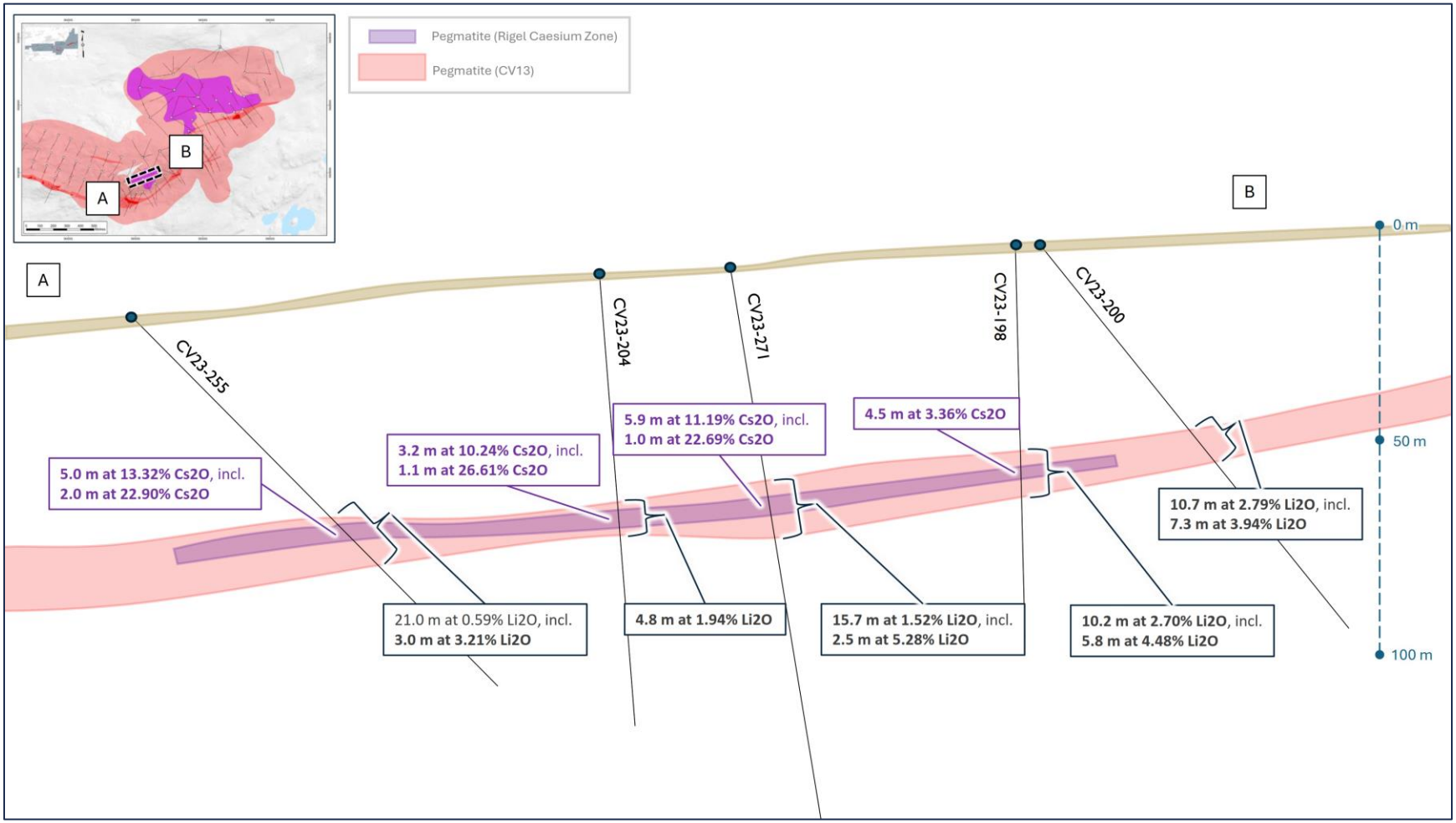


Figure 7-23: Simplified cross-section of the Rigel Caesium Zone geological model at the CV13 Pegmatite

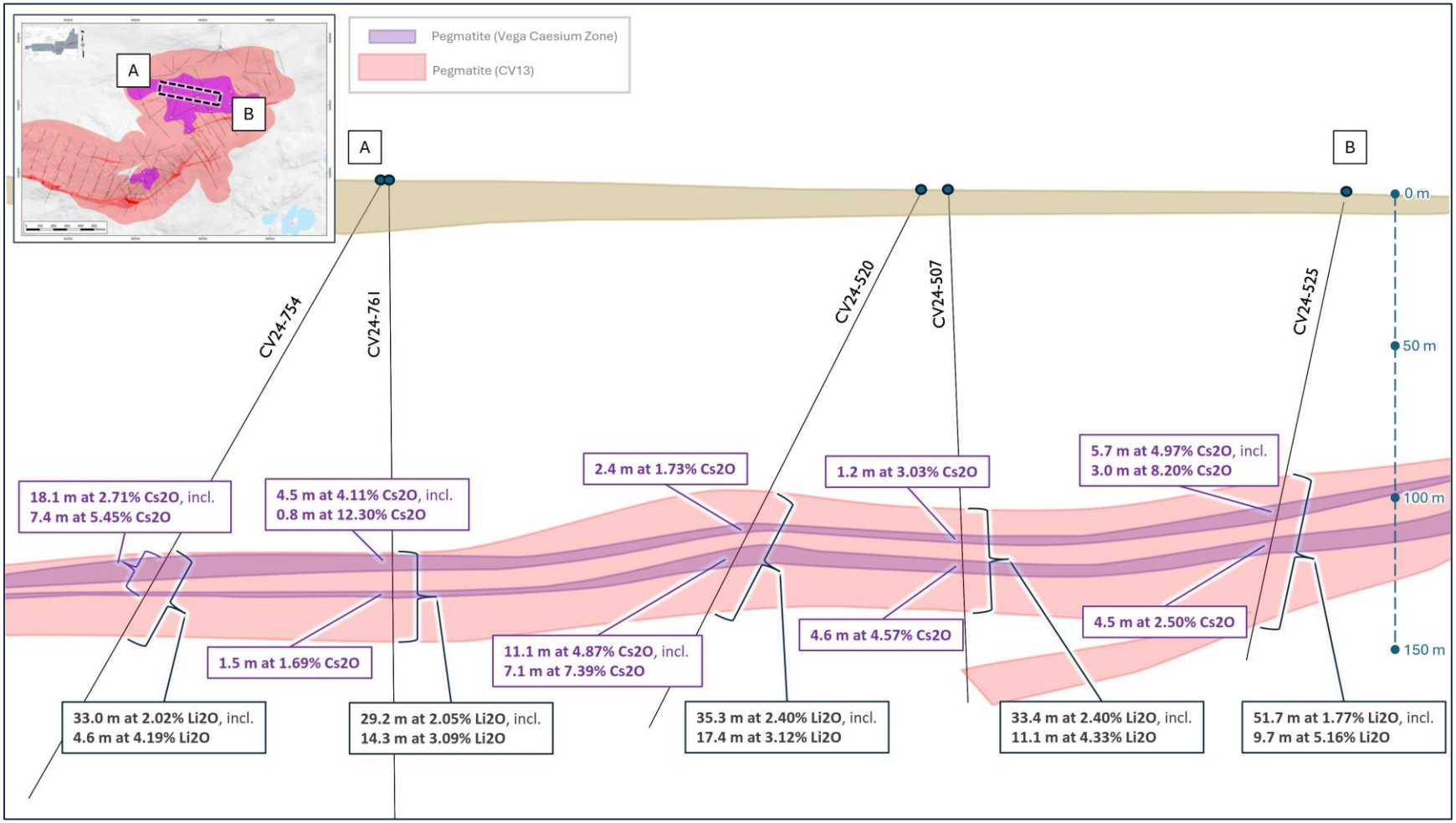


Figure 7-24: Simplified cross-section of the Vega Caesium Zone geological model at the CV13 Pegmatite

7.4.1.3 Other LCT Pegmatites

In addition to the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, seven other notable LCT pegmatite clusters have been documented on the Property through 2024 – CV4, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, CV14, and CV15 (Figure 7-5, Figure 7-25, Figure 7-26, Figure 7-27, Figure 7-28). To date, the Shaakichiuwaanaan Consolidated MRE includes only the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites.

Each of the other seven pegmatite clusters is characterized by multiple spodumene pegmatite outcrop occurrences with analysis of grab samples returning at least 0.90% Li_2O. The pegmatites are similar in nature to CV5 and CV13 in terms of bulk mineral assemblage, including coarse grained spodumene crystals at typically centimetre to decimetre scale. These pegmatite clusters are also commonly anomalous to well-mineralized in tantalum with pollucite described, and confirmed by assay, at the CV12 Pegmatite.

Further description of these other seven pegmatite occurrences is presented in the previous Technical Report for the Property (McCracken, et al., 2024) and in previous news disclosure by the Company.

Figure 7-25: Aerial view of two immediately adjacent spodumene pegmatite outcrops at CV12

Figure 7-26: Pegmatite outcrop at CV9 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster

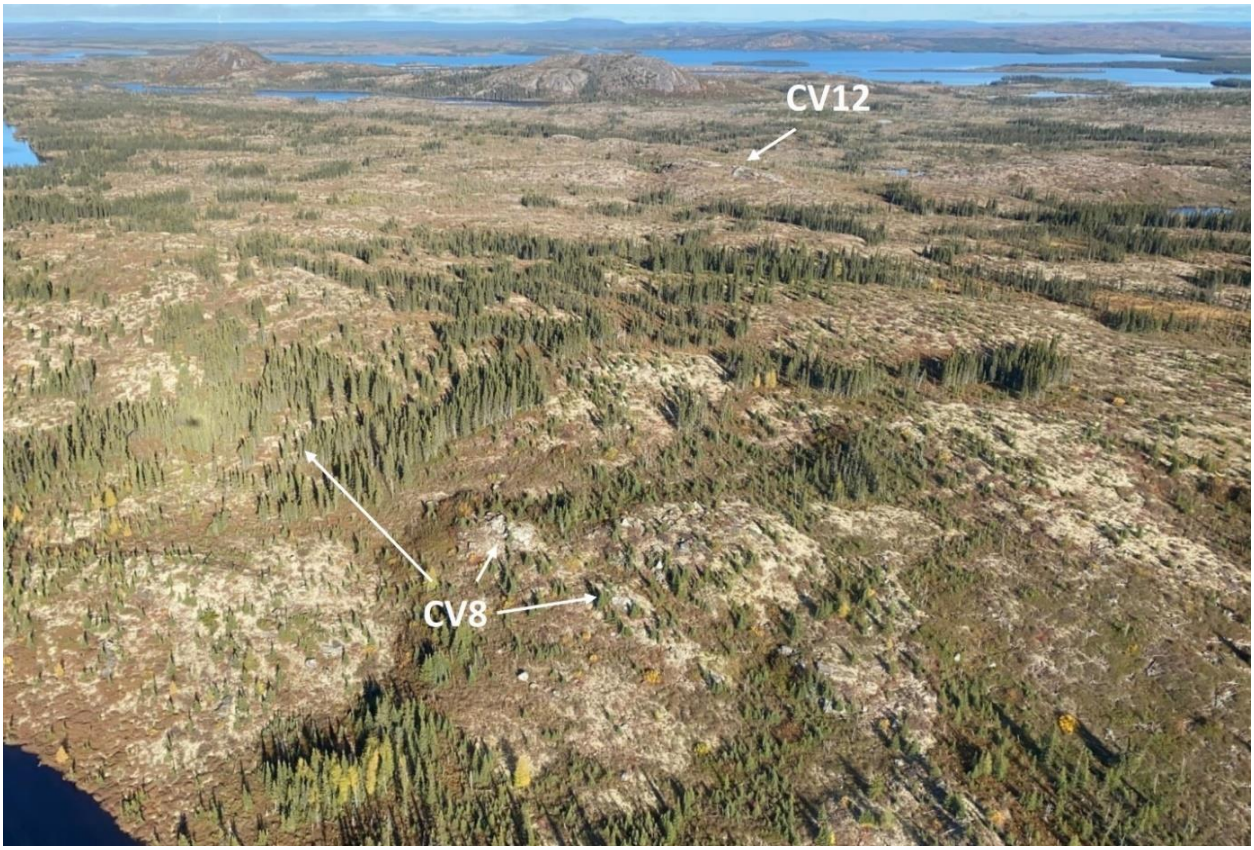


Figure 7-27: Aerial view of CV8 and CV12 Pegmatite clusters (looking northwesterly)

Figure 7-28: Main outcrop at CV10 Spodumene Pegmatite cluster

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 Shaakichiuwaanaan 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 g/t 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 Shaakichiuwaanaan Property are LCT pegmatites (Figure 8-1). These generally have granitic or alaskitic compositions. Major constituent minerals are quartz, feldspar (albite, orthoclase, microcline) 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 caesium, 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. Caesium-bearing minerals include lepidolite and pollucite where fractionation is most extreme.

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_2O, 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 °C and 550 °C, and in a very short time from days to years (Bradley, McCauley, & Stillings, 2017).

LCT pegmatites are major sources lithium 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 0.69 million tonnes ("Mt") to 0.77 Mt of lithium carbonate equivalent ("LCE") (Bird, 2023). In 2025, estimated global lithium supply from primary sources is forecasted to be 1.16 Mt LCE, of which ~74% will be from hard rock deposits and ~26% from brines (Benchmark Minerals, 2025).

Australia, with multiple producing LCT pegmatites, dominates global lithium production accounting for roughly 80% of the spodumene market. Some of the largest LCT pegmatite deposits globally include Greenbushes, Pilgangoora, and Wodgina in Western Australia, Goulamina in Mali, and Manono in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Where present in high-enough concentrations, tantalum is commonly recovered as a by-product of lithium pegmatite operations

Mineral deposits of pollucite-hosted caesium pegmatite are extremely rare globally and represent the most fractionated component of LCT pegmatite systems, and are effectively the only primary economic source of caesium globally. Economic deposits of pollucite-hosted caesium pegmatite are typically on a smaller scale of <10 kt to 350 kt in size compared to deposits of lithium pegmatite that typically range in the millions of tonnes in size (<10 Mt and rarely over 100 Mt). Globally, it is estimated only three (3) primary caesium mines have historically operated and all were pollucite hosted – Tanco (Canada), Bikita (Zimbabwe), and Sinclair (Australia). At Bikita and Sinclair, the pollucite resources are reportedly to have been exhausted in 2018 and 2019, respectively. Tanco is understood to be approaching the end of its mine-life with extraction from existing tailings piles and/or mine remnants being explored. Caesium is also recovered as a secondary product from lepidolite in pegmatite mining operations in Asia.

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).

Exploration and assessment for LCT pegmatites rely on a number of considerations. In remote areas, such as the James Bay region, 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, caesium, 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).

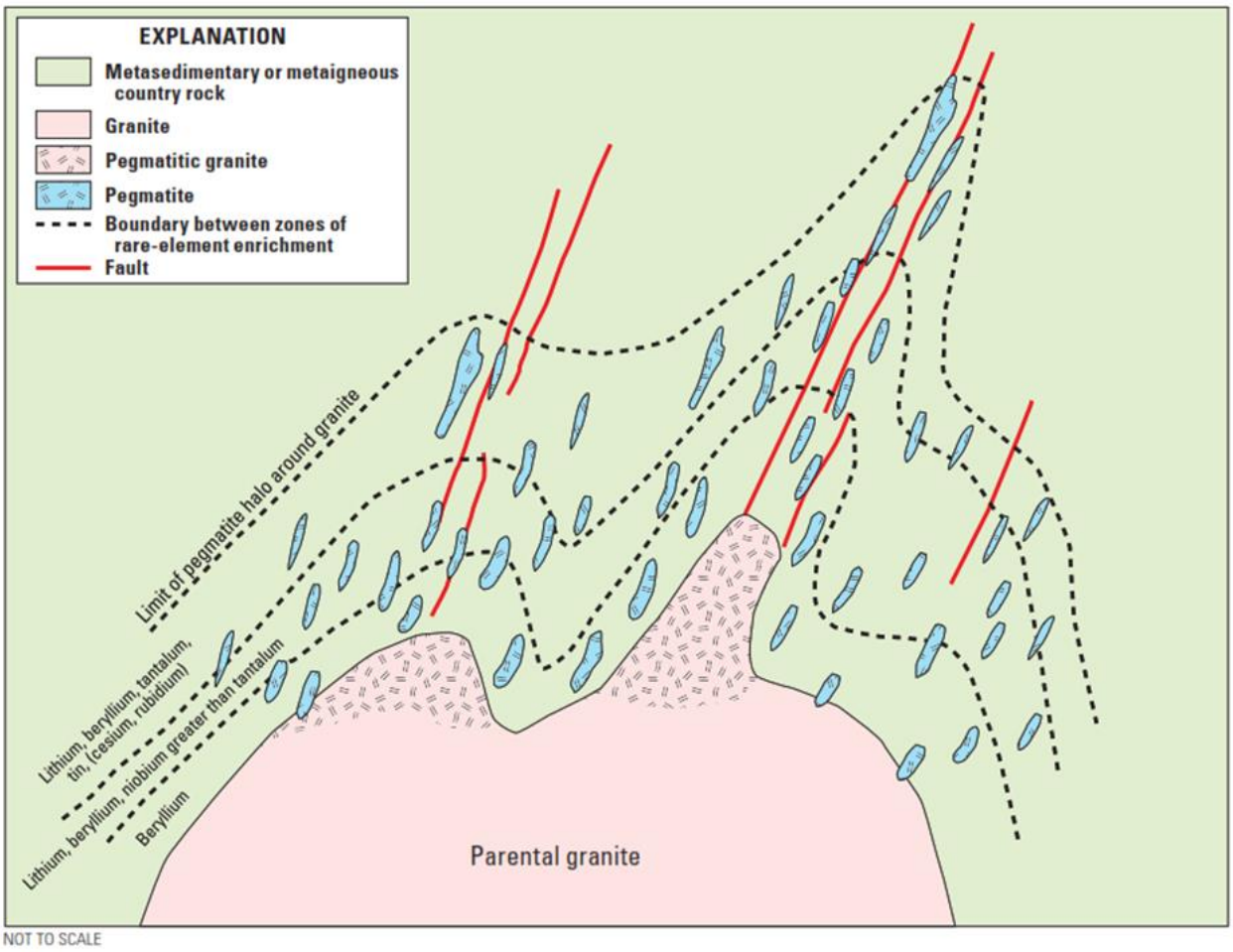


Figure 8-1: LCT pegmatite deposit model (Bradley, McCauley, & Stillings, 2017)

9. Exploration

The Company's non-drilling exploration activities at the Shaakichiuwaanaan 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 and is presented in Figure 9-1, Figure 9-2, and Figure 9-3. All drill exploration activities completed by the Company are presented in Chapter 10 (Drilling).

The QP 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% Li_2O, and 1.22% Li_2O 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% Li_2O.

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% Li_2O and 0.74% Li_2O, 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% Li_2O. Highlights from the channel sampling include 2.28% Li_2O and 208 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 6 m (sample CV1-CH03) and 1.54% Li_2O and 136 ppm Ta_2O_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 pegmatites and one amphibolite) were collected over two channels, with sample assays of pegmatite ranging from 0.07% Li_2O to 2.04% Li_2O and collectively averaging 0.72% Li_2O.

In July 2019, the Company expanded its scope of exploration with a stronger focus on base and precious metals with lithium (± 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_2O, and nil to 1,011 ppm Ta_2O_5. 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_2O and 564 ppm Ta_2O_5 (CV5 outcrop), 3.85% Li_2O (CV6 outcrop), 4.44% Li_2O and 195 ppm Ta_2O_5 (CV7 outcrop), 4.44% Li_2O and 205 ppm Ta_2O_5 (CV8 outcrop), 4.72% Li_2O (CV9 outcrop), 1.33% Li_2O and 255 ppm Ta_2O_5 (CV10), 0.66% Li_2O and 386 ppm Ta_2O_5 (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).

No field work was completed in 2020 by the Company; however, desktop work was advanced and included a reinterpretation of historical induced polarization and resistivity surveys (IP-Resistivity) and airborne magnetic survey data. The reinterpretation 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 - GM73402).

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. 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 data sets. 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 data set 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 used 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 Inc., with interpretation completed by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd. The purpose of the survey was to increase the resolution of the magnetic data set 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 data set 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 drilling campaigns.

Surface prospecting was also completed in late August 2021, and over several days during the course of the fall drilling program. The field work followed up on showings along the Maven Trend to refine drill targets ahead of the pending drilling 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. Lithium pegmatite at CV12 was initially discovered in 2019 and characterized by one sample that graded 0.27% Li_2O; 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_2O and 49 ppm to 1,478 ppm Ta_2O_5, with an average of 2.83% Li_2O and 438 ppm Ta_2O_5.

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_2O and 198 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 2.20% Li_2O and 265 ppm Ta_2O_5, 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 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 light detection and ranging ("LiDAR") and orthophoto survey (Smith, Schmidt, Mickelsen, & Ullrich, 2024 - GM73931)

In August 2022, Group PHB (Perron, Hudon, Belanger Inc.) completed a LiDAR and digital photogrammetric (orthophoto) survey over the entirety of the Shaakichiuwaanaan 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 that 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.

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 LCT 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_2O (CV4), 5.6 m at 1.93% Li_2O (CV8), 15.0 m at 0.46% Li_2O (CV9), and 21.9 m at 0.80% Li_2O; 7.7 m at 1.46% Li_2O; 10.1 m at 1.09% Li_2O; 1.1 m at 3.24% Cs_2O; and 3.3 m at 1.58% Cs_2O (CV12).

The most significant result of the 2022 surface exploration was the discovery of the CV13 LCT Pegmatite cluster, situated between the CV8 and CV12, and CV5 LCT Pegmatite clusters. 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_2O to a peak of 3.73% Li_2O. Outcrop channel sampling followed with results including 14.2 m at 1.17% Li_2O (CH22-025/026), 13.1 m at 1.57% Li_2O (CH22-017), and 10.5 m at 1.53% Li_2O (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

Surface exploration in 2023 included an orientation IP-Resistivity geophysical survey over a large portion of the CV5 Pegmatite, a ground magnetic survey over the CV5 to CV13 corridor, a ground gravity orientation survey, as well as geological mapping and rock sampling, prospecting, and channel sampling. Additionally, an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed over the Corvette Main, FCI East, and Felix claim blocks (Smith, Delporte, & Mickelsen, 2025 - GM74460).

In January 2023, a total of 7.3 line-km of IP-Resistivity data was collected along irregularly spaced lines of 0.6 km to 1.2 km in length, oriented perpendicular across the CV5 Pegmatite. The survey was completed by TMC Geophysics and interpretation was completed by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience. The data was collected as an orientation survey approach with the purpose of evaluating the method for direct detection pegmatite. 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.

In the late August-September period, a 3,349 line-km high-resolution heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey was completed over large portions of the Property. The objectives were to complete the detailed magnetic survey over areas of the Property not covered in the prior 2021 survey, and to collect radiometric data to evaluate its ability to distinguish pegmatite outcrops from surrounding rock types and glacial till. The survey was flown using the same instruments, parameters (50 m line spacing), and service provider (Prospectair Geosurveys) as the 2021 survey. The interpretation was also completed by the same service provider (Dynamic Discovery Geoscience) and the 2023 data set merged with the 2021 data set to provide a complete, detailed, and modern magnetic data set for the Property. The radiometric data, which was collected alongside the magnetic data, has thus far proven to be inconclusive in terms of vectoring for lithium pegmatite at the Property.

In the late September-October period, a 190 line-km continuous ground magnetic survey (50 m line spacing) was completed by TMC Geophysics over the CV5 through CV13 corridor. The objective was to obtain the strongest resolution magnetic data set as practical for a more detailed understanding of local geological trends. The corridor targeted is host to abundant glacial till resulting in significantly less outcrop exposure. The data has been a useful tool in drill planning and geological interpretation over the corridor.

In the late September-October period, a 326-station ground gravity orientation survey (25 m station spacing, 18 lines at 100 m line spacing) was completed by TMC Geophysics over the western portions of the CV5 Pegmatite. The purpose of the survey was to determine if the method could detect the pegmatite directly and/or identify the local trend. The results of the orientation survey were largely inconclusive and, therefore, no further gravity surveying is expected.

Over the summer-fall period, a surface exploration program was completed and included detailed geological mapping at the CV5 Pegmatite, channel sampling at the CV13 Pegmatite, and prospecting and rock sampling over regional areas of the Property. The program was impacted by the regional forest fires over the period, which prevented access to the Property for a significant amount of the field season.

A total of 474 surface rock grab/chip samples were collected over the course of the 2023 surface program. The most significant result of the 2023 surface exploration was the discovery of the CV14 LCT Pegmatite cluster, situated approximately 1.5 km along geological trend of the CV10 LCT Pegmatite. Two grab samples assayed 0.94% Li_2O and 0.86% Li_2O with the primary outcrop approximate 33 m by 9 m in size. The discovery highlights an approximate 3.6 km long prospective trend extending from CV9, through CV10, to CV14.

Outcrop channel sampling was also completed in 2023 at the CV13 LCT Pegmatite. A total of 147 m of channel samples were collected with results including 13.4 m at 1.22% Li_2O; 6.4 m at 1.44% Li_2O; and 5.4 m at 1.93% Li_2O.

9.5 2024

In 2024, non-drill related exploration by the Company included a surface exploration program of detailed geological mapping at the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, channel sampling at multiple LCT pegmatite clusters, and regional prospecting. A LiDAR and orthophoto survey, and heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey were also completed in 2024 over the JBN-57 claim block. With the completion of these surveys, the Company now has complete magnetic data coverage over the entire Property.

A total of 647 surface rock grab/chip samples were collected over the course of the 2024 surface program. The most significant result of the 2024 surface exploration was the discovery of the CV15 LCT Pegmatite cluster, situated approximately 1.9 km southwest and along geological trend from CV14, and collectively outlines a larger ~5.5 km long prospective trend extending from the CV9 LCT Pegmatite cluster to CV15, now referred to as the Mickel Trend (Figure 7-5). The CV15 discovery consists of multiple pegmatite outcrops spread over an approximate 400 m x 200 m area, with the largest measuring ~7 m x 6 m in size, and remains open in all directions. Outcrop grab sample assays including 2.11% Li_2O, 1.55% Li_2O, and 1.02% Li_2O. Additionally, grab sample assays from nearby boulders returned grades of 3.10% Li_2O and 3.02% Li_2O.

In addition to the CV15 discovery, the Company also discovered a new LCT pegmatite outcrop ~525 m along strike from CV8 with sample assays including 2,282 ppm Ta_2O_5, significantly extending the local prospective LCT pegmatite trend to nearly 800 m. The 2024 program was also successful in outlining several other new targets based on anomalous to mineralized (Li-Ta) outcrops and boulders.

9.6 2025

Through 2025 to date, non-drill related exploration by the Company included a surface exploration program of detailed geological mapping at the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, channel sampling at multiple LCT pegmatite clusters, and regional prospecting. Additionally, a seismic survey is scheduled to commence late summer over the CV5 area to further constrain overburden thickness and bedrock topography. The surface exploration program began in June 2025 and no results have been reported to date by the Company.

9.7 Lithium Pegmatite Surface Sampling Summary

9.7.1 CV5 Pegmatite

CV5 was the first LCT pegmatite to be sampled at the Property. Approximately 60 grab/chip rock samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV5 through 2024, with results ranging from 0.00% to 7.32% Li_2O, below detection limit ("bdl") to 2,490 ppm Ta_2O_5, and bdl to 0.18% Cs_2O. Channel sampling, collectively totalling 179.4 m, was completed in 2018, 2022, and 2024, with highlights including 23.6 m at 1.06% Li_2O, 11.0 m at 1.36% Li_2O, and 8.0 m at 1.54% Li_2O.

9.7.2 CV13 Pegmatite

Approximately 44 grab/chip rock samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV13 through 2024, with results ranging from 0.00% to 3.73% Li_2O, bdl to 1,016 ppm Ta_2O_5, and bdl to ≥1.06% Cs_2O (upper detection limit of analytical package). Channel sampling, collectively totalling 424.8 m, was completed in 2022, 2023, and 2024, with highlights including 15.0 m at 1.19% Li_2O, 14.2 m at 1.17% Li_2O, 13.1 m at 1.57% Li_2O, 13.4 m at 1.22% Li_2O, and 10.5 m at 1.53% Li_2O. Additionally, high-grade caesium was returned in channel sampling – 3.0 m at 9.43% Cs_2O, including 1.0 m at 22.41% Cs_2O.

9.7.3 CV4 Pegmatite

Approximately 7 grab/chip rock samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV4 through 2024, with results ranging from 0.00% to 2.00% Li_2O, 63 ppm to 548 ppm Ta_2O_5, and bdl to 0.06% Cs_2O. Channel sampling, collectively totalling 4.4 m, was completed in 2022 with results of 1.5 m at 1.12% Li_2O and 1.9 m at 0.58% Li_2O.

9.7.4 CV8 Pegmatite

Approximately 6 grab/chip rock samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV8 through 2024, with results ranging from 0.01% to 6.72% Li_2O, 6 ppm to 397 ppm Ta_2O_5, and bdl to 0.07% Cs_2O. Channel sampling, collectively totalling 8.4 m, was completed in 2022 with results of 5.6 m at 1.93% Li_2O and 2.8 m at 1.74% Li_2O.

9.7.5 CV9 Pegmatite

Approximately 29 grab/chip rock samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV9 through 2024, with results ranging from 0.00% to 4.71% Li_2O, 15 ppm to 401 ppm Ta_2O_5, and bdl to 0.08% Cs_2O. Channel sampling, collectively 17.1 m, was completed in 2022 with highlights including 15.0 m at 0.46% Li_2O.

9.7.6 CV10 Pegmatite

Approximately 6 grab/chip rock samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV10 through 2024, with results ranging from 0.11% to 1.88% Li_2O, 133 ppm to 255 ppm Ta_2O_5, and bdl to 0.68% Cs_2O. No channel sampling has been completed at CV10 through 2024.

9.7.7 CV12 Pegmatite

Approximately 21 grab/chip rock samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV12 through 2024, with results ranging from 0.00% to 5.98% Li_2O, and bdl to 1,478 ppm Ta_2O_5, and bdl to 0.17% Cs_2O. Channel sampling, collectively 84.1 m, was completed in 2022 with highlights including 21.9 m at 0.80% Li_2O, 7.7 m at 1.46% Li_2O, and 10.1 m at 1.09% Li_2O. Additionally, strong caesium mineralization was returned in channel sampling – 1.1 m at 3.24% Cs_2O, and 3.3 m at 1.58% Cs_2O.

9.7.8 CV14 Pegmatite

Approximately 12 grab/chip rock samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV14 through 2024, with results ranging from 0.01% to 0.94% Li_2O, bdl to 88 ppm Ta_2O_5, and bdl to 0.07% Cs_2O. Channel sampling, collectively 77.4 m, was completed in 2024 and returned 6.2 m at 0.16% Li_2O.

9.7.9 CV15 Pegmatite

Approximately 8 grab/chip rock samples of pegmatite outcrop have been collected at CV14 through 2024, with results ranging from 0.01% to 2.12% Li_2O, 51 ppm to 252 ppm Ta_2O_5, and bdl to 0.06% Cs_2O. No channel sampling was completed at CV15 through 2024.

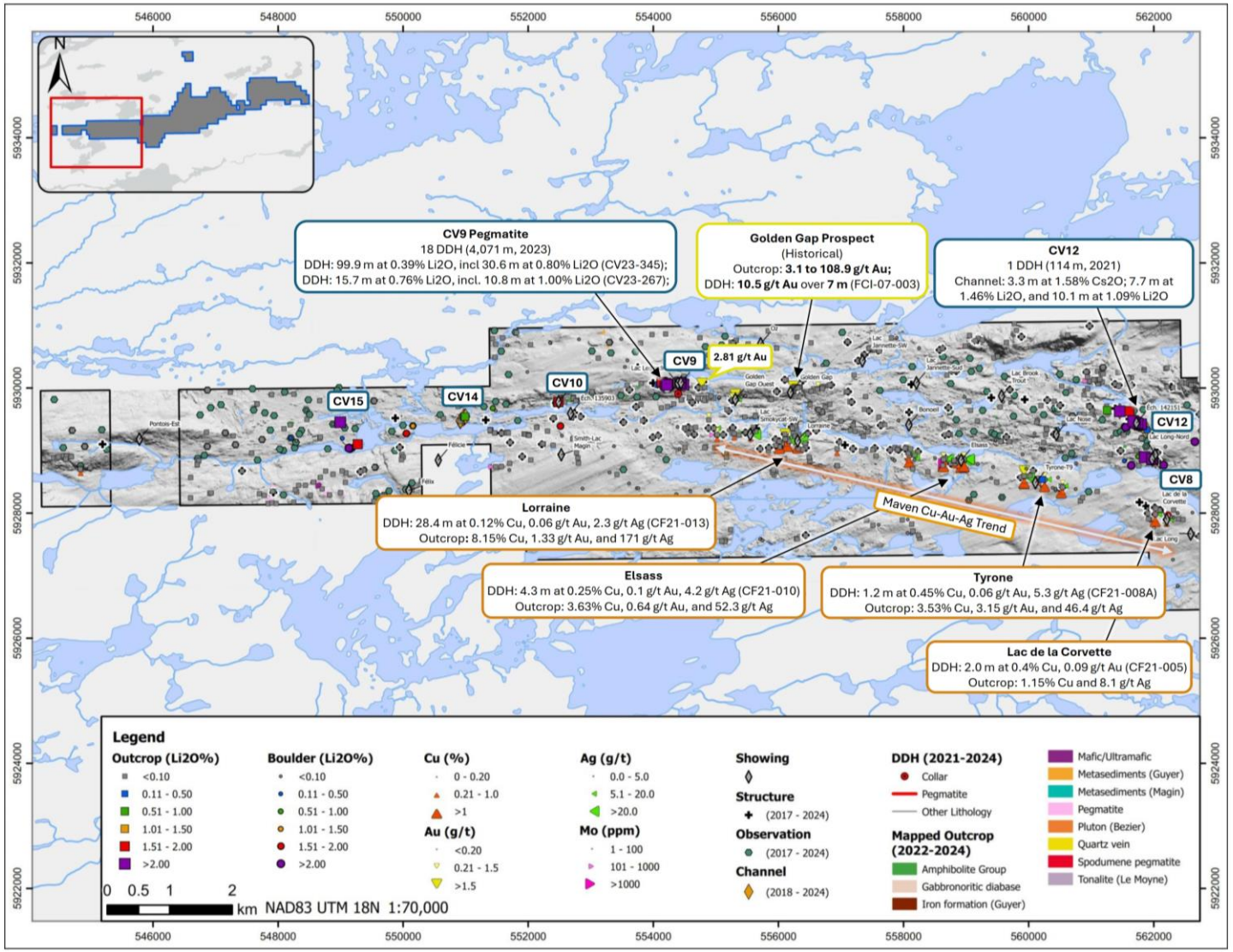


Figure 9-1: Summary of exploration by the Company through 2024 (west)

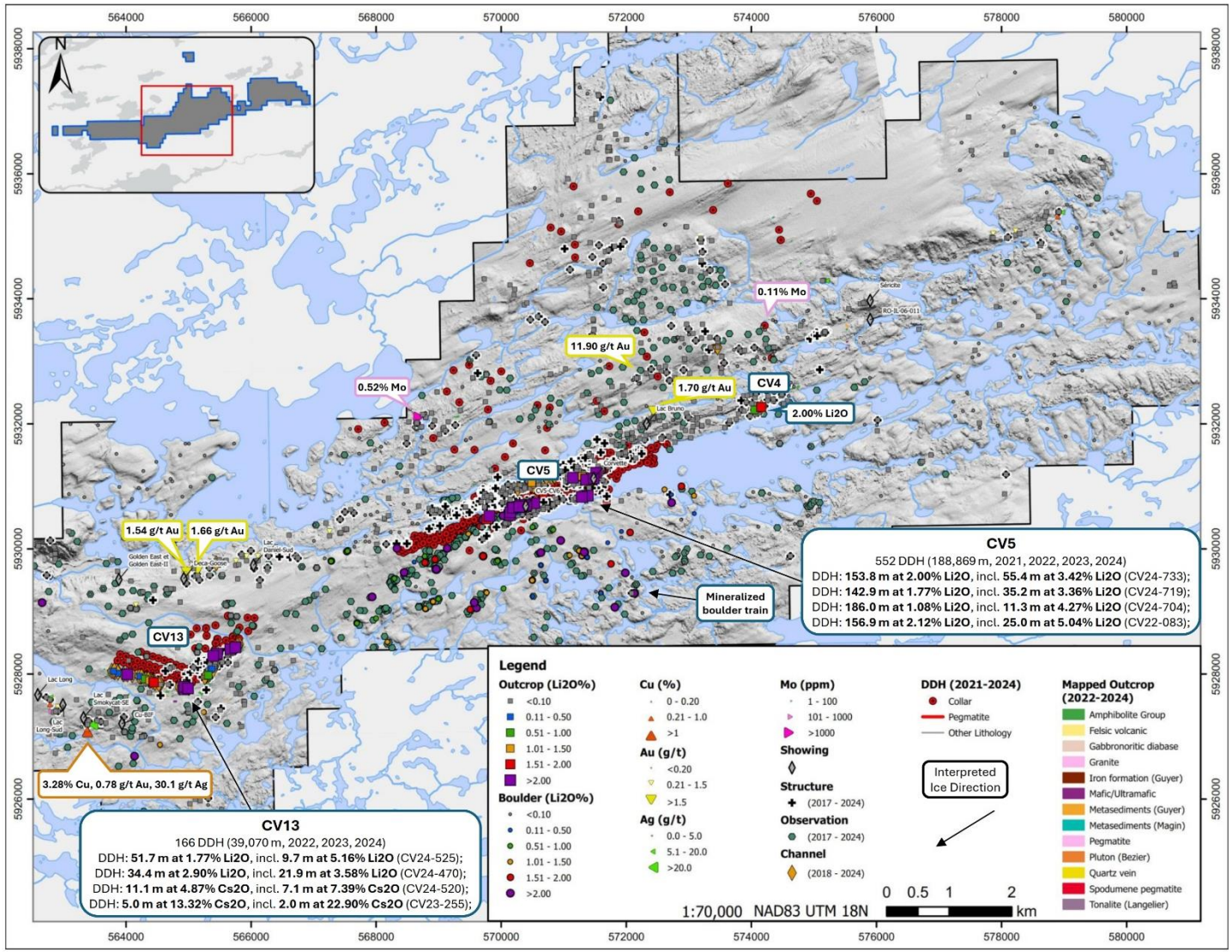


Figure 9-2: Summary of exploration by the Company through 2024 (central)

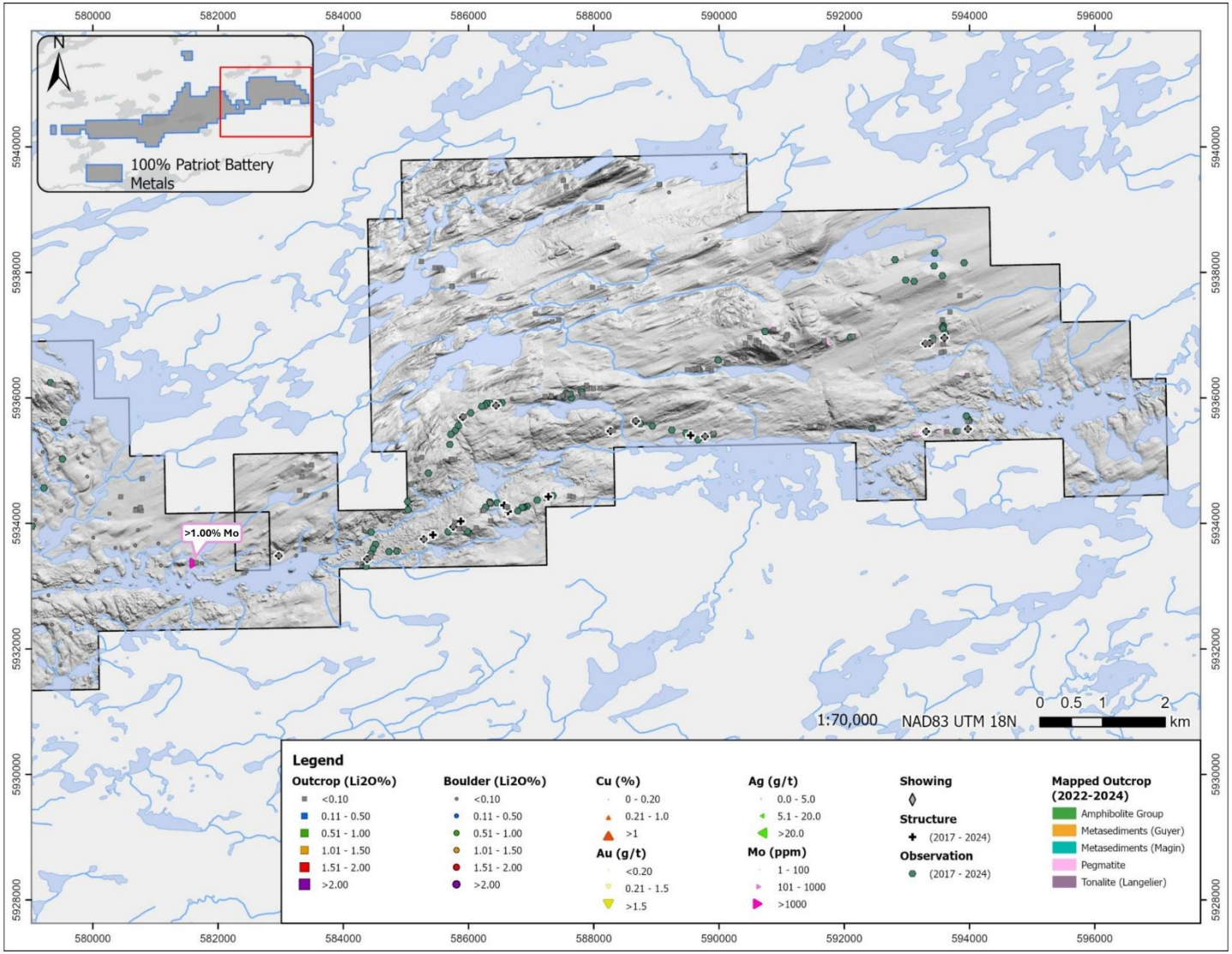


Figure 9-3: Summary of exploration by the Company through 2024 (east)

10. Drilling

10.1 Drilling Campaigns

The Company completed drilling at the Property in 2021 (Maven and CV trends), 2022 (CV Trend), 2023 (CV Trend, Camp), 2024 (CV Trend), and 2025 (CV Trend). Drilling through April 2024 is described in detail in the previous technical reports completed on the Property, including drill hole coordinates and results (Knox, 2022); (McCracken & Cunningham, 2023); and (McCracken, et al., 2024). The following sections provide a summary of the 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 (through April) drilling programs for context and completion. A detailed description of the subsequent drilling at the Property is presented below. To date, the Company has not announced any results of the drilling completed in 2025.

The Shaakichiuwaanaan database includes 800 diamond drill holes ("DDH") and three rotary drill holes completed over the 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 programs (through hole CV24-787), for a collective total of 235,061 m, well as outcrop channels totalling 800 m. The Shaakichiuwaanaan Consolidated MRE (and host geological models), which includes the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites only, are supported by 720 DDH of NQ (predominant) or HQ size, completed over the 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 (through the end of 2024 – drill hole CV24-787) programs, for a collective total of 227,703 m, as well as 604 m of outcrop channels. This equates to 555 holes (188,695 m) and 179 m of outcrop channels at CV5, and 165 holes (39,008 m) and 425 m of outcrop channels at CV13 (Table 10-1). Included within the CV13 dataset are 32 holes totalling 7,808 m, completed over the 2022, 2023, and 2024 programs, as well as 7 m of channels, were used to support the Vega and Rigel Caesium Zone MRE and geological models.

A plan view drill hole location map for all holes completed by the Company at the Property to date is in Figure 10-1. Plan view drill hole location maps for all holes completed by the Company that have informed the Shaakichiuwaanaan geological model and MRE (i.e., through CV24-787), in addition to channels, are presented in Figure 10-2 through Figure 10-4.

Table 10-1: Company drill hole summary through 2024 at the Property

Year	Area	No. Holes	Metres	Comments
2021	Maven	10	1,176	
	CV5 Pegmatite	4	758	
	CV12 Pegmatite	1	114	
2022	CV5 Pegmatite	76	23,951	
	CV13 Pegmatite	14	2,647	
2023	CV5 Pegmatite	168	58,460	
	CV13 Pegmatite	74	14,917	
	CV9 Pegmatite	18	4,071	
	Shaakichiuwaanaan Camp	7	915	To support construction
2024	CV5 Pegmatite	304	105,701	
	CV13 Pegmatite	78	21,507	
	North of CV5 Pegmatite	49	844	To support CV5 development
Total Property		**803**	**235,061**	
Total CV5 Pegmatite		552	188,869	
Total CV13 Pegmatite		166	39,070	
Total CV9 Pegmatite		18	4,071	
Total CV12 Pegmatite		1	114	

All drill holes, from 2021 through 2024, were completed by Fusion Forage Drilling Ltd. of Hawkesbury, Ontario, except for a single water-well drill hole at Shaakichiuwaanaan Camp completed in 2023 by *Puisatiers de Delisle Inc*. The 2021 and 2022 programs, as well as the summer-fall 2023 program, utilized exclusively helicopter transportable drill rigs. However, the winter / spring 2023 and 2024 programs utilized a combination of helicopter transportable, and skid mounted drill rigs due to the construction of a temporary winter road, and later an all-season road, extending from the Trans-Taiga Road to the CV5 Pegmatite.

To date, no oriented drill coring has been completed; however, downhole optical and acoustic televiewer surveys have been completed on multiple holes at the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites to assess overall structure. This data has guided the geological model supporting the MRE as well as subsequent refinement.

With respect to the 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 drilling 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. No detailed evaluation has been completed on drilling completed subsequent to the July 2025 Consolidated MRE that is the subject of this Report.

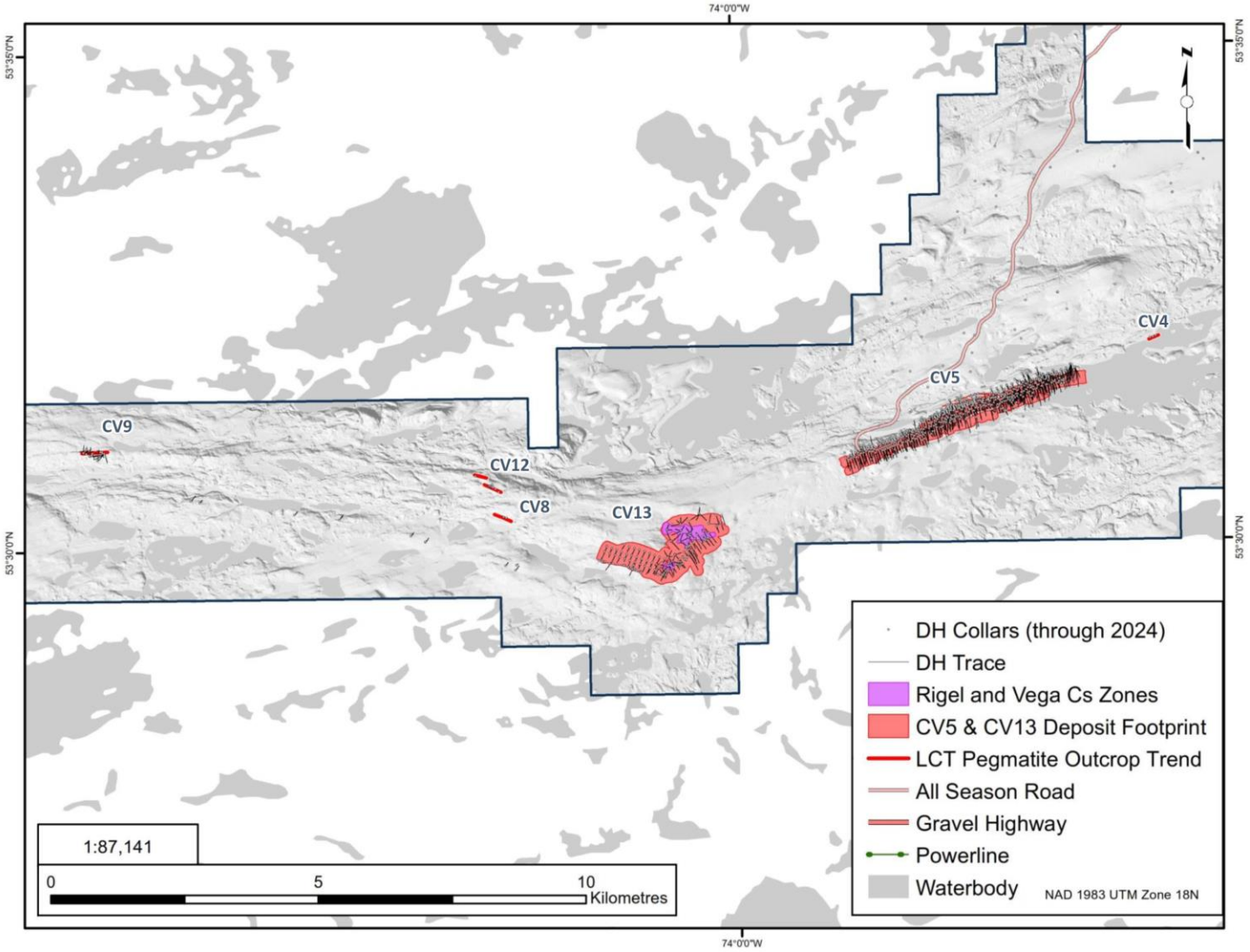


Figure 10-1: Drill holes completed at Shaakichiuwaanaan Property's principal claim grouping (through to CV24-787)

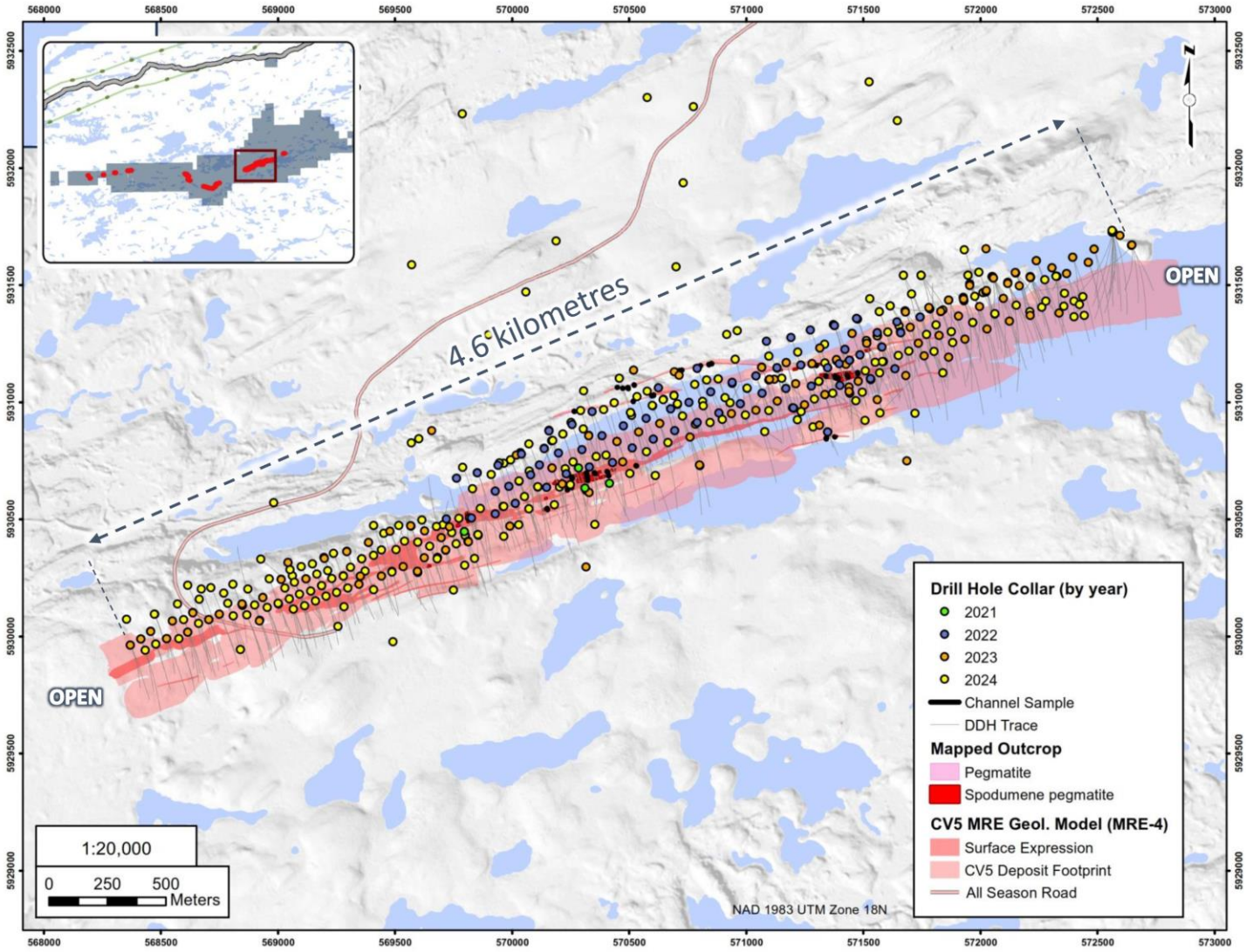


Figure 10-2: Drill holes and channels completed at CV5 LCT Pegmatite through 2024

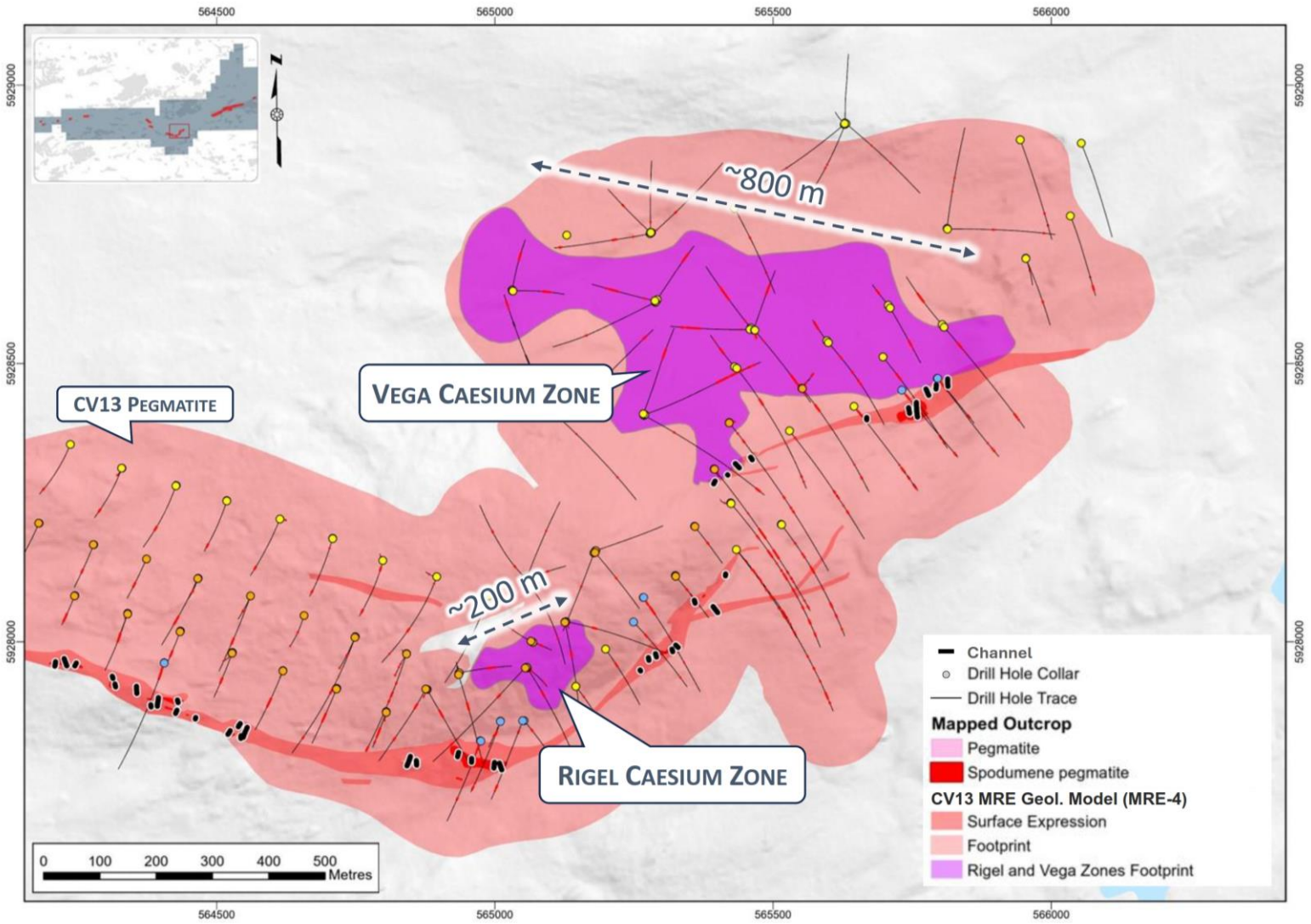


Figure 10-3: Drill holes and channels completed at CV13 LCT Pegmatite through 2024

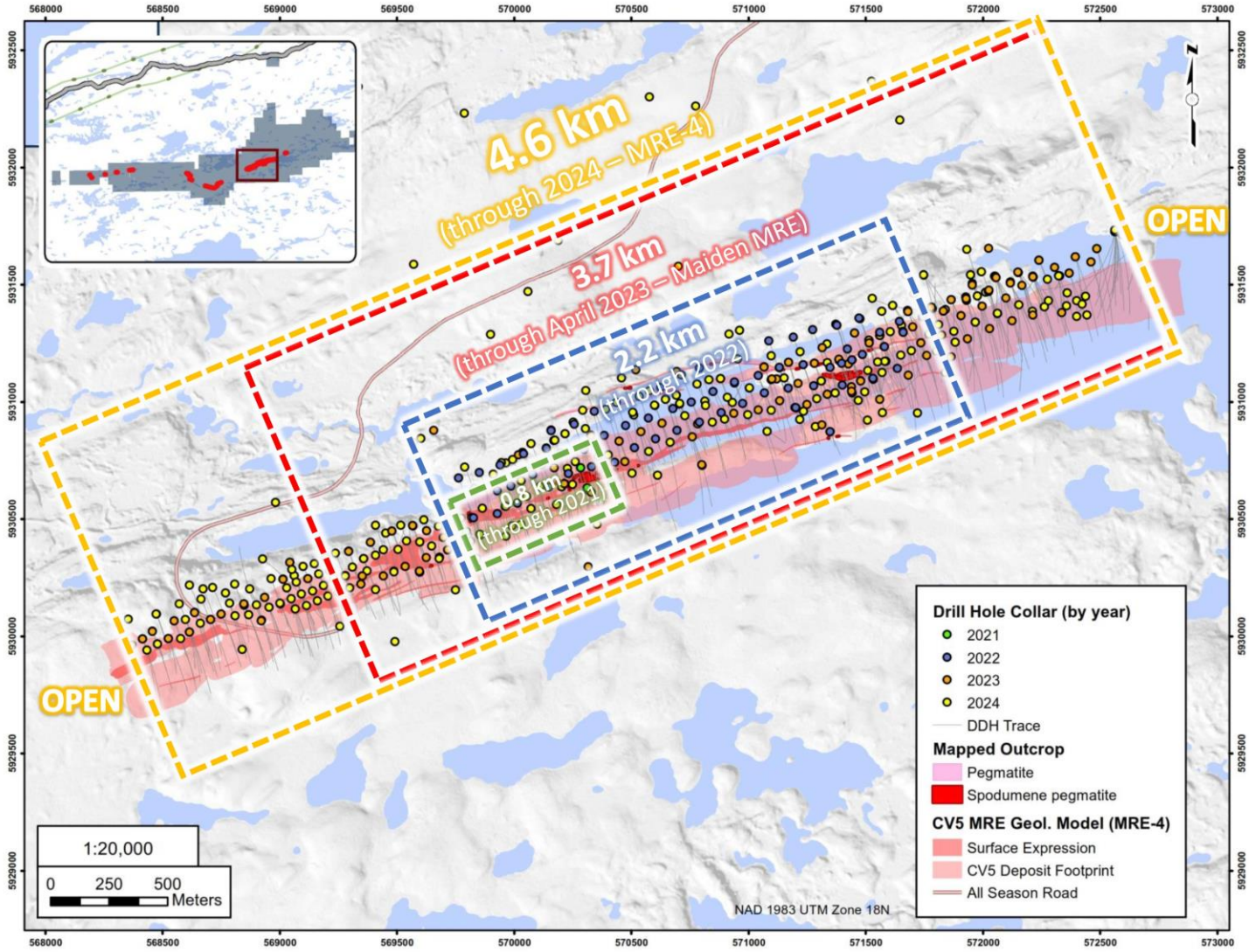


Figure 10-4: Delineation of CV5 LCT Pegmatite by year

10.1.1 2021 Drilling Program

The Company completed a diamond drilling program on the Property in September – October 2021. The program included 15 NQ size DDH, totalling 2,048 m, and was split over two prospective trends – the CV LCT Pegmatite Trend (872 m over five holes) and the Maven Copper Gold-Silver Trend (1,176 m over 10 holes). The drilling program (drill holes CF21-001 through CF21-014) marked the first documented drilling along the Maven Trend, as well as for LCT pegmatite on the Property (Figure 10-1, Figure 10-2, and Figure 9-1).

The primary objective of the LCT pegmatite drilling in 2021 at the CV Trend was to test if two of the spodumene (lithium) pegmatite outcrops at CV5 continued to depth. The drilling was very successful with results including:

- 148.7 m at 0.92% Li_2O, including 73.0 m at 1.09% Li_2O (CF21-001, the 'discovery hole');
- 154.1 m at 0.94% Li_2O, including 38.0 m at 1.38% Li_2O (CF21-002);
- 59.1 m at 1.23% Li_2O, including 33.0 m at 1.80% Li_2O (CF21-003);
- 63.6 m at 0.64% Li_2O, including 30.0 m at 1.13% Li_2O (CF21-004).

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

Drilling in 2021 at the Maven Trend tested geophysical and surface derived targets at the Lac de la Corvette, Tyrone-T9, Elsass, and Lorraine showings/prospects. The program returned anomalous to moderate grades over several drill holes (Figure 9-1), 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.

Additionally, two holes that targeted the Maven Trend intersected LCT quartz-feldspar-muscovite pegmatite intervals – CF21-008A and 009 of 10.3 m and 20.0 m, respectively. Although only weakly mineralized in lithium, the bulk mineralogy, textures, and presence of holmquistite in the host amphibolite confirms their LCT nature. Drill holes CF21-008A and 009 are located approximately 1.5 km to 2.0 km west-southwest of the CV8 and CV12 pegmatite clusters (Figure 9-1), and may indicate the discovery of a secondary, sub-parallel, LCT pegmatite trend. Additional drill testing is warranted.

10.1.2 2022 Drilling Program

The Company completed a diamond drilling campaign on the Property throughout 2022, which included winter / spring and summer / fall programs (through drill hole CV22-104). Collectively, the program included 90 NQ size DDH, totalling 26,598 m – 76 holes totalling 23,951 m at the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite and 14 holes totalling 2,647 m at the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite (Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-3).

The primary objective of the drilling was delineation of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite in support of a maiden MRE and initial drill testing of the CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite discovered earlier in the year. The drilling at both pegmatites was very successful with results including:

At the CV5 LCT Pegmatite:

- 156.9 m at 2.12% Li_2O, including 25.0 m at 5.04% Li_2O or 5.0 m at 6.36% Li_2O (CV22-083);
- 52.2 m at 3.34% Li_2O, including 15.0 m at 5.10% Li_2O (CV22-093);
- 131.2 m at 1.96% Li_2O, including 57.0 m at 2.97% Li_2O (CV22-100);
- 159.7 m at 1.65% Li_2O, including 37.0 m at 3.04% Li_2O (CV22-042);
- 152.8 m at 1.22% Li_2O, including 66.0 m at 1.51% Li_2O (CV22-030).

At the CV13 LCT Pegmatite:

- 22.6 m at 1.56% Li_2O, including 6.0 m at 3.19% Li_2O (CV22-092);
- 22.4 m at 1.28% Li_2O (CV22-077) – collared in lithium pegmatite;
- 15.6 m at 1.50% Li_2O (CV22-081) – collared in lithium pegmatite;
- 17.3 m at 1.41% Li_2O, including 8.0 m at 2.09% Li_2O (CV22-104).

A major development from the 2022 drilling campaign was the recognition of a continuous high-grade zone at CV5, termed the 'Nova Zone' (Figure 10-5). At the end of the 2022 program the Nova Zone had been delineated over a strike length of approximately 350 m (later extended to at least 1.1 km). This included intersections in drill holes CV22-017 (40.7 m at 3.01% Li_2O), CV22-042 (37.0 m at 3.04% Li_2O), CV22-066 (38.0 m at 2.17% Li_2O, including 2.0 m at 6.41% Li_2O), and CV22-083 (25.0 m at 5.04% Li_2O, including 5.0 m at 6.36% Li_2O), CV22-093 (15.0 m at 5.10% Li_2O), and CV22-100 (57.0 m at 2.97% Li_2O).

Through the end of the 2022 drilling 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). The strike length of CV5 has since been extended to 4.6 km (drilling through 2024) and remains open at both ends along strike and to depth along most of its length.

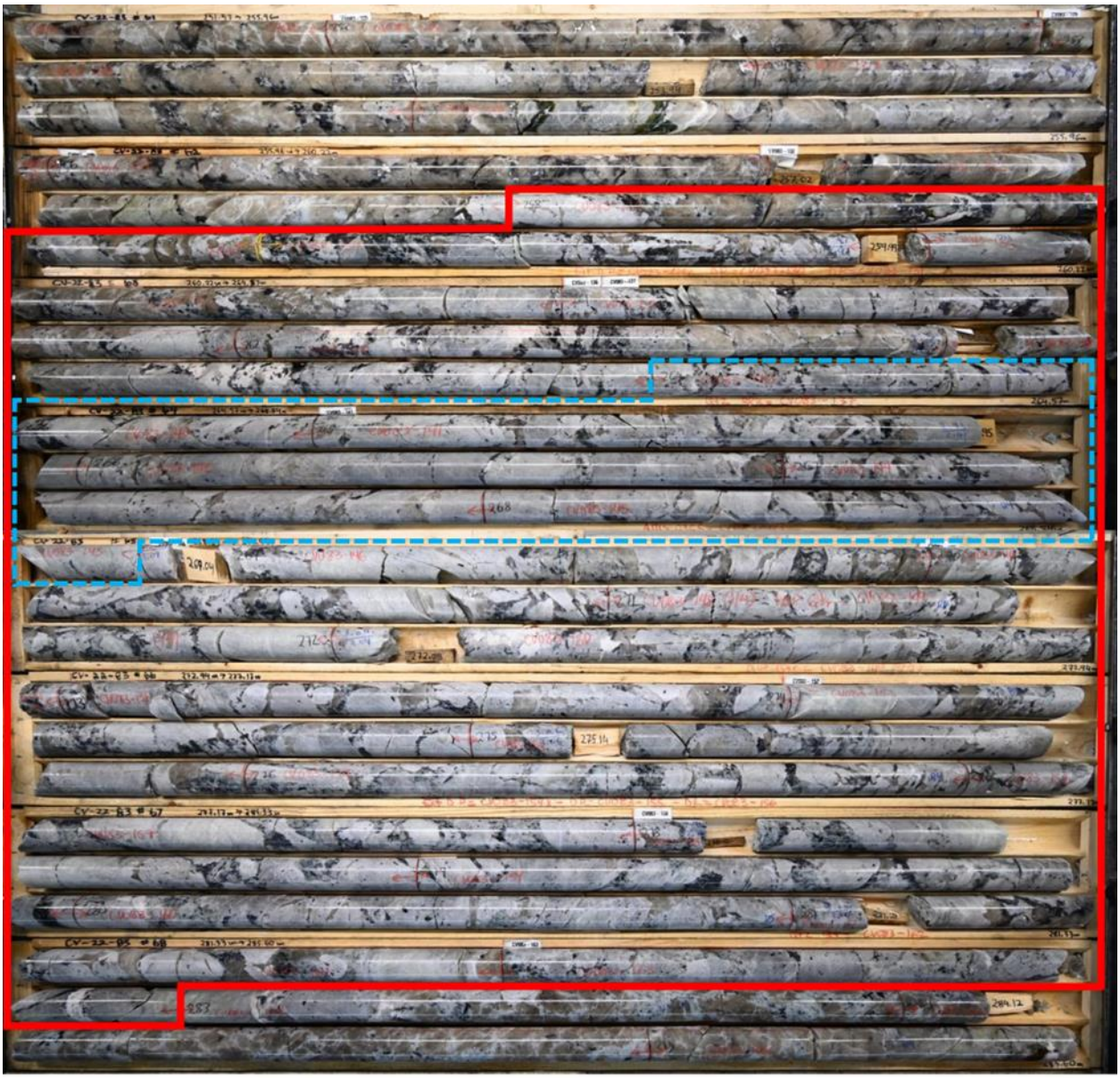


Figure 10-5: Nova Zone drill core intersection (25.0 m at 5.04% Li_2O) in CV22-083 (red box) including 5.0 m at 6.36% Li_2O (dashed blue box)

10.1.3 2023 Drilling Program

The Company completed a diamond drilling campaign (plus a single rotary drill hole) on the Property throughout 2023 that included 267 NQ (predominant) and HQ size holes, totalling 78,363 m (CV23-105 through CV23-365). This included drill holes at the CV5, CV13, and CV9 LCT pegmatites, as well as hydrogeological holes at the Company's Shaakichiuwaanaan Camp situated on the south side of the Trans-Taiga Road, approximately 13 km directly north of the CV5 Pegmatite.

The primary objective of the drilling was continued delineation of the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, initial drill testing of the CV9 pegmatite, and as well as collect hydrogeological information to support a preliminary hydrological model for the CV5 area and camp.

CV5 Pegmatite

Drill result highlights for lithium from 168 holes (58,460 m) completed at the CV5 Pegmatite in 2023 include:

- 83.7 m at 3.13% Li_2O, including 19.8 m at 5.28% Li_2O and 5.1 m at 5.17% Li_2O (CV23-105);
- 139.2 m at 1.26% Li_2O, including 36.2 m at 1.74% Li_2O (CV23-190);
- 130.3 m at 1.56% Li_2O, including 52.7 m at 2.45% Li_2O (CV23-134);
- 122.6 m at 1.89% Li_2O, including 8.1 m at 5.01% Li_2O (CV23-138);
- 101.2 m at 1.59% Li_2O, including 8.8 m at 5.20% Li_2O (CV23-141);
- 108.0 m at 2.44% Li_2O, including 16.0 m at 4.08% Li_2O (CV23-181);
- 172.4 m at 0.95% Li_2O, including 34.5 m at 1.85% Li_2O (CV23-199);
- 133.9 m at 1.21% Li_2O, including 41.5 m at 1.52% Li_2O; and 42.2 m at 1.59% Li_2O (CV23-298).

The drilling at CV5 was very successful and extended the strike length of CV5 to 4.6 km (drill hole to drill hole), up from 2.2 km at the end of 2022, with it remaining open (Figure 10-4). The program also provided the final set of drill hole data informing a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the CV5 Pegmatite, announced in July 2023 (Patriot, 2023a), which established the CV5 Pegmatite as a world-class lithium pegmatite, ranking largest in the Americas and in the top 10 globally at the time.

The Nova Zone, first discovered during the 2022 drilling program, was also expanded over the course of the 2023 drilling 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_2O, occurring between vertical depths of approximately 125 m to 325 m. The high-grade zone includes a higher-grade sub-zone that is an approximate 3 m to 25 m thick (core length) band of 5+% Li_2O spodumene pegmatite that had been traced (at 100 m drill spacing) over a minimum 200 m strike length

between drill holes CV22-083, 093, and CV23-105 through the end of the program (April 2023). Core photos of the Nova Zone are presented in Figure 10-5 and Figure 10-7. A core photo from drill hole CV23-190 is presented in Figure 10-6.

Additionally, caesium overlimit analysis was completed in early 2025 on samples from several holes completed in 2023 at CV5. Using the overlimit analysis, results for caesium drill intersections completed in 2023 at CV5 include:

- 10.4 m at 1.30% Cs_2O, including 4.0 m at 2.02% Cs_2O (CV23-117);
- 2.0 m at 5.24% Cs_2O (CV23-219).

CV13 Pegmatite (lithium)

Drill result highlights for lithium from 74 holes (14,917 m) completed at the CV13 Pegmatite in 2023 include:

- 12.7 m at 2.46% Li_2O, including 7.6 m at 3.82% Li_2O (CV22-191);
- 8.0 m at 2.86% Li_2O, including 4.3 m at 5.03% Li_2O (CV23-195);
- 10.2 m at 2.70% Li_2O, including 5.8 m at 4.48% Li_2O (CV23-198);
- 28.7 m at 1.49% Li_2O, including 20.4 m at 2.03% Li_2O (CV23-311);
- 19.2 m at 1.74% Li_2O (CV23-215);
- 22.5 m at 1.10% Li_2O, including 15.2 m at 1.57% Li_2O (CV23-300);
- 16.1 m at 1.54% Li_2O, including 7.2 m at 2.57% Li_2O (CV23-319).

A significant development from the drilling at CV13 was the identification of a new high-grade zone located near surface (~40-50 m vertical depth) near the apex of the pegmatite. Results from this zone include 12.7 m at 2.46% Li_2O including 7.6 m at 3.82% Li_2O (CV23-191), and 8.0 m at 2.86% Li_2O including 4.3 m at 5.03% Li_2O (CV23-195). Additionally, drill hole CV23-195 returned two samples assaying greater than 6% Li_2O including 1.2 m at 6.41% Li_2O (Patriot, 2023b). This high-grade zone is partially coincident with the Rigel Caesium Zone.

CV13 Pegmatite (Caesium)

Drill result highlights for caesium from 74 holes (14,917 m) completed at the CV13 Pegmatite in 2023 include:

Rigel Caesium Zone

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

The Rigel Zone, within the CV13 Pegmatite, was first intersected in drill hole in 2023; however, caesium overlimit analysis was not received until early 2025. Subsequent modelling using the 0.5% Cs_2O grade constraint, has outlined a footprint of caesium mineralization at Rigel over a general area of at least 200 m x 100 m and consists of a single, shallow dipping lens at a depth of ~50 m with a true thickness of <2 m to ~6 m. The zone is located at the apex of the regional structural flexure controlling CV13 and is partially coincident with the high-grade lithium zone discovered in drill holes CV23-191 and CV23-195 described above. An example of caesium mineralized drill core from Rigel is presented in Figure 10-8. The Rigel Caesium Zone is described in further detail in Chapter 7, including cross-section (see Figure 7-23).

Additionally, for reference, 3.0 m at 9.43% Cs_2O, including 1.0 m at 22.41% Cs_2O was returned from a channel (CH23-069) completed at the Vega Caesium Zone in 2023.

Through 2023, the CV13 Pegmatite had been traced by drilling over an approximate 2.3 km strike length and remained open along strike at both ends and to depth.

CV9 Pegmatite

Drill result highlights from 18 holes (4,071 m) completed at the CV9 Pegmatite in 2023 include:

- 99.9 m at 0.39% Li_2O, including 30.6 m at 0.80% Li_2O (CV23-345);
- 15.7 m at 0.76% Li_2O, including 10.8 m at 1.00% Li_2O (CV23-267);
- 17.9 m at 0.69% Li_2O, including 8.6 m at 1.03% Li_2O (CV23-310);
- 7.7 m at 1.35% Li_2O (CV23-333).

The program was the initial drill testing of the spodumene pegmatite outcrops that define the CV9 Pegmatite at surface, with a primary objective to determine the geometry and orientation of the pegmatite system. A total of 18 holes (4,071 m) were completed. Photos of spodumene mineralized drill core from CV9 are presented in Figure 10-9 and Figure 10-10.

The results are encouraging and confirm widespread spodumene mineralization is present at depth at CV9. The pegmatite intersected in drill hole at CV9 is variably mineralized (typically <5% to 15% spodumene content), with strong grades (>1% Li_2O) demonstrated over 7 m to 10+ m intervals in addition to wider and more moderately mineralized zones (e.g., 30.6 m at 0.80% Li_2O in CV23-345). High grades of spodumene pegmatite were also intercepted with multiple holes returning individual sample grades over 2% Li_2O, including a peak sample high of 4.28% Li_2O (over 0.6 m) in CV23-345 – the last drill hole of the program at CV9.

Of particular significance is the demonstrated thickening of pegmatite from <5 m to ~80 m interpreted true width at depth. This is a strong indication of overall tonnage potential in the system. Following the drilling program, the interpreted orientation of the CV9 Pegmatite is steeply dipping northerly, with a possible plunge easterly, which is similar to the general orientation of the CV5 Pegmatite. At CV9, variably mineralized spodumene pegmatite has now been traced by drilling and outcrop over a distance of ~450 m and remains open along strike at both ends and at depth.

Figure 10-6: Spodumene pegmatite from drill hole CV23-190 grading ~1.8% Li_2O (CV5)

Figure 10-7: High-grade (4+% Li_2O) spodumene pegmatite from Nova Zone in drill hole CV23-181 (CV5)

**Figure 10-8: Pollucite pegmatite from drill hole CV23-271 (Rigel Caesium Zone, CV13).
Core grades 1.0 m at 22.7% Cs_2O from 64.0 m to 65.0 m**

Figure 10-9: Spodumene pegmatite from drill hole CV23-267 (CV9). Approx. 1.0% Li_2O over interval (70.0 m to 78.6 m)

Figure 10-10: Spodumene pegmatite from drill hole CV23-333 (CV9), including 7.7 m at 1.35% Li_2O (146.0 m to 153.7 m)

10.1.4 2024 Drilling Program

The Company completed a diamond drilling campaign (plus two rotary drill holes) on the Property throughout 2024 that included 431 NQ (predominant) and HQ size- holes, totalling 128,052 m (CV24-366 through CV24-787). This included drill holes at the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, as well as holes north of CV5 at potential waste rock pile locations. (Figure 10-1, Figure 10-2, and Figure 10-3).

The primary objective of the drilling was continued delineation of the CV5 Pegmatite to support conversion of Mineral Resources from the Inferred category to the Indicated category, to complete geotechnical-geomechanical-hydrogeological drilling in support of CV5 development, and continue step-out delineation of the CV13 Pegmatite.

CV5 Pegmatite

Drill result highlights for lithium from 304 holes (105,701 m) completed at the CV5 Pegmatite in 2024 include:

- 123.3 m at 1.66% Li_2O, including 54.9 m at 2.50% Li_2O (CV24-374);
- 124.9 m at 1.72% Li_2O, including 13.4 m at 4.04% Li_2O (CV24-473);
- 122.5 m at 1.42% Li_2O, including 35.8 m at 2.15% Li_2O (CV24-405);
- 135.7 m at 1.02% Li_2O, including 44.7 m at 2.03% Li_2O (CV24-410);
- 112.7 m at 1.20% Li_2O, including 21.7 m at 1.93% Li_2O (CV24-503);
- 100.8 m at 1.97% Li_2O, including 69.8 m at 2.52% Li_2O (CV24-392);
- 90.2 m at 1.29% Li_2O and 48.5 m at 1.25% Li_2O (CV24-377);
- 94.9 m at 1.10% Li_2O, including 26.1 m at 2.16% Li_2O (CV24-378);
- 70.1 m at 2.44% Li_2O, including 46.9 m at 3.53% Li_2O or 16.1 m at 5.02% Li_2O (CV24-401A);
- 63.7 m at 2.68% Li_2O, including 35.6 m at 3.78% Li_2O (CV24-404).

The program was successful in further delineation of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite with results generally in line with expectations and prior results. Several new mineralized pegmatite veins were encountered at depth at various locations at CV5 and highlight the strong potential remaining for additional discovery. As the focus was on infill, no step-out holes at CV5 were completed in 2024, and therefore the delineated strike length remained at 4.6 km.

Additionally, several drill holes completed in 2024 returned significant caesium mineralization with overlimit analysis completed on several samples in 2025. Results with overlimit analysis include:

- 9.0 m at 1.20% Cs_2O, including 1.5 m at 5.03% Cs_2O (CV24-651);
- 7.5 m at 1.29% Cs_2O, including 1.5 m at 3.90% Cs_2O (CV24-404);
- 0.8 m at 13.04% Cs_2O (CV24-627).

CV13 Pegmatite (lithium)

Drill result highlights for lithium from 78 holes (21,507 m) completed at the CV13 Pegmatite in 2024 include:

- 51.7 m at 1.77% Li_2O, including 9.7 m at 5.16% Li_2O (CV24-525);
- 34.4 m at 2.90% Li_2O, including 21.9 m at 3.58% Li_2O (CV24-470);
- 33.4 m at 2.40% Li_2O, including 11.1 m at 4.33% Li_2O, and 17.6 m at 1.89% Li_2O, including 5.6 m at 3.40% Li_2O (CV24-507);
- 43.2 m at 1.10% Li_2O, including 12.9 m at 3.06% Li_2O (CV24-498);
- 27.1 m at 1.02% Li_2O including 7.6 m at 2.39% Li_2O (CV24-513);
- 32.1 m at 0.78% Li_2O, including 10.7 m at 2.17% Li_2O (CV24-499);

Along the western arm, the pegmatite was extended down-dip over 400 m, moreover, along the eastern arm the high-grade Vega Lithium Zone was discovered. At the end of the program, the Vega Lithium Zone had been delineated to be relatively flat-lying to shallow dipping and near-surface (starting at ~100 m vertical depth from surface), covering an area of at least 700 m by 250 m with an interpreted true thickness of ~8 to 30+ m, hosted within a wider moderately to strongly mineralized pegmatite body.

CV13 Pegmatite (Caesium)

Drill result highlights for caesium from 78 holes (21,507 m) completed at the CV13 Pegmatite in 2024 include:

Vega Caesium Zone

- 18.1 m at 2.71% Cs_2O, including 7.4 m at 5.45% Cs_2O (CV24-754);
- 11.1 m at 4.87% Cs_2O, including 7.1 m at 7.39% Cs_2O (CV24-520);
- 5.7 m at 4.97% Cs_2O, including 3.0 m at 8.20% Cs_2O (CV24-525);
- 9.6 m at 1.59% Cs_2O, including 4.4 m at 2.34% Cs_2O (CV24-579);

In addition to the discovery of the Vega Lithium Zone, the 2024 drilling at CV13 also delineated the Vega Caesium Zone. The Vega Caesium Zone is coincident with the Vega Lithium Zone, whereby the caesium enrichment occupies two extensive bands, with the primary band up to 10 m thick, within the high-grade zone of lithium in the wider CV13 Pegmatite body.

Subsequent modelling using a 0.5% Cs_2O grade constraint, has outlined a Vega Caesium Zone footprint over a general area of at least 800 m x 250 m and consists of two proximal flat-lying lenses, at a depth of ~110 m, with a true thickness of <2 m and up to ~10 m and ~6 m, respectively.

An example of caesium mineralized drill core from Vega is presented in Figure 10-11. The Vega Caesium Zone is described in further detail in Chapter 7, including cross-section (see Figure 7-24).

Through the end of the 2024 program, the CV13 Pegmatite had been traced by drilling over a strike length of at least 2.5 km (drill hole to drill hole) and remains open along strike at both ends and to depth along a significant portion of its length. Mineralized pegmatite at CV13 has been traced to within approximately 2.6 km of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite to the northeast and 2.4 km of the CV12 Spodumene Pegmatite to the northwest (Figure 10-12).

Figure 10-11: Pollucite pegmatite from drill hole CV24-525 (Vega Caesium Zone, CV13)
Core grades 5.7 m at 4.97% Cs_2O from 105.5 m to 111.2 m

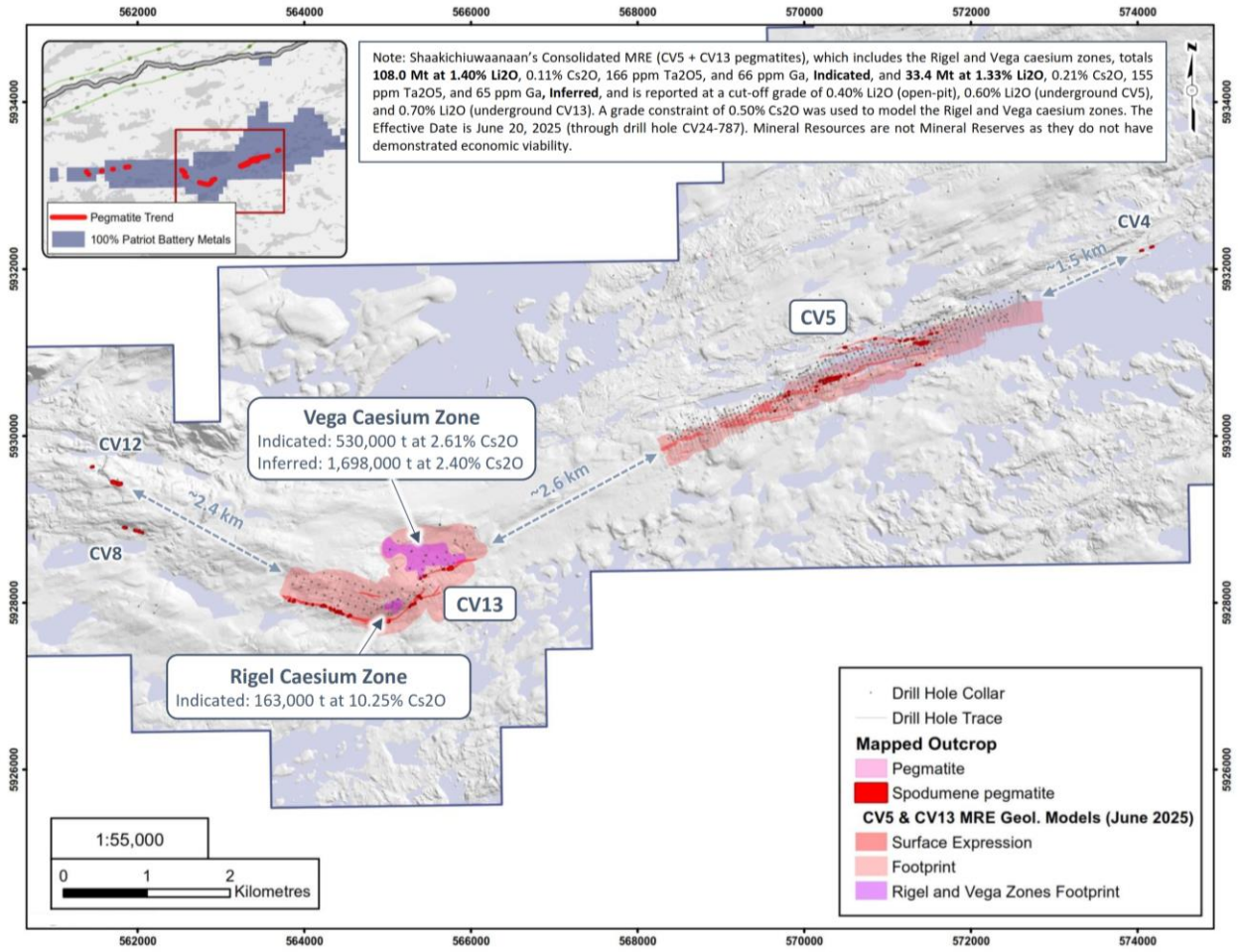


Figure 10-12: Drill holes completed through 2024 at the CV5 and CV13 LCT Pegmatites

10.1.5 2025 Drilling Program

In January 2025, the Company commenced a drilling campaign on the Property with three primary objectives:

- Extend the high-grade Vega Lithium Zone (CV13 Pegmatite) westward along an interpreted structural corridor toward the CV12 Pegmatite;
- Test the highly prospective CV5 to CV13 pegmatite corridor;
- Complete condemnation drilling at two proposed waste rock pile locations in support of the ongoing Feasibility Study at the CV5 Pegmatite.

In 2025 through June 30th, the Company had completed a total of 28,088 m (121 holes) of drilling at the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project. This includes 14,461 m (49 holes) at CV13, 1,955 m (5 holes) at the CV5-CV13 corridor, 5,464 m (36 holes) at the waste rock piles as condemnation, and 6,208 m (31 holes) at the CV12 Pegmatite. No drill results from the 2025 drilling campaign have been reported to date by the Company. As of the date of this Report, drilling activities at the Property are continuing.

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 and CV13 LCT pegmatites. The surveying was completed by DGI Geoscience Inc. over multiple periods. The data has guided the geological model supporting the Shaakichiuwaanaan Consolidated Mineral Resource Estimate.

10.3 Collar Survey

Each drill hole collar (CF21-001 through CV24-787) was surveyed with an RTK tool (Topcon GR5 or Trimble Zephyr 3), with some minor exceptions that were surveyed using a handheld GPS (Garmin GPSMAP 64s) only. 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 and 2024 holes), Reflex Gyro Sprint IQ tool (2022, 2023 and 2024 holes), Axis Champ Gyro (2023 and 2024 holes), or Reflex OMNI Gyro Sprint IQ (2024 holes). Survey shots were typically continuous at approximately 3-5 m intervals. The use of the gyro tool system negated potential deflection issues arising from minor but common pyrrhotite within the host rock units. All collar and downhole deviation data have 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, typically flat, square-bottom 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). In 2023 (winter) and 2024 the core was also transported by winter / all-season road from the Property to Mirage Lodge for processing.

Upon receipt at the core shack, the core box information was confirmed, and all drill cores were 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 cores 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 Drilling 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), or in long-term storage at the Company's Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan. All analytical reject and pulp material is currently stored at Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan.

10.5.2 2022, 2023, 2024, & 2025 Drilling Programs

For the 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 drilling programs, current as to the date of this Report, the protocols outlined for the 2021 drilling program were continued with only minor adjustments and refinements. Additionally, all drilling in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 focused solely on LCT 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), whether spodumene/pollucite mineralization was noted or not (in order to ensure an unbiased sampling approach) in addition to ~1 m 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 m to 0.5 m and the maximum sample length was typically 2.0 m. Targeted individual pegmatite sample lengths are 1.0 m to 1.5 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 (collected through only hole CV23-365), 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 in 2022 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 m 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 (Forage Fusion Drilling), directly to SGS Canada’s laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario, (CV23-105, 106 and 107) and Val d’Or, Québec, (CV23-108 through 365). 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 2024 drill core, the pallets of samples were shipped ‘on-demand’ by ground transport, by the drill contractor (Forage Fusion Drilling), directly to SGS Canada’s laboratory in Raddison, Québec, or Val d’Or, Québec. 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 drill core remaining in the core boxes are in storage at Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan on the Property. All analytical rejects and pulp material are currently in temporary storage at SGS Canada’s lab facilities or in long-term storage at the Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan on the Property.

10.6 Qualified Person's Opinion

The QP is of the 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 Rock and Channel Sampling Programs

Channel sampling followed best industry practices with a 3 cm to 5 cm wide, saw-cut channel completed across the pegmatite as practical, perpendicular to the interpreted pegmatite strike. Samples were collected at 0.5 m to ~1 m contiguous intervals with the channel bearing noted, and GPS coordinates (RTK tool) were 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 (2022, 2023, and 2024) were placed in a labelled heavy-duty plastic sample bag with the corresponding sample tag and closed with zip ties. Samples were transported by road or helicopter to Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan or Mirage Lodge, catalogued, and packaged in labelled and sealed rice sacks for transport to the analytical laboratory. Samples were then shipped directly from Camp Shaakichiuwaanaan or Mirage Lodge to SGS Canada's laboratory in Lakefield, ON (2022), or Val-d'Or, QC (2023 and 2024), using a third-party (2022) or dedicated service provider contracted by the Company (2023 and 2024). The Company largely relied on internal laboratory quality assurance/quality control ("QA/QC") for its surface rock samples; however, the occasional certified reference material ("CRM") and blank were submitted with sample batches. For the 2023-2024 channel samples, a protocol was followed, which included systematic insertion of blanks and CRMs in sample batches submitted to the laboratory.

Upon receipt at the SGS Canada laboratory (2024 and 2024), each sample was sorted and catalogued. An updated standard drill core sample preparation was then completed, which included drying at 105 °C, crushing to 90% passing 2 mm (instead of the prior 75% passing 2 mm), riffle split 250 g, and pulverizing 85% passing 75 microns (package PRP89).

SGS Canada laboratory used during the surface exploration programs have the relevant accreditations (ISO 17025) and are independent of the Company.

11.1.2 2024 Drilling Program (April 2024 to December 2024, holes CV24-527 to CV24-787)

Core samples collected from the 2024 drill holes completed subsequent to those included in the 2024 MRE (i.e., CV24-527 to CV24-787) were shipped to SGS Canada's laboratory in Val-d'Or, Québec, or Radisson, Québec, for sample analysis preparation.

Upon receipt at the laboratory, each sample was sorted and catalogued. An updated standard drill core sample preparation was then completed which included drying at 105 °C, crushing to 90% passing 2 mm (instead of the prior 75% passing 2 mm), riffle split 250 g, and pulverizing 85% passing 75 microns (package PRP89).

The primary laboratory (SGS Canada) used for the 2024 core analysis is a commercial laboratory with the relevant accreditations (ISO 17025) and is independent of the Company.

11.2 Analytical Procedure

2024 Drilling Program

Subsequent to the 2024 MRE, all the 2024 drilling program core sample pulps were shipped by air, from SGS Canada's Val-d'Or, Québec, or Radisson, Québec, 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 had a relatively high detection limit for Li (5%), so overlimit analyses were not required. Overlimits, where requested, were submitted for analysis by acid digestion for alkaline metals with AAS[1] finish (code GC_AAS49C) for Cs and Rb, borate fusion with XRF finish (code GC_XRF76V) for Cs and Ta, and sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-MS finish (Code GC_IMS93A50V) for Rb.

The primary laboratory (SGS Canada) used for the 2024 core analysis is a commercial laboratory with the relevant accreditations (ISO 17025) and is independent of the Company and vendor (SGS, 2022).

Previous Years

Analytical procedures and sample preparation methods used in previous years' drilling programs are described in detail in the two previous MRE technical reports (McCracken & Cunningham, 2023); (McCracken, et al., 2024) both are similar to the current methodologies. The main difference was for the 2021 program when samples were submitted to and analyzed by Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario, and underwent their own procedures. For 2021, the samples were analyzed for multi-element (including lithium) by four-acid digestion with ICP-OES finish

[1] AAS: Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

(package 1F2) or by sodium peroxide fusion with ICP-OES / ICP-MS finish (package UT7). Any samples returning >8,000 ppm Li by 1F2 were reanalyzed for Li by code 8-4 Acid ICP Assay. Additionally, all samples were analyzed for tantalum by INAA[2] (code 5B). Where Au was requested, it was determined by fire assay (package 1A2B-30).

11.3 Quality Assurance / Quality Control

11.3.1 Channel Sample Program

A total of 430 samples, totalling 218.4 m, were collected from channel samples during the 2024 program and included in the 2025 MRE. A protocol was followed which included systematic insertion of blanks and CRMs in sample batches submitted to the laboratory.

11.3.2 2021 to 2024 Drilling Programs

Complete procedures and QA/QC protocols are described in detail in previous technical reports (McCracken & Cunningham, 2023); (McCracken, et al., 2024)). Industry's best practices have been applied to the Project from the beginning with insertion of blanks, CRM, quarter-core duplicates, pulp duplicates, and external pulp duplicates. In 2021, the laboratory was Activation Laboratories in Ancaster, Ontario. For subsequent programs, starting in 2022, SGS Canada has been the primary laboratory and ALS Canada is used as the secondary laboratory for external checks. Table 11-1 shows the different QA/QC insertions for drilling programs from 2021 to 2024.

Table 11-1: QA/QC insertions for drilling programs from 2021 to 2024

Drilling Program	CRM	Blank	Pulp Duplicate	External Pulp Duplicate	Quarter Core	Reject Duplicate
2021	70	-	4	164	-	-
2022	375	374	395	393	331	-
2023	341	338	357	357	304	-
2023-2024	966	1,042	1,116	1,115	-	494

11.3.3 2024 Drilling Program (Holes CV24-527 to CV24-787)

SGS Canada implements routine QA/QC protocols during internal analysis. These are routine procedures that consist of using pulp duplicates for repeat analysis and internal CRMs.

[2] INAA: Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis

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 CRMs into sample batches. Additionally, analysis of pulp-split and coarse-split (through hole CV23-365 only) 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 laboratory for subsequent check analysis and validation at an external (secondary) laboratory (ALS Canada).

Throughout the program, the Company followed the same QA/QC protocols in place from the prior program, with the exception of quarter-core and course-split duplicates no longer being collected after CV23-190 and CV23-365, respectively. A review of the existing data set determined that the quarter-core and coarse-split duplicates were no longer required as part of its QA/QC protocols.

11.3.3.1 Blanks

Blanks consisted of an approximate 0.4 kg to 0.5 kg sample of 'coarse silica blank material' from OREAS, at a size of approximately 0.5 cm to 1 cm per piece silica blank. A total of 503 quartz blanks were submitted as control samples over the 2024 drilling program.

For lithium (Figure 11-1); lower detection limit of 10 ppm with GE_ICP91A50 method, the trend was around 11 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 laboratory. For this drilling program, one sample failed the lithium 10x detection limit threshold.

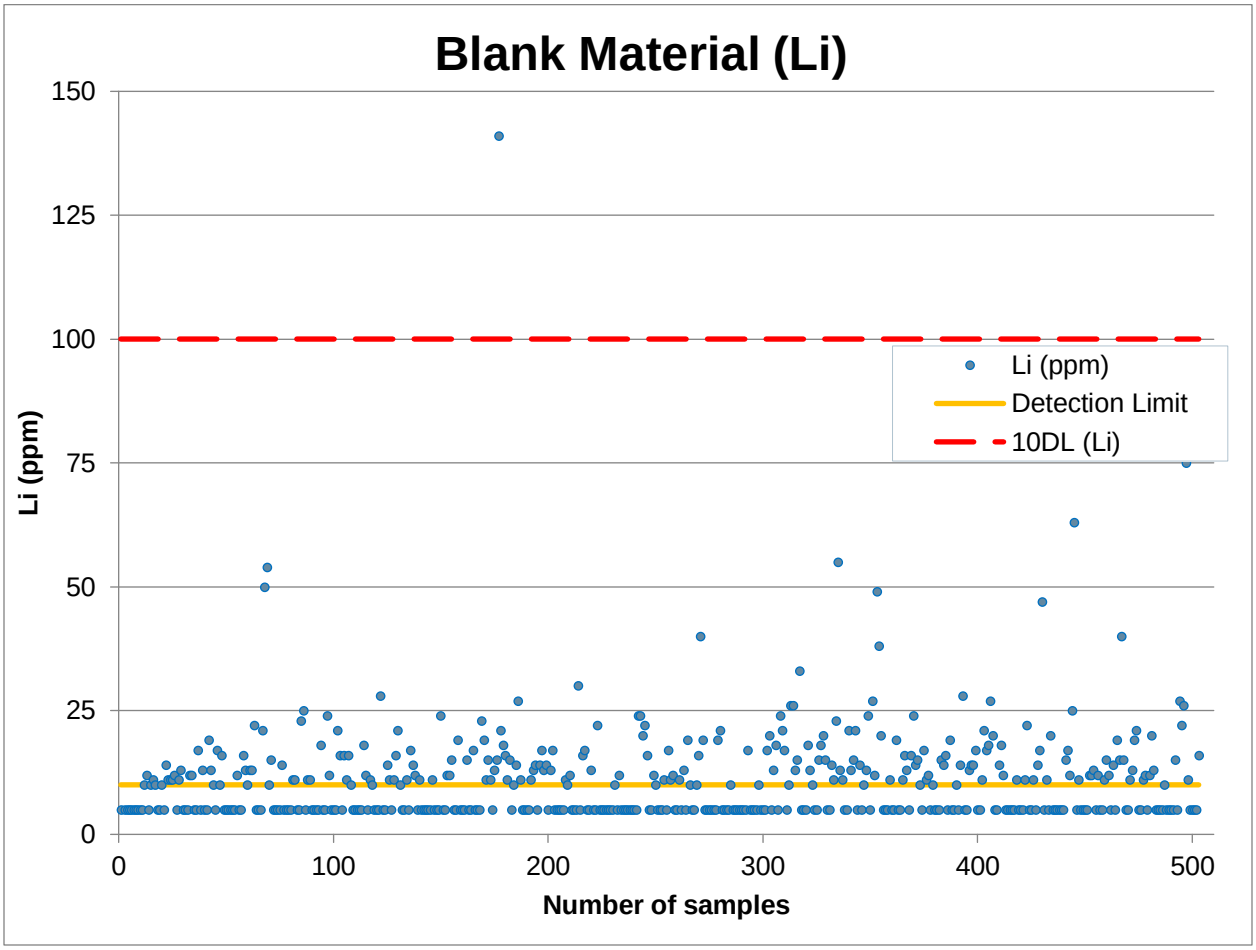


Figure 11-1: Blank sample results (Li) from the 2024 drilling campaign

For tantalum with a detection limit of 0.5 ppm with GE_IMS91A50 method, the decision was to set the failed values at 10 times the detection limit (5 ppm). When an assay failed, a request to re-assay five samples before and after was made to the laboratory. For this drilling program, one sample failed the tantalum 10x detection limit threshold.

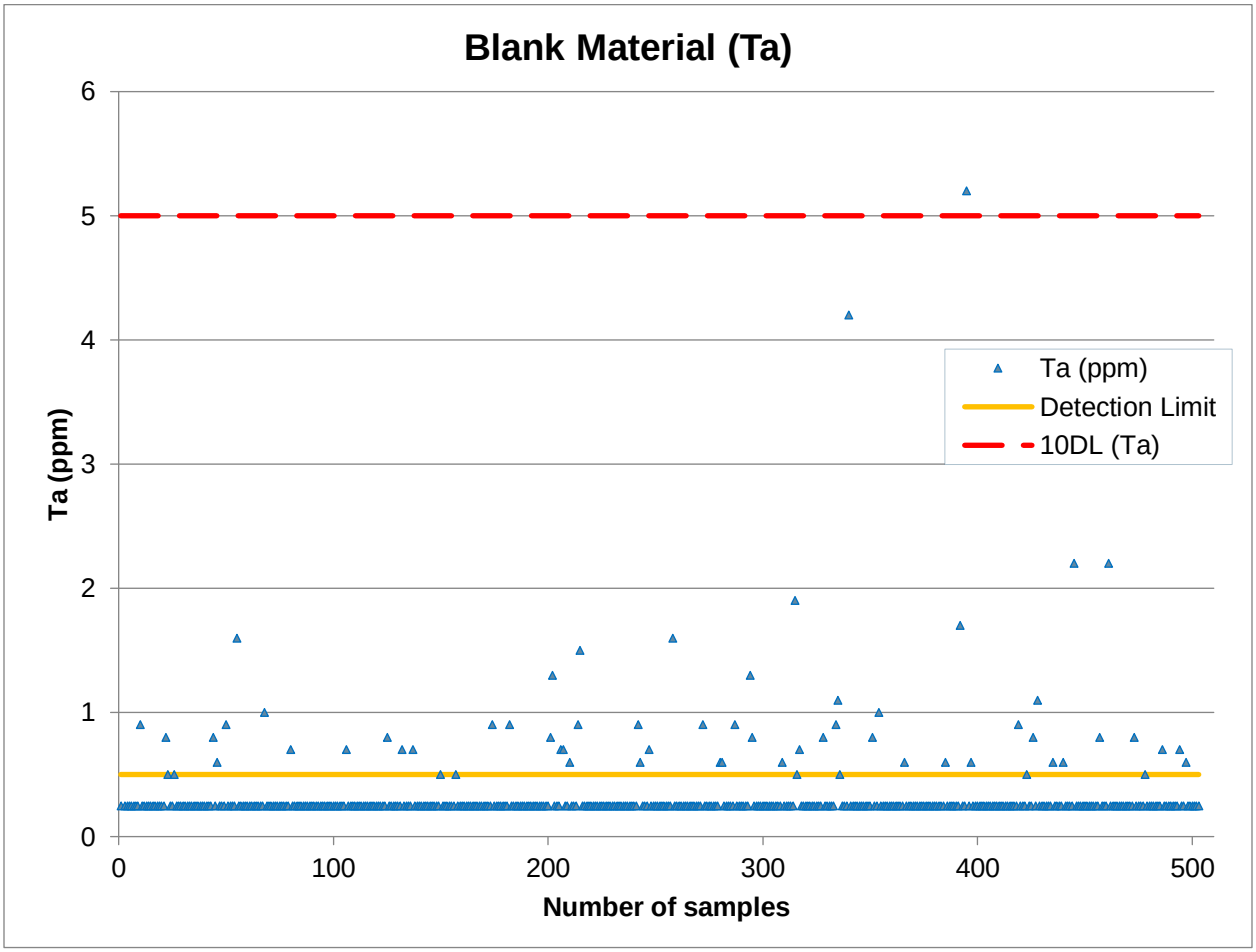


Figure 11-2: Blank sample results (Ta) from the 2024 drilling campaign

Since gallium is being estimated for the first time on the in this current Technical Report, the blank sample results presented are from the 2022 to 2024 drilling programs (Figure 11-3). For gallium with a detection limit of 1 ppm with GE_IMS91A50 method, the decision was to set the failed values at 10 times the detection limit (10 ppm). For the 2022 to 2024 drilling programs, only three samples failed the gallium 10x detection limit threshold on a total of 2,260.

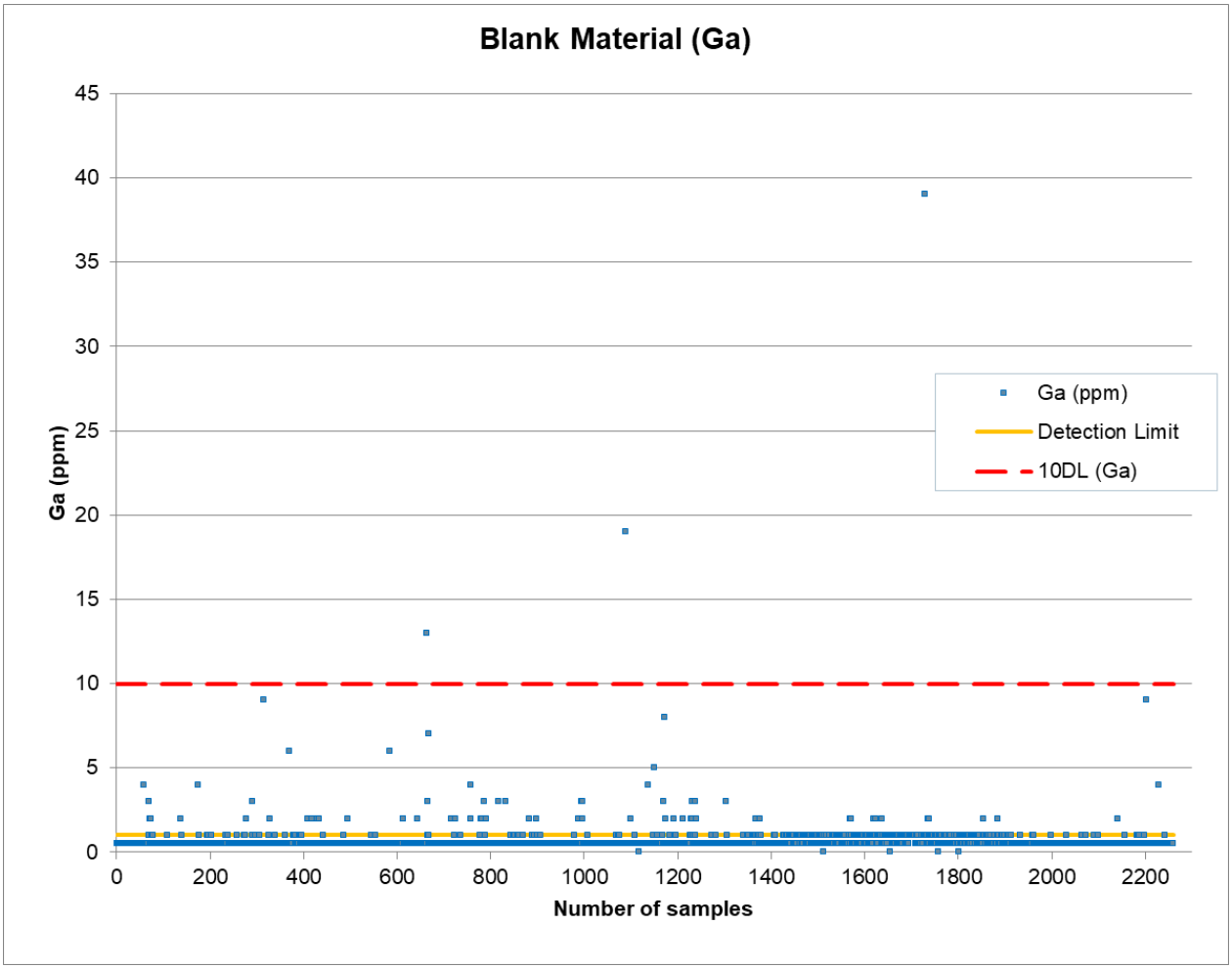


Figure 11-3: Blank sample results (Ga) from 2022-2024 drilling campaigns

The blank material was not appropriate to be used for QA/QC protocols for caesium as approximately 20% of the blanks exceeded 10x the detection limit (1 ppm). An adjustment to the threshold for caesium should be considered.

11.3.3.2 Certified Reference Materials

Several CRMs were used during the 2024 drilling program – AMIS0342, AMIS0355, AMIS0565, OREAS 751, OREAS 752 and OREAS 753 (Table 11-2). In its procedure, Patriot's geologists set a warning when an element was ± 2 standard deviations ("Std Dev."), and the element was considered failed if above ± 3 standard deviations. Failing rate is minimal for the 2024 drilling program.

Table 11-2: Certified reference materials used in the 2024 drilling program

Lithium (Li)									
Standard (CRM)	Standard Supplier	Laboratory	Certified Li Value (ppm)	Quantity Inserted	Mean Grade (Li ppm)	Lower Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Upper Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) Passing Quality Control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	1,612	55	1,710	1,362	1,863	0	100.0
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	7,268	165	7,511	6,014	8,522	0	100.0
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	5,424	105	5,579	4,722	6,126	0	100.0
Oreas751	OREAS	SGS	4,680	52	4,661	4,170	5,190	0	100.0
Oreas752	OREAS	SGS	7,070	45	7,075	6,440	7,700	0	100.0
Oreas753	OREAS	SGS	10,200	37	10,032	9,510	10,890	0	100.0
Total				**459**				**0**	**100.0**
Tantalum (Ta)									
Standard (CRM)	Standard Supplier	Laboratory	Certified Ta Value (ppm)	Quantity Inserted	Mean Grade (Ta ppm)	Lower Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Upper Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) Passing Quality Control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	169	55	171	118	220	0	100.0
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	214	165	223	88	340	0	100.0
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	46	105	46	4	88	0	100.0
Oreas751	OREAS	SGS	28	52	27	18	38	0	100.0
Oreas752	OREAS	SGS	41	45	40	36	46	1	97.8
Oreas753	OREAS	SGS	20	37	20	16	24	0	100.0
Total				**459**				**1**	**99.8**

Gallium (Ga)									
Standard (CRM)	Standard Supplier	Laboratory	Certified Ga Value (ppm)	Quantity Inserted	Mean Grade (Ga ppm)	Lower Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Upper Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) Passing Quality Control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	75	165	74	66	84	0	100.0
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	44	105	43	37	52	1	99.0
Oreas751	OREAS	SGS	19	52	19	15	23	0	100.0
Oreas752	OREAS	SGS	18	45	18	15	21	0	100.0
Oreas753	OREAS	SGS	17	37	16	13	20	0	100.0
Total				**404**				**1**	**99.8**
Caesium (Cs)									
Standard (CRM)	Standard Supplier	Laboratory	Certified Cs Value (ppm)	Quantity Inserted	Mean Grade (Cs ppm)	Lower Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Upper Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) Passing Quality Control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	259.0	165	266	231	288	3	98.2
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oreas751	OREAS	SGS	48.5	52	49	43	54	2	96.2
Oreas752	OREAS	SGS	66.0	45	68	55	77	0	100.0
Oreas753	OREAS	SGS	62.0	37	62	49	75	0	100.0
Total				**299**				**5.0**	**98.3**

Since gallium and caesium are being estimated for the first time on the Project in this current Technical Report, the CRM results from the 2022 to 2024 drilling programs were reviewed and are presented in Table 11-3.

Table 11-3: Certified reference materials used in the 2022 to 2024 drilling programs for Ga and Cs

Gallium (Ga) 2022-2024									
Standard (CRM)	Standard Supplier	Laboratory	Certified Ga Value (ppm)	Quantity Inserted	Mean Grade (Ga ppm)	Lower Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Upper Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) Passing Quality Control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	-	645	-	-	-	-	-
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	75	649	73	66	84	22	96.6
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	44	666	42	37	52	9	98.6
Oreas148	OREAS	SGS	29	13	26	25	34	1	92.3
Oreas751	OREAS	SGS	19	52	19	15	23	0	100.0
Oreas752	OREAS	SGS	18	45	18	15	21	0	100.0
Oreas753	OREAS	SGS	17	37	16	13	20	0	100.0
Total			**0**	**2,107**				**32**	**98.5**
Caesium (Cs) 2022-2024									
Standard (CRM)	Standard Supplier	Laboratory	Certified Cs Value (ppm)	Quantity Inserted	Mean Grade (Cs ppm)	Lower Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Upper Process Limit (CRM - 3SD)	Failed (Outliers)	(%) Passing Quality Control
AMIS0342	AMIS	SGS	-	645	-	-	-	-	-
AMIS0355	AMIS	SGS	259.0	649	266	231	288	24	96.3
AMIS0565	AMIS	SGS	-	666	-	-	-	-	-
Oreas148	OREAS	SGS	311	13	298	272	350	0	100.0
Oreas751	OREAS	SGS	48.5	52	49	43	54	2	96.2
Oreas752	OREAS	SGS	66.0	45	68	55	77	0	100.0
Oreas753	OREAS	SGS	62.0	37	62	49	75	0	100.0
Total				**2,107**				**26**	**98.8**

As no commercial CRM or standard for caesium at near percent levels could be located, the Company has relied upon a combination of internal laboratory standards, pulp duplicates, and external pulp duplicates to assess analytical accuracy of Cs geochemical analysis from the primary laboratory (SGS Canada). To further build upon this QAQC approach, in 2025, the Company created its own internal standards using core samples from the Vega Caesium Zone. These internal standards (VCS-001and VCS-002) were implemented starting June 2025 as part of its QAQC protocol where caesium rich zones are anticipated based on core logging and geological modelling.

Further, the Company has completed Rietveld XRD and/or TIMA mineralogical analysis on more than 140 core samples from the CV13 Pegmatite targeting the Rigel and Vega caesium zones. The result of these analyses confirms pollucite as the dominate caesium-bearing mineral where corresponding sample geochemical analysis is >0.5% Cs_2O. Further, the total estimated Cs content based upon the abundance of pollucite and other Cs-bearing minerals, as determined by mineralogical analysis, reconciles well with the Cs content determined by geochemical analysis at the primary laboratory (SGS Canada).

11.3.3.3 Pulp Duplicates

A total of 561 pulp duplicates were collected from the 2024 drilling program (Figure 11-4 and Figure 11-5). Since gallium and caesium are being estimated for the first time on the Project in this current Technical Report, the pulp duplicate results from the 2022 to 2024 drilling programs were reviewed and are shown in Figure 11-6 and Figure 11-7. The total number of pulp duplicates from 2022 to 2024 is 2,429.

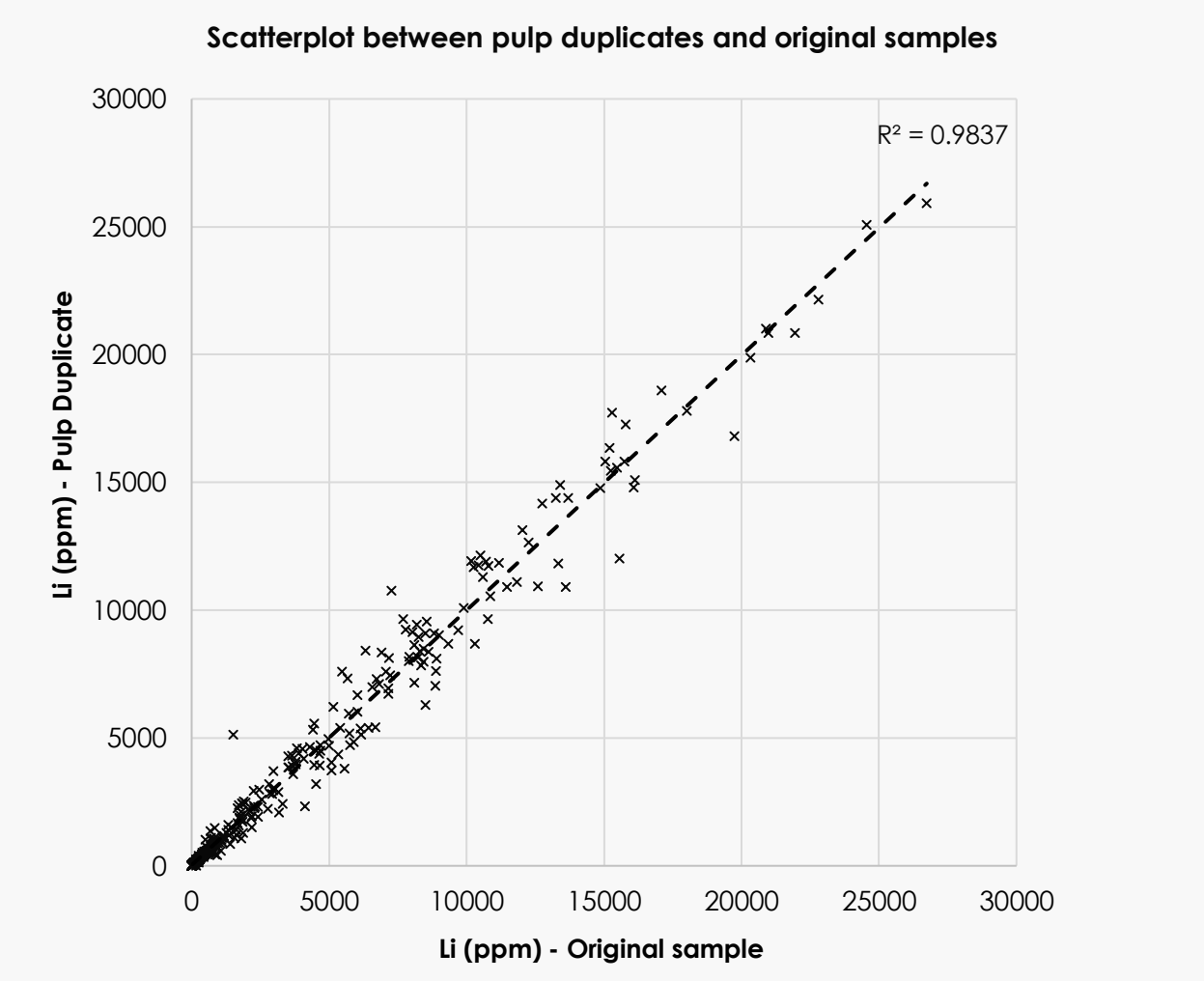


Figure 11-4: Pulp duplicates (Li) for the 2024 program

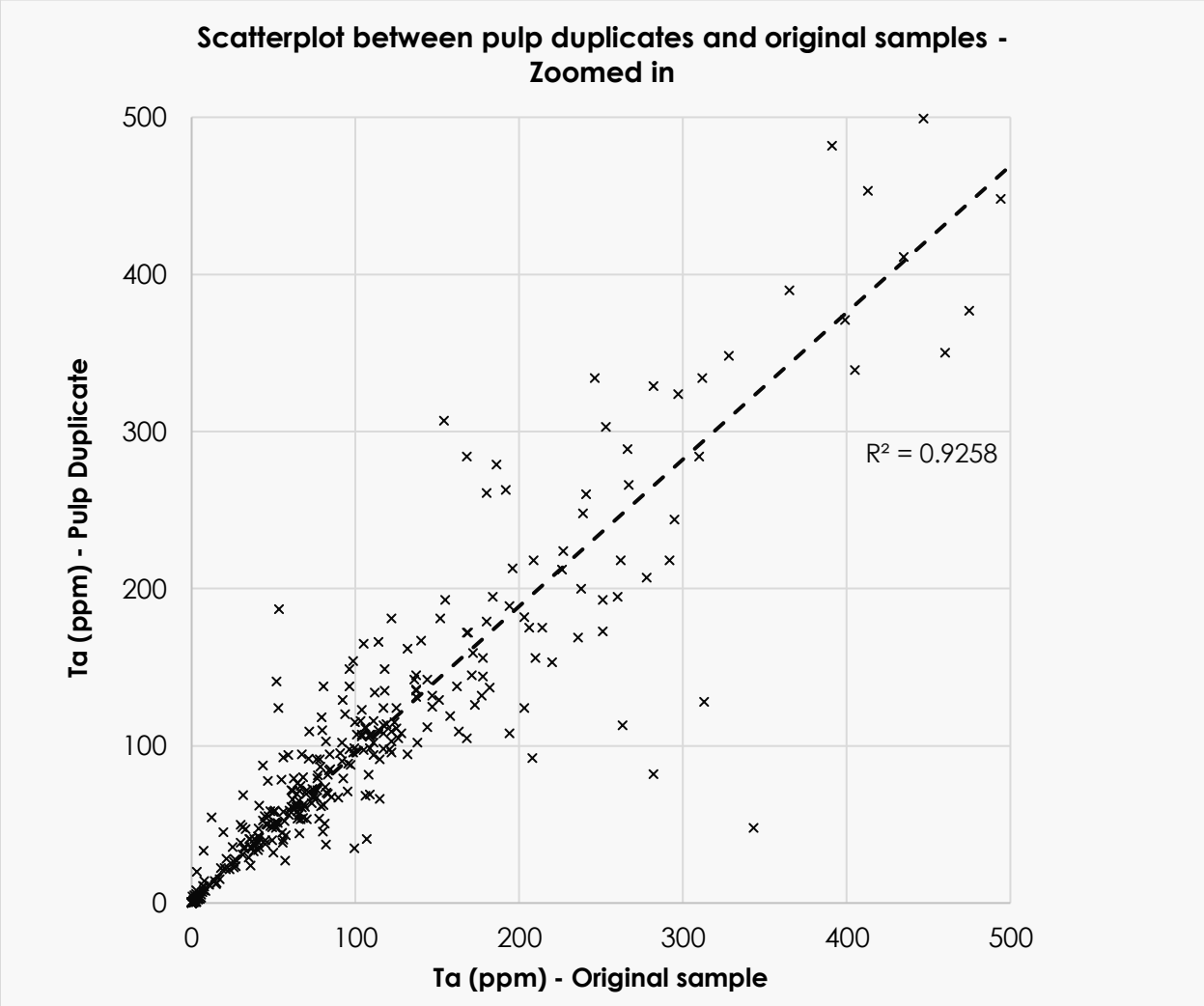


Figure 11-5: Pulp duplicates (Ta) for the 2024 program

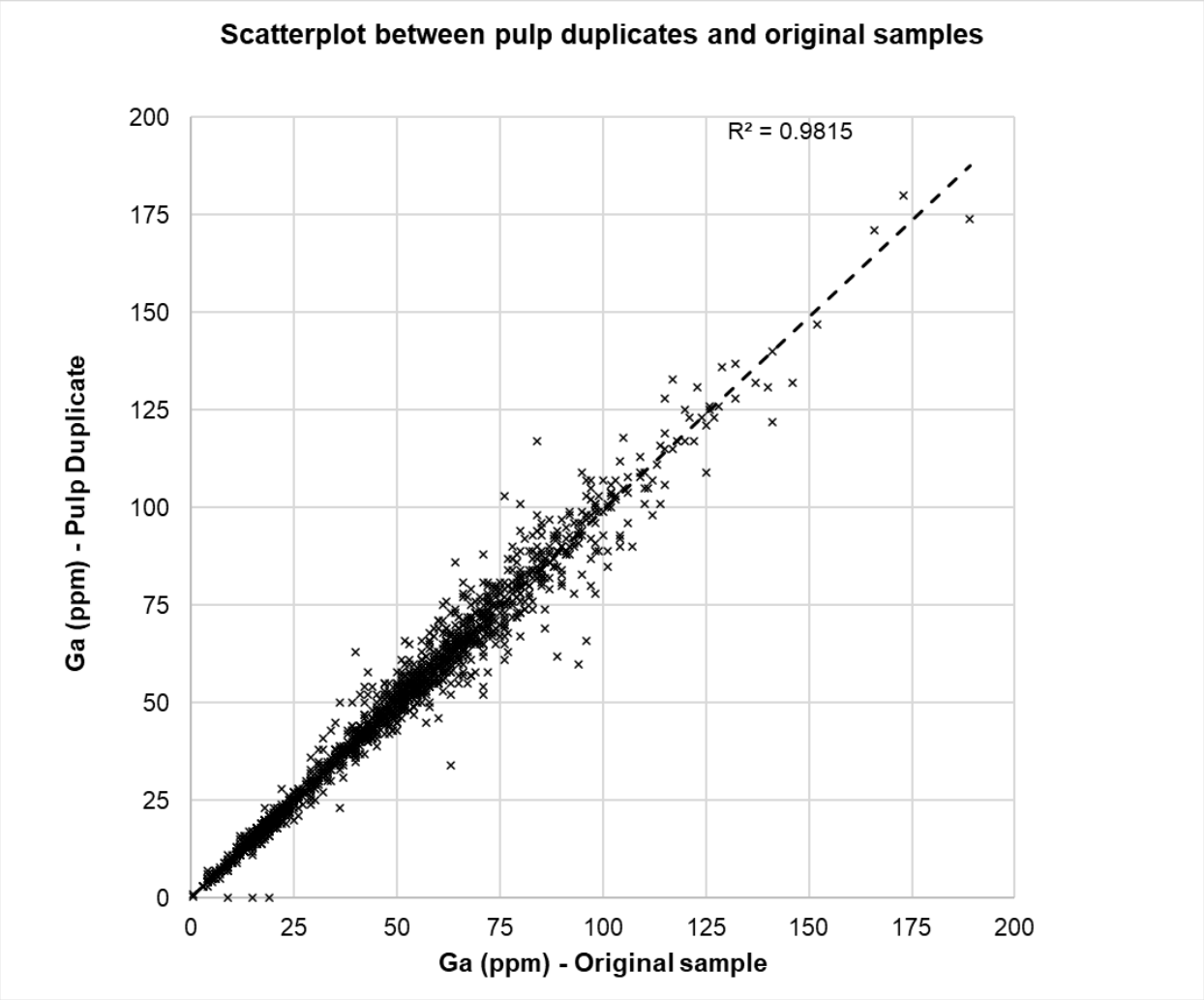


Figure 11-6: Pulp duplicates (Ga) for the 2022 to 2024 programs

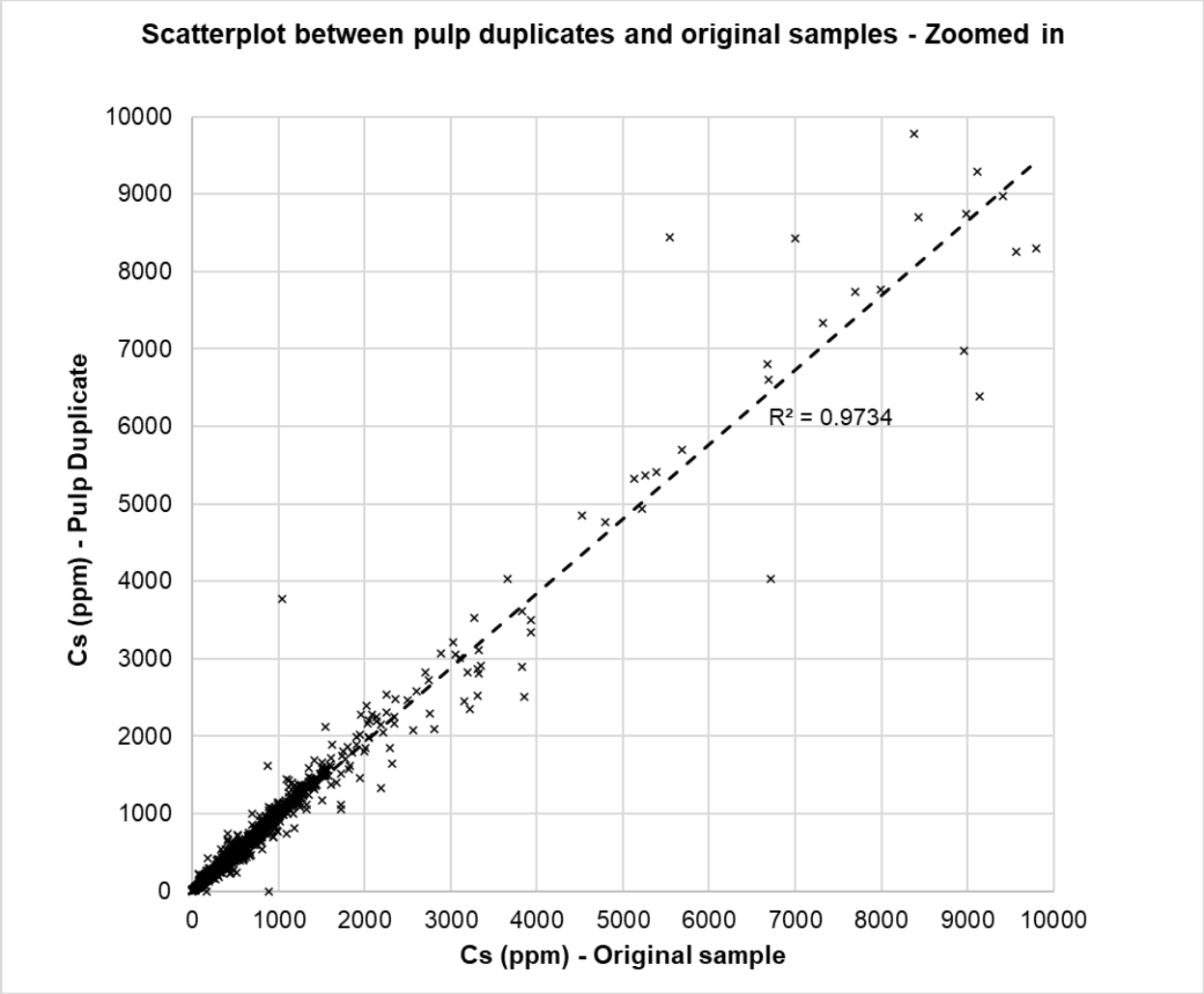


Figure 11-7: Pulp duplicates (Cs) for the 2022 to 2024 programs for assays less than 10,000 ppm

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

11.3.3.4 External Pulp Duplicates (Secondary Laboratory Check)

A total of 561 pulp-split duplicates, created at the primary laboratory (SGS Canada) from core samples collected from the 2024 drilling 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). The external pulp duplicate for Li, Ta, and Cs are shown in Figure 11-8, Figure 11-9 and Figure 11-10. Gallium is not analyzed by ALS Canada in the external pulp duplicates.

Since caesium is being estimated for the first time on the Project in this current Technical Report, the external pulp duplicate results from the 2022 to 2024 drilling programs were reviewed for a total of 2,325 external pulp duplicates.

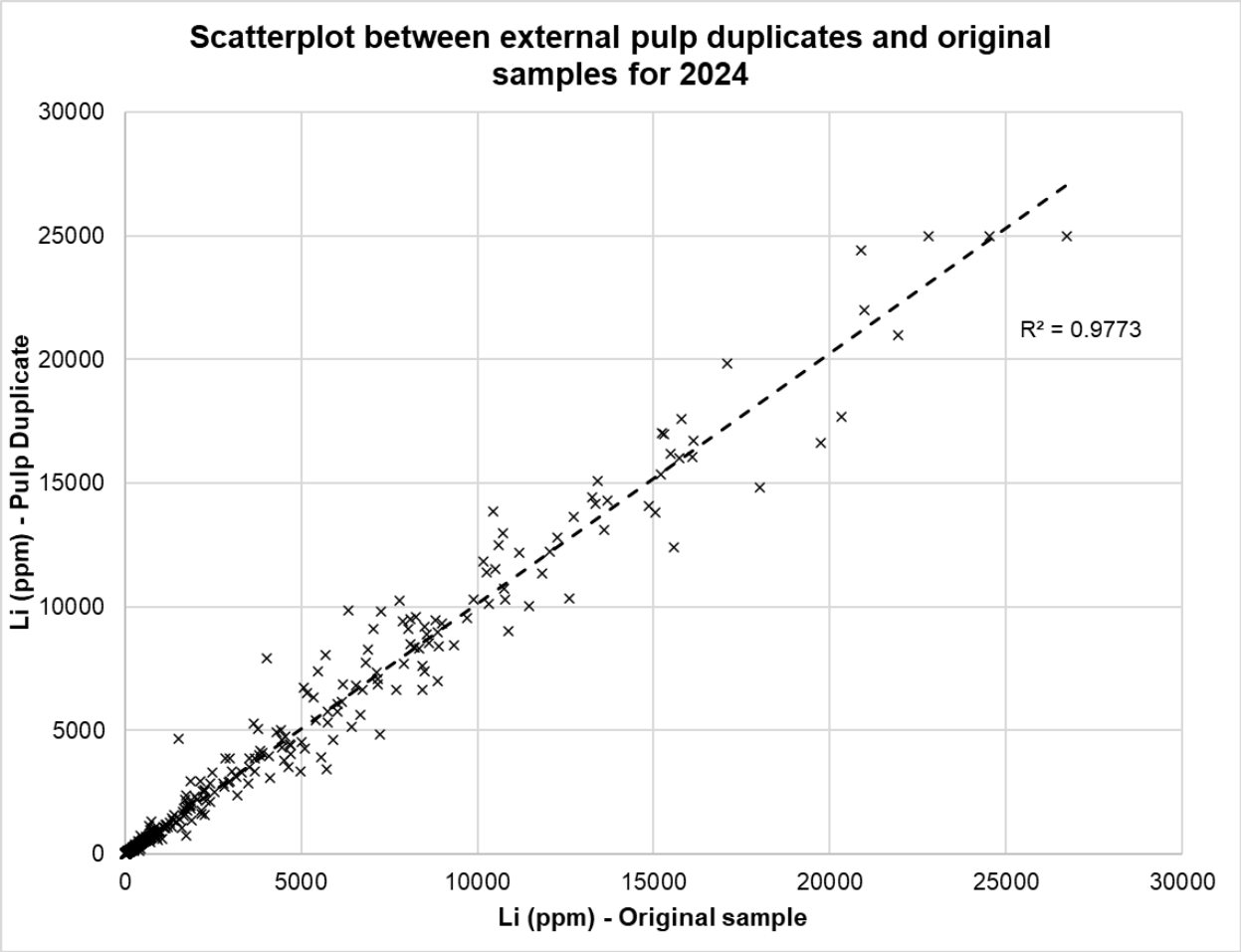


Figure 11-8: External pulp duplicates (Li) for the 2024 program

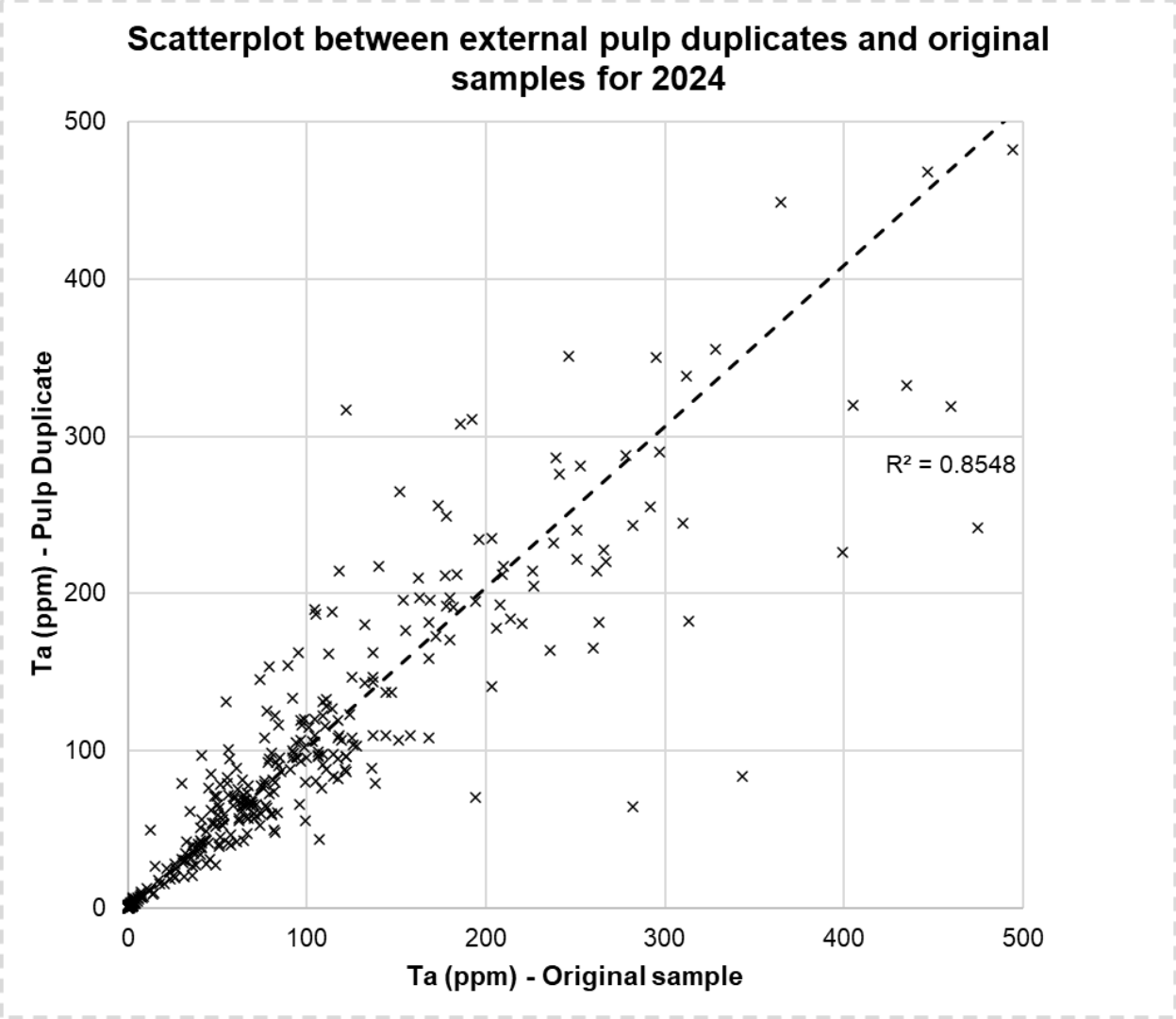


Figure 11-9: External pulp duplicates (Ta) for the 2024 program

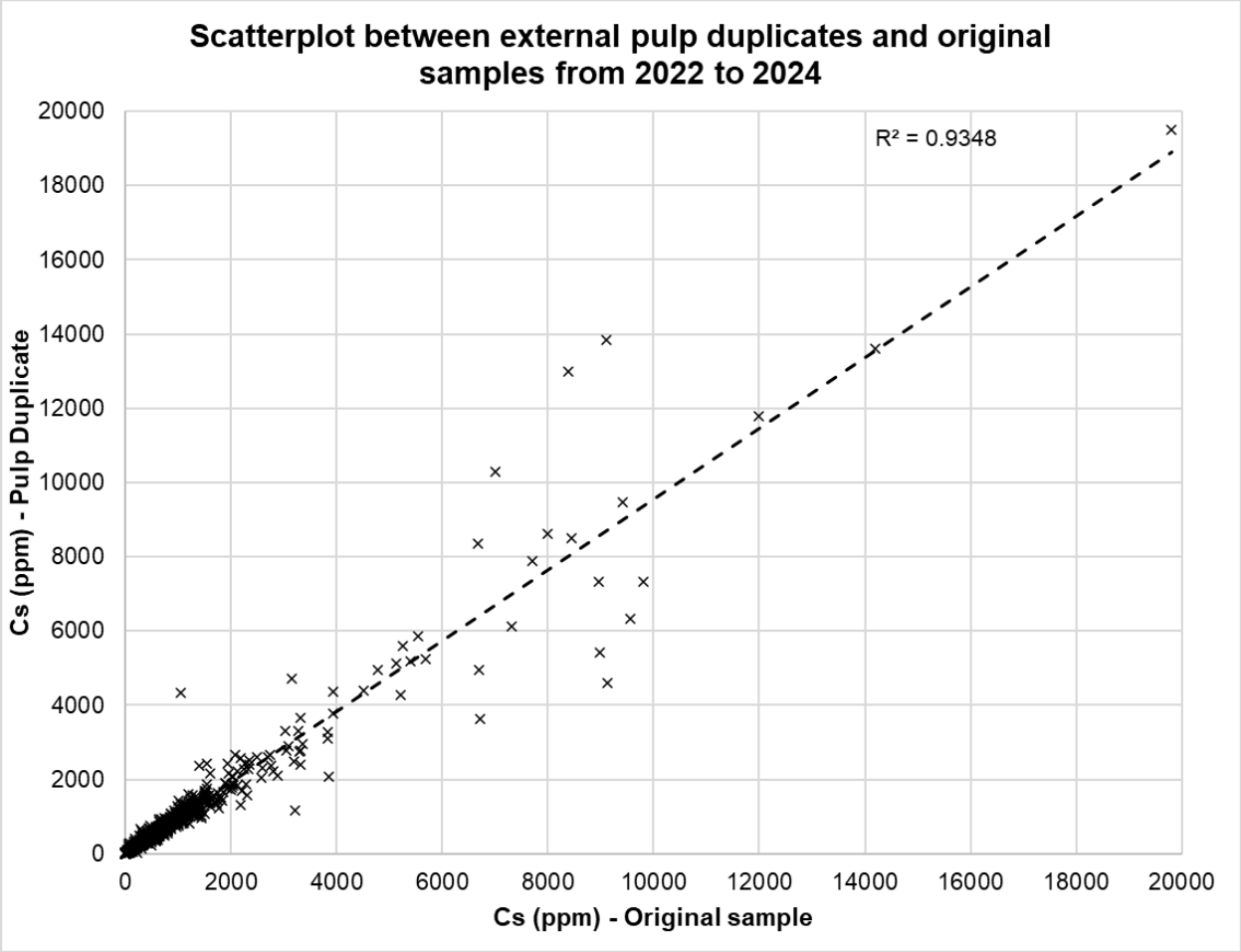


Figure 11-10: External pulp duplicates (Cs) for the 2022 to 2024 programs (2,325 samples; <20,000 ppm)

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

11.4 Sample Security

The Company followed industry standard chain of custody methods and approaches for the 2024 core samples. Sample security and chain of custody for the drill core started with the removal of the core from the core barrel at the drill. Upon receipt of the core in the core shack, custody was transferred to the Company or its representatives for core processing. Once complete, drill core samples were shipped, typically weekly, by ground transport SGS Canada's Val-d'Or, Québec, or Radisson, Québec, preparation facility.

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

The Company's sample security and chain of custody protocols included dates and a 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 Geology

12.1.1 Site Investigation

Mr. Todd McCracken, P.Geo. and QP, visited the Property from June 4 to 7, 2024, and previously from April 7 to 11, 2023. Mr. McCracken stayed at Mirage Lodge, which was the location of geological core logging facility at the time, and visited the exploration camp (Shaakichiuwaanaan). Access to the Property was by chartered helicopter from camp.

Mr. McCracken examined the Project setting and outcrops and reviewed numerous drill collar sites and channels (Figure 12-1). CV13 and CV9 areas, which were not previously inspected in 2023, were examined as well as the CV5 area during the 2024 site visit.

Figure 12-1: Channeled outcrop examined during the site visit

12.1.2 Drill Collar Validation

The QP confirmed the locations of 99 surface drill hole collars and eight channel locations during the June 2024 site visit. The QP collected the collar locations using a handheld GPS unit (Figure 12-2). Less than 4% of the boreholes were outside the expected tolerance of a handheld GPS (±5 m).

Figure 12-2: Drill collar validation

12.1.3 Database Validation

The QP validated the digital database. The Company uses MX database software with scroll down menus that are integrated in Leapfrog Geo. The database was exported into a .CSV format to be validated by the QP.

Survey and collar data was verified. Assays were provided in PDF and CSV format direct from the analytical laboratory and were validated for Li, Cs, Ta, and Ga against the original assay certificates. No discrepancies between the Company's MX database and the original assays certificates were identified.

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

12.1.4 Mining Shape Validation

The mineralized material in the open pits and underground stopes design were estimated to validate the tonnage and grade between both models on in situ basis and were matching perfectly. The MRE block models was performed in Leapfrog and the Mining block model was on Deswik software.

12.2 Qualified Person's Opinion

It is the QP's opinion that the data has been suitably validated. Mr. McCracken also believes that the sample database provided by the Company and validated by himself is suitable to support the MRE and engineering studies.

13. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Introduction

The metallurgical assumptions for this Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE") are supported by metallurgical test programs completed by SGS Canada at their Lakefield, ON, facility. The testwork included Heavy Liquid Separation ("HLS") and magnetic separation, which has produced <5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrates at >70% recovery on drill core samples from both the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites. Subsequent HLS as well as Dense Media Separation ("DMS") testwork on CV5 material returned a spodumene concentrate grading >5.5% Li_2O at >70% recovery, strongly indicating a DMS only operation to be applicable.

For the MRE conceptual mining shapes, based on a grade versus recovery curve of the testwork completed to date, an average recovery of approximately 70% to produce a 5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrate was used.

13.1.1 Testwork Overview

The Company engaged Primero in 2022 and SGS Canada in 2023 to assist with a metallurgical testwork program for the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites at the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property. Both SGS and Primero are independent of the Company and are industry recognized in Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") pegmatite processing. Testwork was carried out by SGS Canada at their Lakefield, ON, metallurgical testing facility.

The principal objectives of the metallurgical testwork programs being to evaluate the beneficiation performance of the CV5 pegmatite using a conventional spodumene DMS flowsheet. The scope of work expanded over time to include evaluation of tantalite recovery at CV5 as well as testwork on the CV13 Pegmatite to evaluate the recovery of pollucite. The testwork programs were broken up into a series of mandates summarized as the following:

- 19005-01 (SGS, 2023a) – Mineralogical characterization was completed on 20 samples of drill core from the CV5 Pegmatite using TIMA-X (Quantitative SEM), Electron Probe Micro-Analysis ("EPMA"), Laser Ablation by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry ("LA by ICP-MS"), X-ray diffraction ("XRD") analysis, and chemical assays.
- Additionally, mineralogical analysis has continued to be completed in subsequent programs by SGS using XRD and TIMA methods. The mineralogical analysis has been completed on more than 550 samples (core composites, pulps, rejects) across the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, including more than 120 samples from the Rigel and Vega caesium zones.

- 19005-02 (SGS, 2023b) – Initial dense media separation ("DMS") testwork was completed on two drill core composites from CV5 Pegmatite. Heavy liquid separation ("HLS") tests determined SG cut points and a 9.5 mm top size for DMS trials. Additionally, four bench scale flotation tests were completed on the DMS middlings and DMS bypass fraction (the -0.85 mm fraction) to identify future recovery opportunities for the Project.
- 19005-04 (SGS, 2023c) – Variability testing was completed on 11 drill core composites from the CV5 Pegmatite using HLS and magnetic separation with a sample top size of 9.5 mm. Eleven variability composites ("Var Comp") were tested sourced from CV5. Samples were chosen that exhibited a range of lithia (i.e., Li_2O) and iron (i.e., Fe_2O_3) grades. This work's focus was confirming a DMS only flowsheet in the processing of CV5.
- 19005-06 (SGS, 2023d) – Semi-quantitative XRD and HLS testwork was completed on five drill core composites from the CV13 Pegmatite. This work was to investigate future opportunities in mining CV13.
- 19005-02A (SGS, 2024) – Variability testing was completed using HLS and magnetic separation on 11 drill core composites from the CV5 Pegmatite and five drill core composites of the surrounding host rock, with a size range of 9.5 mm to 0.60 mm (collectively, the "Zeppelin" program). A master composite representing the Project's anticipated starting open pit was also tested via two DMS and dry magnetic separation size ranges (-9.5 mm to +3.3 mm and 3.3 mm to +0.60 mm). Pegmatite composites underwent size-by-size assays and HLS while host rock composites were separately evaluated to quantify dilution behaviour in the DMS flowsheet.
- 19005-10 (SGS, 2025a - Pending) – Size-by-size variability testing was completed on eight drill core composites (four open pit and four underground), including pegmatite, low-grade, high-grade, and host rock samples from the CV5 Pegmatite (collectively, the "Hindenburg" program). Testwork included HLS, DMS, magnetic separation, flotation of middlings and bypass fractions, filtration, comminution (Abrasion Index), and gravity separation of magnetic rejects to assess tantalum recovery options.
- 17445-05 – Standard bond ball mill grindability test and size distribution analysis was completed on the DMS floats samples (CV5 Pegmatite) for paste plant design.
- 19005-07 (SGS, 2025c) – A DMS concentrate produced from the Zeppelin program's master drill core composite (CV5 Pegmatite) was advanced through a hydrometallurgical program to support flowsheet development for lithium hydroxide conversion. Steps included calcination, grinding, acid roasting, leaching, primary and secondary impurity removal, ion exchange, causticization, sodium removal, and final crystallization of lithium hydroxide monohydrate.
- 19005-14 (SGS, 2025b - Pending) – X-ray ore sorting testwork was completed on a drill core composite from the CV13 Pegmatite's Vega Caesium Zone (the "Saucer" program). As of the Issue Date of this Report, analytical results of the testwork have not yet been received.

13.1.2 Test Material

Gravity testwork included 29 pegmatite composites that were generated from drill core from the CV5 Pegmatite, representing a combined length of 1,136 m comprising of 880 kg of quarter-core NQ and 1,826 kg half-core NQ. Additionally, five composites were made of different host rock types identified around the CV5 material, corresponding to 389 kg half-core NQ. Table 13-1 and Table 13-2 summarize the testwork materials prepared and submitted for the metallurgical programs. Material consisted of quarter-core and half-core NQ drill core from the lithium-bearing CV5 pegmatite and surrounding host rock.

Table 13-1: Sources of samples for metallurgical programs on CV5 Pegmatite

Test Program Number	Holes	Total Length (m)	Total Weight (kg)	Li_2O Grade (%)	Fe_2O_3 Grade (%)
19005-01	3	20	47	1.71	0.69
19005-02	2	243	573	1.10	0.52
19005-04	11	109	260	1.48	0.61
19005-02A	13	327	778	1.02	0.74
19005-10	14	436	1,048	2.26	0.97

Table 13-2: Sources of samples for metallurgical programs on CV5 Host Rock

Test Program Number	Holes	Total Length (m)	Total Weight (kg)	Li_2O Grade (%)	Fe_2O_3 Grade (%)
19005-02A	9	162	180	0.22	4.77
19005-10	14	173	209	0.19	8.80

13.2 Recovery Basis

The predicted grade vs. recovery curve in Figure 13-1 considers the testwork recovery values from each variability composite sample and leverages the results to offset the ideal HLS testwork results. Taking into consideration the scale-up inefficiencies from HLS to DMS and finer size distribution changes within the plant compared to laboratory results, a predicted recovery curve was generated to show the expected industrial results.

The predicted grade vs. recovery data for the HLS results is shown in the equation below.

$$Recovery\ \% = Max\ Recovery\ \% \times \left(1 - e^{-C(Li_2O\ Feed\ Grade\ \%)}\right)$$

$$Recovery\ \% = 75\ \% \times \left(1 - e^{-1.995(Li_2O\ Feed\ Grade\ \%)}\right)$$

This trend indicates that recoveries of approximately 70%–75% Li_2O at feed grades above 1.4% Li_2O, recoveries above approximately 60% Li_2O are possible at feed grades above 0.9% Li_2O and recoveries of approximately 50% Li_2O up to 60% Li_2O are possible at feed grades above 0.7% Li_2O. Spodumene concentrate produced from the testwork on the CV5 Pegmatite is presented below in Figure 13-2 and Figure 13-3.

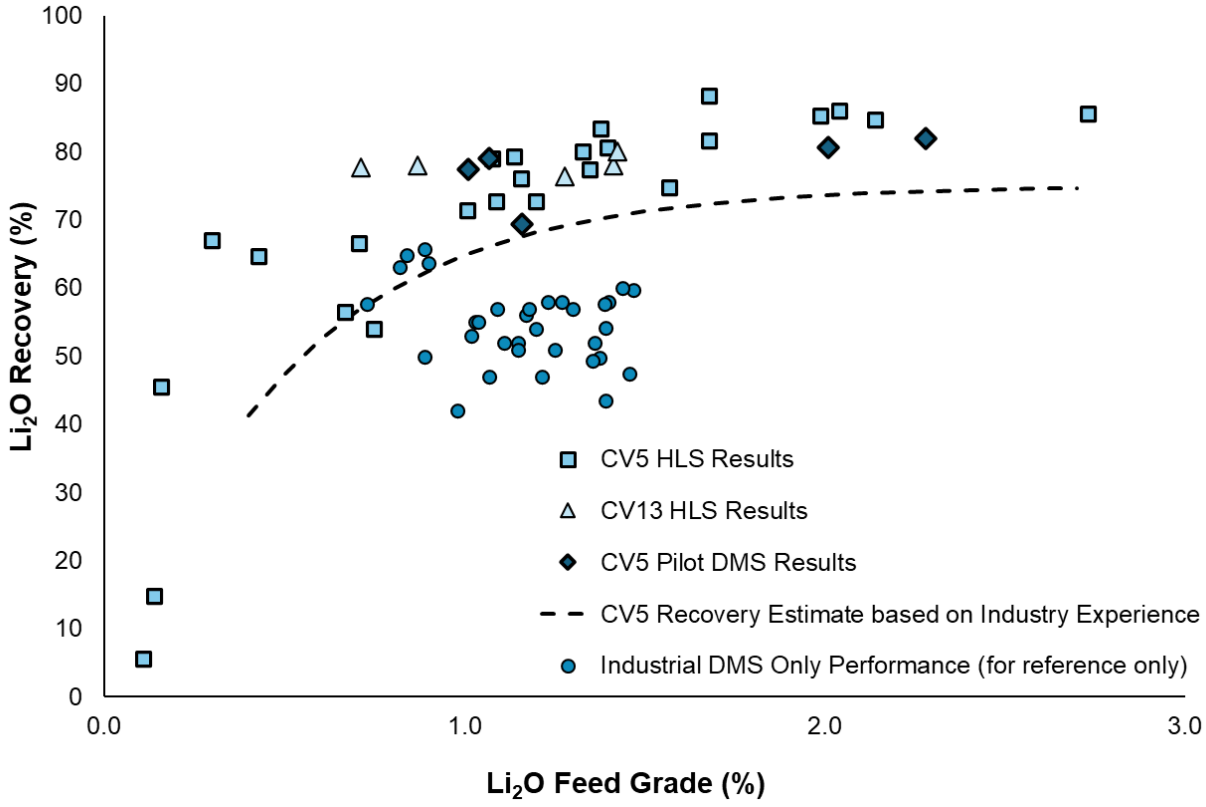


Figure 13-1: Metallurgical testwork results of global lithium recoveries for HLS (for CV5 and CV13 pegmatites) as well as DMS for the CV5 Pegmatite.
The estimated recovery of a three-size range DMS concentrator is shown as a recovery curve (generating a 5.5 % Li_2O concentrate).

Figure 13-2: Spodumene concentrate (DMS + non-magnetic fractions) 5.8% Li_2O and 0.60% Fe_2O_3 at 79% recovery

Figure 13-3: Close-up of spodumene concentrate (DMS + non-magnetic fractions) 5.8% Li_2O and 0.60% Fe_2O_3 at 79% recovery

13.3 Tantalum Recovery

Recovery and concentration of tantalum bearing minerals is currently underway at SGS Lakefield. To date gravity techniques such as Wilfley tables have been applied to process streams such as DMS bypass, DMS tails, and magnetics removed from spodumene concentration. Results to date have been encouraging showing a technical ability to recover tantalum from all the streams mentioned above at a value above 60% Ta_2O_5 in all cases. Typical stage recoveries have resided between 70% to 80% at Ta_2O_5 concentrate grades between 11% to 18%. The work offers a reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction, and the work continues to establish a flowsheet for the extraction of a tantalum concentrate.

13.4 Caesium Recovery

Recovery and concentration work is currently underway for pollucite (the principal caesium-bearing mineral at the Project as confirmed by mineralogical analysis) using drill core composite from the CV13 Pegmatite's Vega Caesium Zone. Ore sorting testwork is underway to generate an enriched concentrate of pollucite. Although assays have yet to be received, testwork results to date offers promise of being able to concentrate the pollucite and encourages further testwork and study. Future testwork to explore the upgrading of the pollucite mineral and the extraction of caesium from the subsequent generated concentrate is highly recommended.

14. Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Resource Estimate

The QP completed a Mineral Resource Estimate of the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites (Li, Ta, Cs, Ga) at the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property. The effective date of the resource is June 20, 2025.

14.1.1 Database

Patriot maintains all drill data for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property in MX database. Header, surveys, assays, lithology, and geotechnical logging information are saved in the database. The final database information in CSV format was provided to the QP on June 20, 2025

The MRE for the CV5 Pegmatite area is supported by 555 diamond drill holes ("DDH") of NQ (predominant) or HQ size, totalling a collective 188,695 m, and 179 m of channels. At CV13, the MRE is supported by 165 DDH (39,008 m) and 425 m of channels. The Rigel and Vega MRE and geological models, which are a subset within the CV13 Pegmatite, are supported by 6 DDH of NQ size totalling 1,228 m (Rigel) and by 26 diamond drill holes of NQ size totalling 6,580 m, and 7 m of channels (Vega).

The drilling includes programs in 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 (through the end of 2024; CV24-787). The resource estimation was conducted using Leapfrog Edge™ version 2024.1.

14.1.2 Specific Gravity

Up to hole CV24-787, Patriot collected a total of 24,675 samples from 719 drill holes for specific gravity ("SG") measurements. The same methodology and regression function was used for CV5 and CV13.

Patriot used the following procedure to determine the average SG for each mineral domain:

- Samples were selected for SG measurement after the core was cut;
- The full length of each sample was measured for SG;
- Once the scale was calibrated, the sample was weighed dry;
- The sample was then weighed while submerged and saturated in tap water;
- The following equation was used to determine the SG:

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_2O and B_2O_3 percentage was used to calculate the density for all the pegmatite (Figure 4-2). The regression function is:

$$SG = 0.0674*(Li_2O\%+B_2O_3*0.81)+2.6202.$$

Non-pegmatite blocks were assigned a fixed SG based on the field measurement median value of their respective modelled lithology.

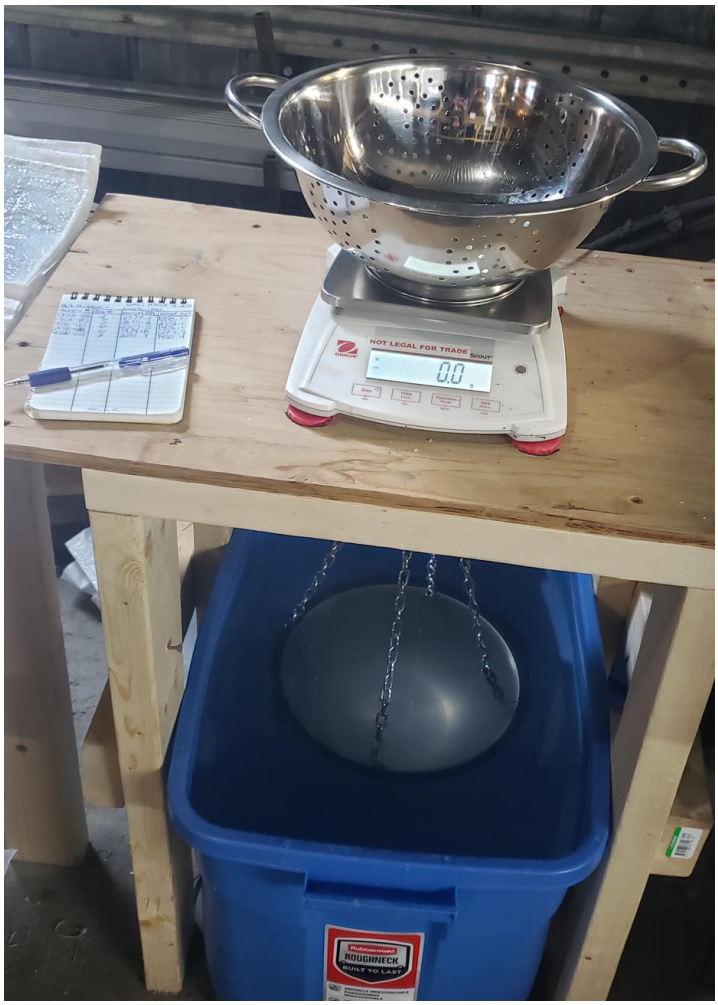


Figure 14-1: SG Measurement set up employed by Patriot

Table 14-1: MRE-4 Specific gravity summary

Lithology	CV5 Rock Density	CV13 Rock Density
Pegmatite	Linear regression curve	Linear regression curve
Amphibolite	2.99	3.01
Ultramafic	2.94	3.02
Diabase	2.89	-
Metasediment	2.75	2.82
Iron formation (Garnet + FeOx)	2.95	-
Iron formation (Marbot)	2.84	-
Water	1.00	-
Overburden	2.00	2.00

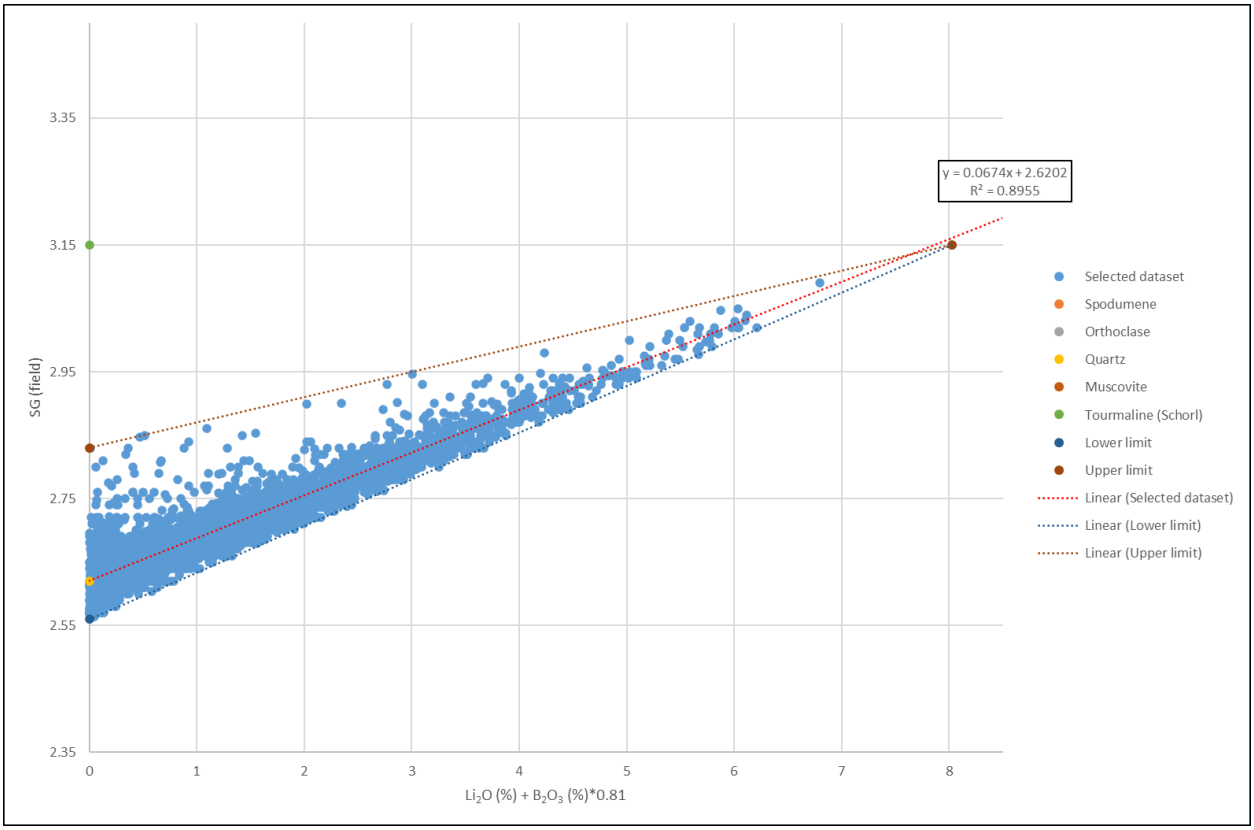


Figure 14-2: Regression function SG derivation

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.

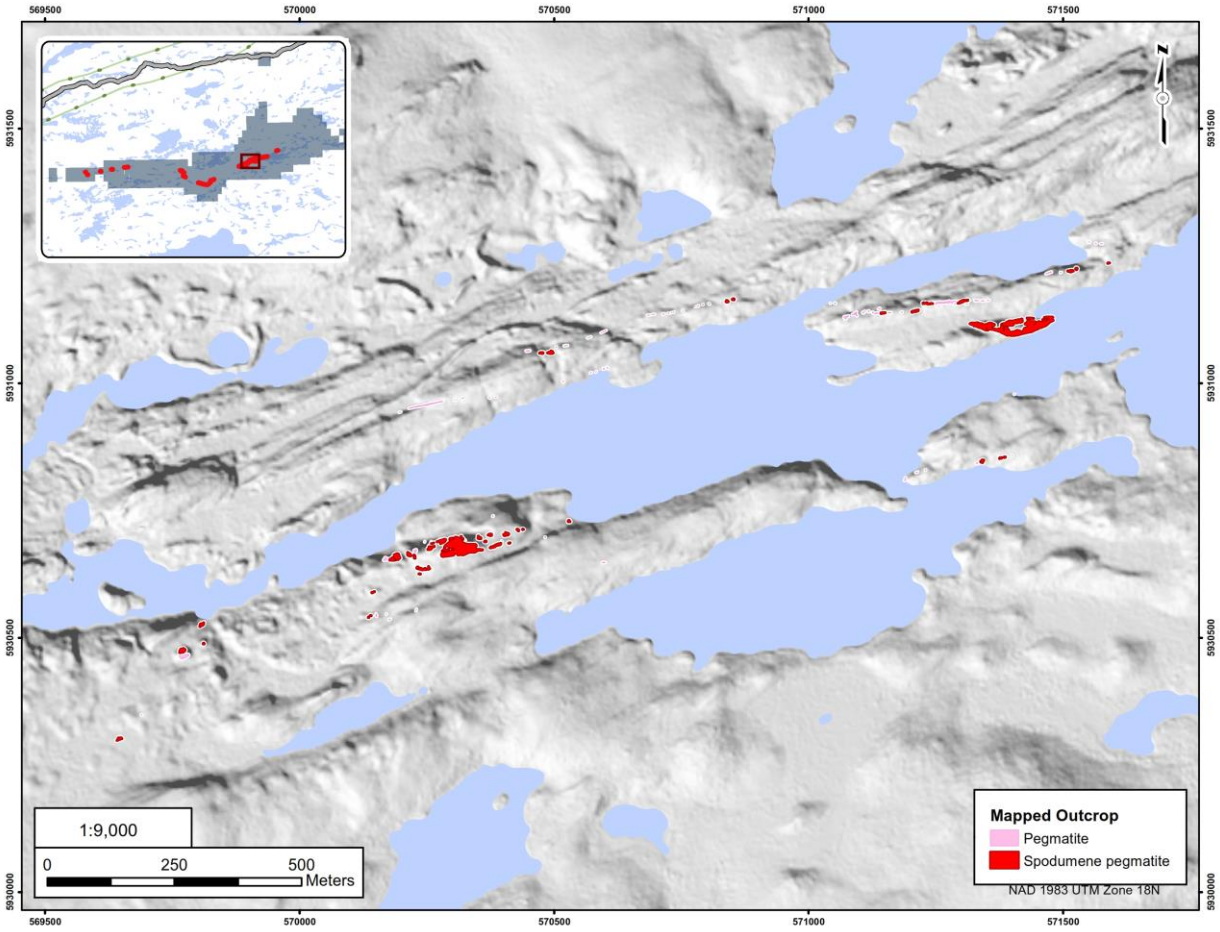


Figure 14-3: LiDAR topographic image with spodumene pegmatite outcrops at CV5

14.1.4 Geological Interpretation

Three-dimensional wireframe models of mineralization were developed in Leapfrog Geo™ by Patriot and its geological consultants respecting the guidelines and recommendations of the QP. 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.

The wireframes extend at depth, below the deepest DDH and laterally. The resource model did not estimate grades into the full volume of the wireframes due to interpolation parameters constraints.

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.

14.1.4.1 CV5

The mineralized zones (Figure 14-4) were broken down into 11 different domains. The CV5 principal pegmatite was divided into two domains (spodumene-rich (1) and feldspar-rich (2)). Nine mostly parallel pegmatite dykes were geologically modelled for the MRE (CV5_110; CV5_120; CV5_130; CV5_140; CV5_150; CV5_160; CV5_170; CV5_180; and CV5_190).

The other units of the 3D model consist of amphibolite, ultramafic, metasediment, diabase, iron formation, overburden, and water.

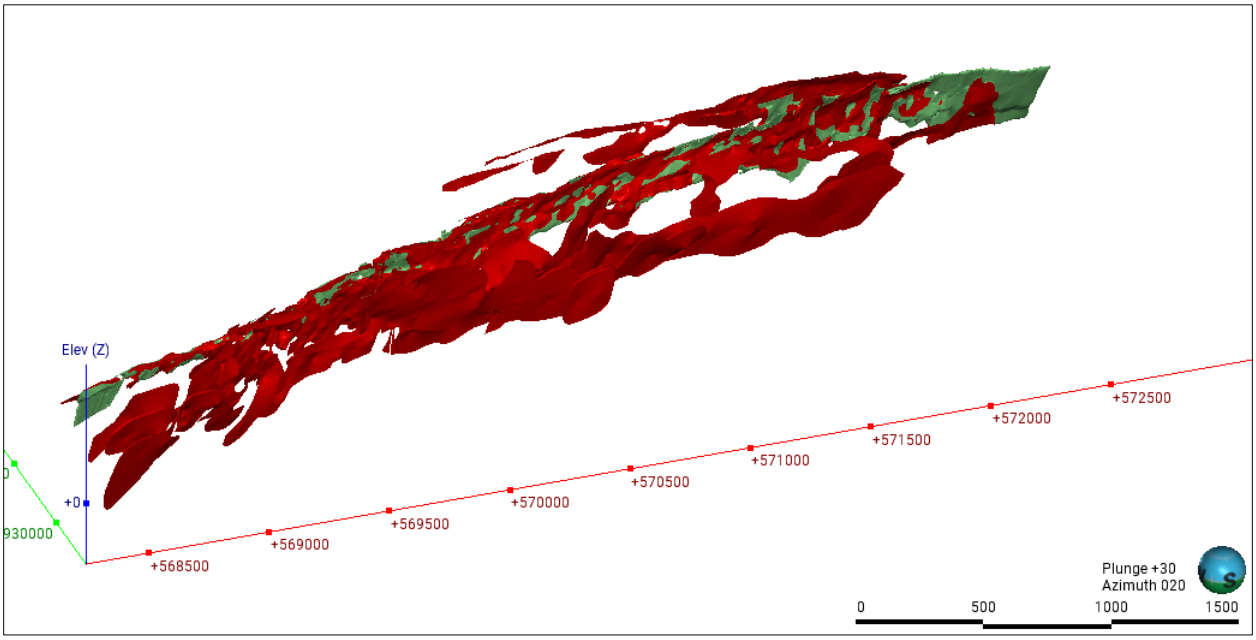


Figure 14-4: Mineralized zones of CV5. Red domains are spodumene-rich and the green domain represents the feldspar-rich domain of the CV5 Principal Pegmatite (image not to scale)

14.1.4.2 CV13

The CV13 mineralized zones (Figure 14-5) were broken down into 23 different domains. Domains are mostly subparallel to each other.

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

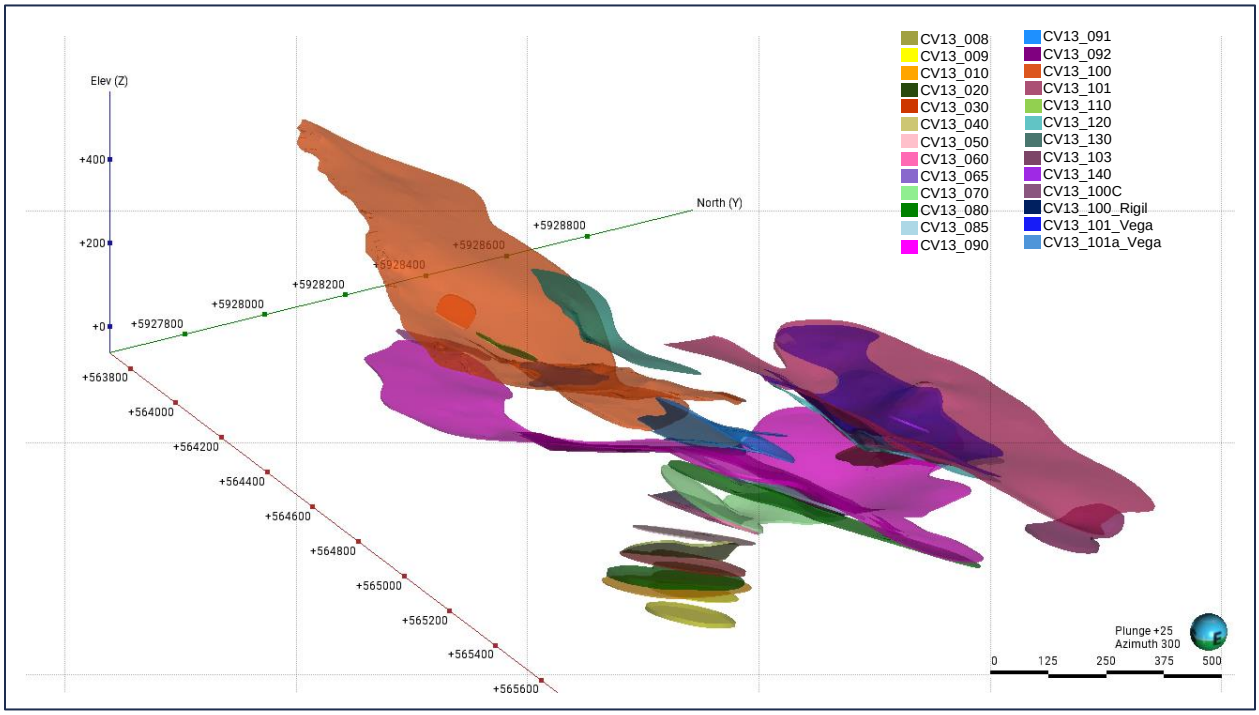


Figure 14-5: Mineralized zones of CV13
(image not to scale)

14.1.5 Exploratory Data Analysis

14.1.5.1 Assays

CV5

The 11 domains included in the MRE were sampled by a total of 22,567 assays. The assay intervals within each mineral domain were captured using the evaluation function in Leapfrog Geo™. These intervals were reviewed to ensure all the proper assay intervals were properly captured. Table 14-2 summarizes the basic statistics for the assays (Li_2O%, Ta_2O_5 ppm, Cs_2O%, and Ga ppm) intervals for each of the mineral domains at CV5 on the Property.

Table 14-2: Assays summary by domain (CV5; length-weight)

Zone	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
Spod-Rich peg	Li_2O (%)	12,692	0.00	6.88	1.48	1.26
	Cs_2O (%)	12,472	0.00	13.04	0.09	0.20
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	12,692	0.31	25,520.99	162.41	289.48
	Ga (ppm)	12,672	0.50	187.00	66.80	22.13
Felds peg	Li_2O (%)	5,313	0.00	5.93	0.21	0.44
	Cs_2O (%)	5,245	0.00	3.46	0.06	0.09
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	5,313	0.31	11,291.51	159.96	295.11
	Ga (ppm)	5,303	0.50	189.00	50.32	17.40
CV5_110	Li_2O (%)	8	0.01	0.52	0.12	0.18
	Cs_2O (%)	8	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	8	41.27	232.01	106.57	80.12
	Ga (ppm)	8	47.00	77.00	55.88	7.27
CV5_120	Li_2O (%)	229	0.00	3.78	0.34	0.68
	Cs_2O (%)	229	0.00	5.31	0.09	0.38
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	229	0.31	2,119.83	137.52	196.44
	Ga (ppm)	229	1.00	110.00	52.49	17.24
CV5_130	Li_2O (%)	689	0.00	4.34	0.67	0.94
	Cs_2O (%)	689	0.00	1.72	0.06	0.11
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	689	0.31	3,039.32	129.24	234.74
	Ga (ppm)	689	9.00	214.00	55.89	17.78
CV5_140	Li_2O (%)	684	0.00	5.66	0.83	1.06
	Cs_2O (%)	684	0.00	2.52	0.07	0.17
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	684	0.31	914.60	120.31	105.55
	Ga (ppm)	679	4.00	125.00	57.38	18.06
CV5_150	Li_2O (%)	926	0.00	6.84	0.82	0.97
	Cs_2O (%)	926	0.00	5.45	0.10	0.30
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	926	0.31	2,313.98	138.14	142.20
	Ga (ppm)	920	7.00	149.00	57.28	18.28
CV5_160	Li_2O (%)	1,160	0.00	6.12	1.03	1.18
	Cs_2O (%)	1,160	0.00	7.23	0.09	0.25
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	1,160	0.31	2,422.66	161.37	180.32
	Ga (ppm)	1,157	0.50	196.00	58.50	21.97

Zone	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV5_170	Li_2O (%)	233	0.00	4.66	0.82	1.13
	Cs_2O (%)	233	0.00	0.71	0.06	0.09
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	233	0.31	2,270.02	174.70	177.36
	Ga (ppm)	231	2.00	173.00	58.94	19.21
CV5_180	Li_2O (%)	598	0.00	4.91	0.80	1.00
	Cs_2O (%)	598	0.00	2.47	0.09	0.21
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	598	0.31	2,434.87	152.18	195.08
	Ga (ppm)	588	3.00	132.00	50.45	20.31
CV5_190	Li_2O (%)	35	0.00	1.34	0.20	0.36
	Cs_2O (%)	35	0.00	0.25	0.06	0.07
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	35	12.09	1,464.10	231.37	305.98
	Ga (ppm)	35	23.00	85.00	57.43	11.15

CV13

The 23 domains included in the MRE were sampled by a total of 3,382 assays. The assay intervals within each mineral domain were captured using the evaluation function in Leapfrog Geo™. These intervals were reviewed to ensure that all appropriate assay intervals were correctly captured. Table 14-3 summarizes the basic statistics for the assay (Li_2O%, Ta_2O_5 ppm, Cs_2O%, and Ga ppm) intervals for each mineral domain on the Property. Table 14-4 summarizes the basic statistics for the assay (Cs_2O%) intervals for each mineral subdomains at CV13 on the Property, including the caesium rich domains corresponding to the Rigel (CV13_100) and Vega (CV13_101) zones.

Table 14-3: Assays summary by domain (CV13; length-weight)

Zone	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV13_008	Li_2O (%)	9	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.03
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		20.27	151.42	85.33	39.25
	Ga (ppm)		47.00	72.00	63.13	6.98
CV13_009	Li_2O (%)	2	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
	Cs_2O (%)		0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
	Ta Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		17.34	46.89	30.92	20.90
	Ga (ppm)		34.00	42.00	37.68	5.66

Zone	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV13_010	Li_2O (%)	4	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		31.02	92.93	58.26	27.07
	Ga (ppm)		39.00	51.00	44.50	5.83
CV13_020	Li_2O (%)	19	0.01	0.29	0.07	0.07
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.08	0.03	0.03
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		5.13	243.00	52.15	53.34
	Ga (ppm)		20.00	61.00	42.92	12.53
CV13_030	Li_2O (%)	10	0.01	0.11	0.06	0.03
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.05	0.02	0.02
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		1.59	145.31	59.92	39.25
	Ga (ppm)		20.00	63.00	45.19	13.17
CV13_040	Li_2O (%)	21	0.01	0.25	0.07	0.06
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.07	0.02	0.02
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.85	616.66	105.33	137.75
	Ga (ppm)		17.00	74.00	48.39	18.43
CV13_050	Li_2O (%)	18	0.00	1.09	0.14	0.27
	Cs_2O (%)		0.01	0.10	0.05	0.03
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		17.71	197.82	81.72	58.00
	Ga (ppm)		34.00	69.00	51.60	9.82
CV13_060	Li_2O (%)	16	0.01	0.18	0.05	0.05
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.06	0.03	0.02
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		11.72	285.74	95.77	81.37
	Ga (ppm)		20.00	88.00	49.70	16.66
CV13_065	Li_2O (%)	9	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.08
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	271.08	101.01	83.63
	Ga (ppm)	8	49.00	75.00	58.41	8.35
CV13_070	Li_2O (%)	26	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.03
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.16	0.02	0.03
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	440.82	82.10	86.57
	Ga (ppm)	23	17.00	79.00	53.27	12.81
CV13_080	Li_2O (%)	105	0.00	2.25	0.19	0.39
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.31	0.03	0.04
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	1,817.00	124.34	220.66
	Ga (ppm)	104	24.00	122.00	53.66	15.86

Zone	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV13_085	Li_2O (%)	26	0.02	2.31	0.22	0.50
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.52	0.06	0.11
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		7.82	252.77	115.56	76.08
	Ga (ppm)		22.00	83.00	47.56	14.51
CV13_090	Li_2O (%)	363	0.00	4.05	0.46	0.81
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	1.41	0.06	0.11
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	1,163.71	93.60	111.86
	Ga (ppm)	358	10.00	133.00	52.66	18.63
CV13_091	Li_2O (%)	56	0.00	2.05	0.33	0.56
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	3.82	0.18	0.67
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	1,257.73	139.38	237.16
	Ga (ppm)	54	24.00	208.00	70.87	41.46
CV13_092	Li_2O (%)	10	0.03	0.16	0.08	0.05
	Cs_2O (%)		0.01	0.40	0.08	0.13
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		116.25	382.20	200.61	77.97
	Ga (ppm)		49.00	91.00	61.61	13.71
CV13_100	Li_2O (%)	1,590	0.00	6.82	0.92	1.07
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	26.61	0.19	1.51
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	12,455.22	120.86	422.75
	Ga (ppm)	1,586	0.50	196.00	61.43	22.22
CV13_100C	Li_2O (%)	11	0.02	0.32	0.09	0.09
	Cs_2O (%)		0.01	0.12	0.06	0.04
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		20.76	168.51	72.20	50.86
	Ga (ppm)		39.00	82.00	53.40	13.44
CV13_101	Li_2O (%)	971	0.00	7.11	1.21	1.67
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	26.61	0.43	1.39
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	8,431.70	187.37	399.60
	Ga (ppm)		0.50	250.00	65.98	34.24
CV13_103	Li_2O (%)	10	0.00	1.03	0.25	0.38
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.07	0.03	0.03
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		1.47	291.84	156.18	78.17
	Ga (ppm)		27.00	72.00	51.03	12.75
CV13_110	Li_2O (%)	11	0.01	1.77	0.35	0.60
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	1.48	0.21	0.39
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		1.34	266.20	95.47	89.86
	Ga (ppm)		13.00	78.00	53.74	19.72

Zone	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV13_120	Li_2O (%)	54	0.01	4.60	0.69	1.29
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	6.20	0.34	0.99
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		2.69	691.14	171.72	132.45
	Ga (ppm)		14.00	130.00	60.81	24.03
CV13_130	Li_2O (%)	35	0.00	2.96	0.49	0.83
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	6.95	0.56	1.43
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	923.15	109.22	169.62
	Ga (ppm)		16.00	106.00	58.77	20.83
CV13_140	Li_2O (%)	4	0.02	1.83	0.50	0.91
	Cs_2O (%)		0.02	0.16	0.07	0.07
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		61.91	244.22	144.34	88.40
	Ga (ppm)		50.00	70.00	57.04	9.68

Table 14-4: Cs_2O assays summary by refined subdomain (CV13; length-weight)

Domain	Refined Domain	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV13_100	Rigel_Cs: CV13_Cs_05P_100	Cs_2O (%)	19	0.67	26.61	8.95	8.80
CV13_101	Vega_Cs: CV13_Cs_05p_101	Cs_2O (%)	65	0.01	26.61	2.73	3.38
	Vega_Cs: CV13_Cs_05p_101a		29	0.03	13.04	3.12	3.08

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 14-5 summarizes the statistics for CV5 domains after compositing, while the statistics for CV13 are summarized in Table 14-6. For the Caesium-enriched subdomains (Rigel and Vega), compositing was done in Leapfrog Edge™ using 0.5 m interval. For residual length less than 0.25 m, it was redistributed equally within the domain. Table 14-7 summarizes the statistics for the CV13 caesium enriched subdomains (Rigel and Vega) after compositing.

Table 14-5: Compositing summary by domain for CV5

Zone	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
Spod-Rich	Li_2O (%)	14,654	0.00	6.84	1.48	1.16
	Cs_2O (%)	14,438	0.00	6.02	0.09	0.17
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	14,654	0.31	18,742.75	162.41	241.92
	Ga (ppm)	14,551	3.40	184.98	66.79	20.28
Felds pegmatite	Li_2O (%)	6,153	0.00	4.53	0.21	0.39
	Cs_2O (%)	6,088	0.00	3.05	0.06	0.08
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	6,153	0.31	10,856.02	159.96	267.64
	Ga (ppm)	6,138	1.99	162.74	50.29	16.30
CV5_110	Li_2O (%)	11	0.01	0.49	0.12	0.16
	Cs_2O (%)	11	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	11	41.37	228.35	106.57	74.41
	Ga (ppm)	11	48.68	68.65	55.88	5.46
CV5_120	Li_2O (%)	275	0.00	3.26	0.34	0.63
	Cs_2O (%)	275	0.00	2.63	0.09	0.30
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	275	0.31	2,028.25	137.52	183.22
	Ga (ppm)	275	1.00	110.00	52.49	16.10
CV5_130	Li_2O (%)	799	0.00	4.34	0.67	0.87
	Cs_2O (%)	799	0.00	1.72	0.06	0.11
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	799	0.31	2,878.13	129.24	221.82
	Ga (ppm)	799	9.35	198.66	55.89	16.18
CV5_140	Li_2O (%)	847	0.00	5.51	0.83	1.00
	Cs_2O (%)	847	0.00	2.52	0.07	0.15
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	847	0.31	837.86	120.31	96.76
	Ga (ppm)	802	8.00	118.23	57.18	17.01
CV5_150	Li_2O (%)	1,100	0.00	6.05	0.82	0.89
	Cs_2O (%)	1,100	0.00	4.86	0.10	0.27
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	1,100	0.31	1,848.12	138.14	125.15
	Ga (ppm)	1,062	7.00	136.96	57.14	16.69
CV5_160	Li_2O (%)	1,299	0.00	5.12	1.03	1.08
	Cs_2O (%)	1,299	0.00	6.00	0.09	0.23
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	1,299	0.31	2,172.77	161.37	168.29
	Ga (ppm)	1,294	0.50	196.00	58.50	20.11

Zone	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV5_170	Li_2O (%)	249	0.00	4.42	0.82	1.05
	Cs_2O (%)	249	0.00	0.71	0.06	0.08
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	249	0.31	1,652.13	174.70	152.16
	Ga (ppm)	245	2.00	118.28	58.94	17.02
CV5_180	Li_2O (%)	655	0.00	4.29	0.80	0.92
	Cs_2O (%)	655	0.00	2.42	0.09	0.20
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	655	0.31	2,195.44	152.18	175.97
	Ga (ppm)	629	3.00	124.10	50.16	19.08
CV5_190	Li_2O (%)	17	0.00	1.06	0.20	0.33
	Cs_2O (%)	17	0.01	0.22	0.06	0.07
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	17	12.09	1,169.54	231.37	289.16
	Ga (ppm)	17	23.00	81.00	57.43	9.17

Table 14-6: Compositing summary by domain for CV13

Name	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV13_008	Li_2O (%)	10	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.02
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		47.26	151.42	85.33	34.71
	Ga (ppm)		56.44	72.00	63.13	5.08
CV13_009	Li_2O (%)	2	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
	Cs_2O (%)		0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		17.34	44.50	30.92	19.21
	Ga (ppm)		34.00	41.35	37.68	5.20
CV13_010	Li_2O (%)	5	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		31.02	92.93	58.26	22.43
	Ga (ppm)		40.06	51.00	44.50	5.28
CV13_020	Li_2O (%)	24	0.01	0.24	0.07	0.06
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.08	0.03	0.03
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		5.86	218.48	52.15	43.69
	Ga (ppm)		24.99	61.00	42.92	10.35
CV13_030	Li_2O (%)	14	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.03
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.05	0.02	0.01
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		12.33	145.31	59.92	36.13
	Ga (ppm)		22.80	63.00	45.19	11.95

Name	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV13_040	Li_2O (%)	23	0.01	0.17	0.07	0.05
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.06	0.02	0.02
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.85	611.40	105.33	132.33
	Ga (ppm)		17.00	74.00	48.39	17.68
CV13_050	Li_2O (%)	17	0.00	0.75	0.14	0.24
	Cs_2O (%)		0.01	0.09	0.05	0.03
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		20.83	173.26	81.72	50.08
	Ga (ppm)		40.00	69.00	51.60	8.70
CV13_060	Li_2O (%)	17	0.01	0.18	0.05	0.05
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.06	0.03	0.02
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		12.23	264.55	95.77	73.04
	Ga (ppm)		20.00	88.00	49.70	16.08
CV13_065	Li_2O (%)	9	0.00	0.18	0.08	0.07
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	271.08	101.01	80.00
	Ga (ppm)	7	49.14	70.63	58.41	7.54
CV13_070	Li_2O (%)	34	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.02
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.08	0.02	0.02
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	422.73	82.10	79.54
	Ga (ppm)	30	17.00	79.00	51.29	14.32
CV13_080	Li_2O (%)	110	0.00	2.13	0.19	0.34
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.21	0.03	0.03
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	1,817.00	124.34	203.90
	Ga (ppm)	108	28.77	120.65	53.66	13.77
CV13_085	Li_2O (%)	31	0.02	2.31	0.22	0.46
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.52	0.06	0.09
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		10.85	252.77	115.56	70.59
	Ga (ppm)		25.00	83.00	47.56	13.02
CV13_090	Li_2O (%)	398	0.00	4.05	0.46	0.76
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	1.10	0.06	0.10
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	1,163.71	93.60	105.88
	Ga (ppm)		13.26	129.99	52.54	17.59
CV13_091	Li_2O (%)	48	0.00	1.72	0.33	0.49
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	3.82	0.18	0.59
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		4.64	1,257.73	139.38	221.89
	Ga (ppm)		25.00	202.93	70.74	39.73

Name	Element	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Dev.
CV13_092	Li_2O (%)	13	0.03	0.16	0.08	0.05
	Cs_2O (%)		0.01	0.40	0.08	0.12
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		116.25	382.20	200.61	64.56
	Ga (ppm)		49.00	85.44	61.61	12.44
CV13_100	Li_2O (%)	1,367	0.00	6.82	0.92	0.97
	Cs_2O (%)	1,346	0.00	2.86	0.06	0.13
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	1,367	0.31	11,093.06	120.86	374.69
	Ga (ppm)	1,362	0.50	196.00	61.46	20.07
CV13_100C	Li_2O (%)	10	0.03	0.30	0.09	0.09
	Cs_2O (%)		0.01	0.11	0.06	0.04
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		20.76	133.73	72.20	45.98
	Ga (ppm)		39.00	69.78	53.40	11.57
CV13_101	Li_2O (%)	1,083	0.00	7.01	1.21	1.55
	Cs_2O (%)	967	0.00	5.30	0.14	0.30
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	1,083	0.31	8,431.70	187.37	364.19
	Ga (ppm)	1,083	0.50	250.00	65.98	31.55
CV13_103	Li_2O (%)	13	0.00	1.03	0.25	0.30
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	0.07	0.03	0.02
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		76.85	278.93	156.18	66.38
	Ga (ppm)		39.08	72.00	51.03	9.10
CV13_110	Li_2O (%)	11	0.02	1.38	0.35	0.49
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	1.15	0.21	0.34
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		2.13	210.67	95.47	78.14
	Ga (ppm)		13.50	78.00	53.74	18.74
CV13_120	Li_2O (%)	63	0.02	4.19	0.69	1.16
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	6.20	0.34	0.90
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		6.59	691.14	171.72	118.67
	Ga (ppm)		15.00	118.41	60.81	21.22
CV13_130	Li_2O (%)	50	0.00	2.78	0.49	0.79
	Cs_2O (%)		0.00	6.42	0.56	1.25
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		0.31	709.46	109.22	150.84
	Ga (ppm)	43	16.00	100.91	58.28	20.24
CV13_140	Li_2O (%)	5	0.02	1.73	0.50	0.74
	Cs_2O (%)		0.02	0.16	0.07	0.06
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)		61.91	201.83	144.34	61.86
	Ga (ppm)		50.00	70.00	57.04	8.71

Table 14-7: Cs_2O (%) compositing summary in Cs-enriched zones CV13 (composites of 0.5 m)

Domain	Field	Count	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std Dev.
Rigel: CV13_Cs_05P_100	Cs_2O (%)	40	0.67	26.61	8.95	8.44
Vega: CV13_Cs_05p_101		152	0.01	25.81	2.73	3.29
Vega: CV13_Cs_05p_101a		81	0.03	13.04	3.12	3.02

14.1.5.3 Grade Capping

Composited assay data for each domain was examined individually to assess the amount of metal that is biased 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 14-8 and Table 14-9 summarize the results of the capping for CV5 and CV13 respectively. Figure 14-6 is an example to show the capping justification for CV5, and Figure 14-7 is an example to show the capping justification for CV13. Capping was done on composites.

The same geostatistical methods were applied to the caesium-enriched subdomains (Rigel and Vega) and no capping was required for Cs_2O. Table 14-9 summarizes the results of the capping for the refined caesium model at CV13.

Table 14-8: Grade capping summary by domain for CV5

Domain	Field	Sample	Uncut	COV	Uncut	Max.	Min.	Capping	Number	%	Metal	Cut		
		Count	Mean		Median			Value	Capped	Capped	Loss (%)	Mean	COV	Median
Spodumene-rich	Li_2O (%)	14,654	1.48	0.78	1.24	6.84	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Cs_2O (%)	14,654	0.09	1.92	0.06	6.02	0	3.5	10	0.07	0.75	0.09	1.74	0.06
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	14,654	162.71	1.49	115.17	18,742.75	0.31	3,000	7	0.05	0.89	161.26	1.12	115.17
	Ga (ppm)	14,654	66.32	0.32	64.48	184.98	0.01	150	7	0.05	0.01	66.31	0.32	64.48
Feldspar-rich	Li_2O (%)	6,153	0.21	1.9	0.08	4.53	0	3.5	10	0.16	0.3	0.21	1.87	0.08
	Cs_2O (ppm)	6,153	0.06	1.32	0.05	3.05	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	6,153	160.43	1.68	99.36	10,856.02	0.31	1,500	29	0.47	3.68	154.45	1.22	99.36
	Ga (ppm)	6,153	50.19	0.33	47.71	162.74	0.01	150	2	0.03	0.01	50.18	0.33	47.71
Veins (110 to 190)	Li_2O (%)	5,252	0.81	1.19	0.41	6.05	0	5	10	0.19	0.05	0.81	1.19	0.41
	Cs_2O (ppm)	5,252	0.08	2.6	0.05	6	0	3.5	3	0.06	0.98	0.08	2.4	0.05
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	5,252	143.2	1.12	107.6	2,878.13	0.31	1,200	19	0.36	1.78	140.83	0.97	107.6
	Ga (ppm)	5,252	54.96	0.36	55.06	198.66	0.01	150	2	0.04	0.03	54.94	0.36	55.06

Table 14-9: Grade capping summary by domain for CV13

Domain	Field	Sample	Uncut	COV	Uncut	Max.	Min.	Capping	Number	%	Metal	Cut		
		Count	Mean		Median			Value	Capped	Capped	Loss (%)	Mean	COV	Median
CV13_100	Li_2O (%)	1,367	0.91	1.06	0.62	6.82	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Cs_2O (%)	1,346	0.06	0.00	0.04	2.86	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	1,367	120.86	3.10	65.68	11,093.06	0.31	3,000.00	3	0.22	5.55	114.72	2.03	65.68
	Ga (ppm)	1,367	61.18	0.33	58.95	196.00	0.01	150.00	3	0.22	0.06	61.14	0.33	58.95
CV13_101	Li_2O (%)	1,083	1.21	1.28	0.36	7.01	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Cs_2O (%)	967	0.14	0.00	0.08	5.30	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	1,083	187.50	1.93	108.82	8,431.70	0.31	3,000.00	2	0.18	3.38	181.23	1.43	108.82
	Ga (ppm)	1,083	65.98	0.48	61.46	250.00	0.50	150.00	14	1.29	0.36	65.74	0.47	61.46
Other Domains	Li_2O (%)	907	0.34	1.96	0.06	4.19	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Cs_2O (%)	907	0.11	4.03	0.03	6.42	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Combined	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	907	107.07	1.20	74.09	1,817.00	0.31	1,200.00	2	0.22	0.71	106.32	1.13	74.09
	Ga (ppm)	872	54.01	0.35	52.00	202.93	13.26	150.00	3	0.34	0.25	53.89	0.34	52.00

Table 14-10: Grade capping summary by refined domain for Cs_2O at CV13

Domain	Field	Sample Count	Uncut Mean	COV	Uncut Median	Max.	Min.	Capping Value	Number Capped	% Capped	Metal Loss (%)	Cut Mean	Cut COV	Cut Median
CV13_Cs2O_100	Cs2O (%)	40	8.95	0.94	4.87	26.61	0.67	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CV13_Cs2O_101		152	2.73	1.21	1.70	25.81	0.01	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CV13_Cs2O_101a		81	3.12	0.97	2.14	13.04	0.03	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

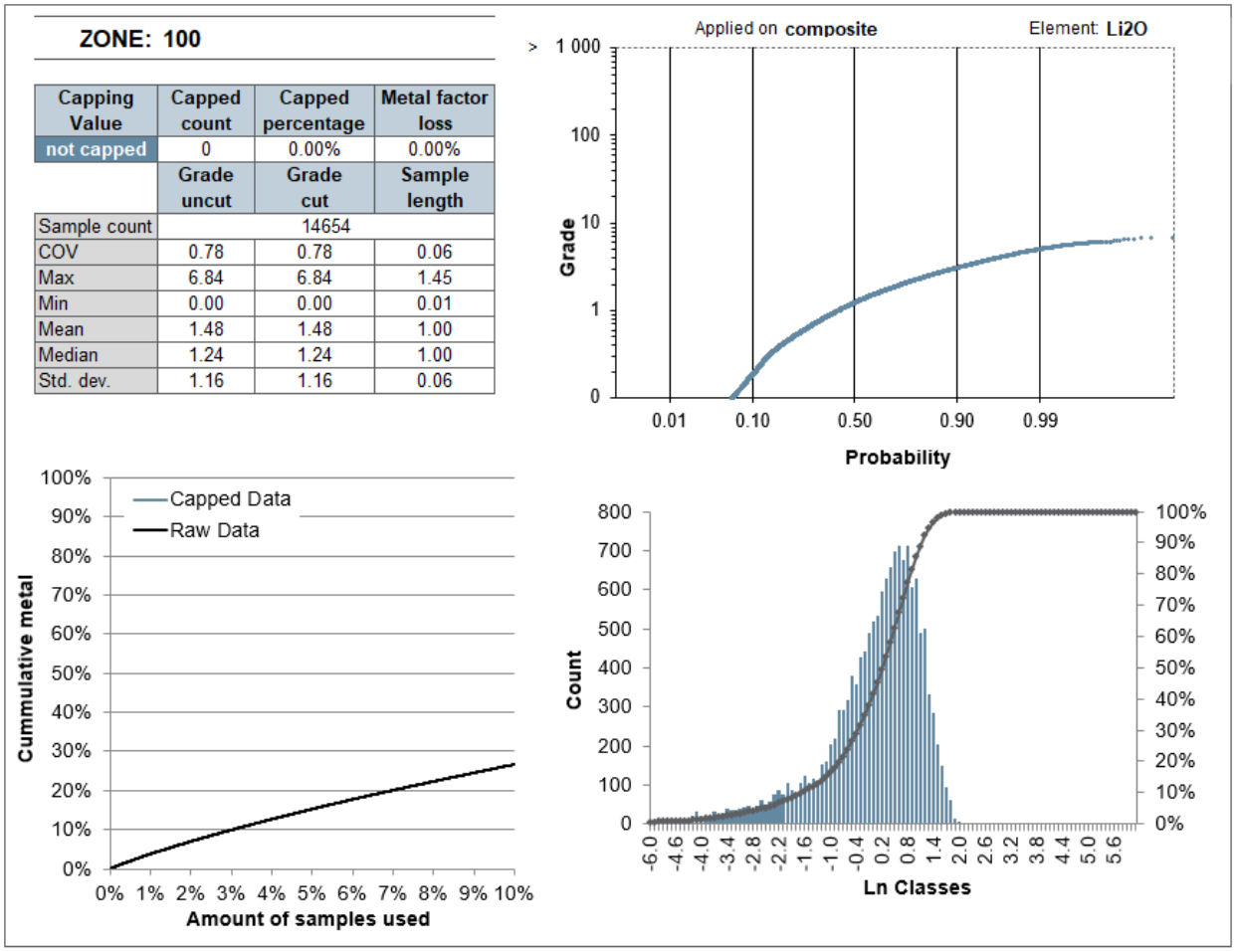


Figure 14-6: CV5 Capping justification on Li_2O for spodumene-rich domain (Zone 100)

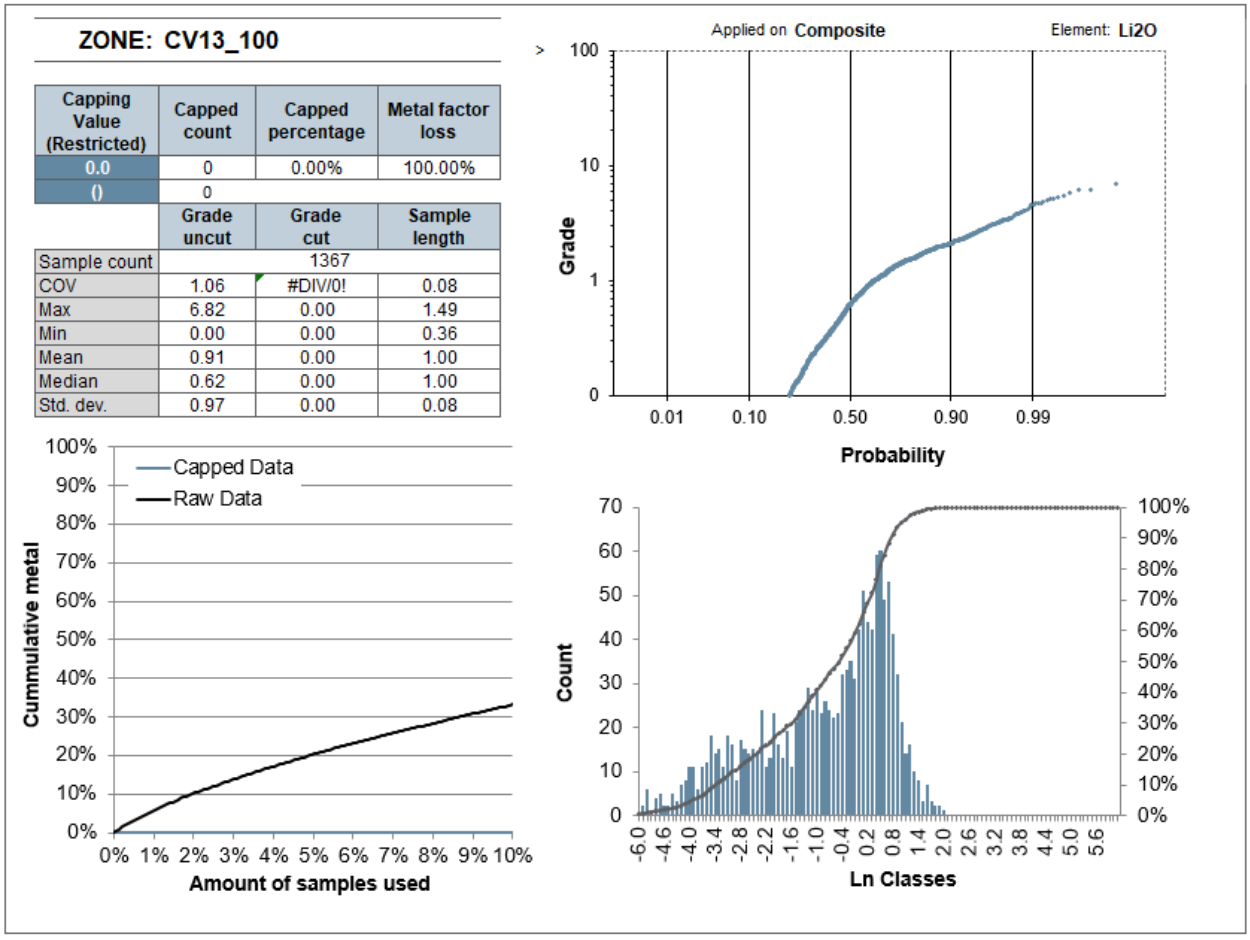


Figure 14-7: CV13 capping justification on Li2O for CV13_100 Domain

14.1.5.4 Spatial Analysis

CV5

Variography was done both in Leapfrog Edge™ and Supervisor. For Li_2O, Cs_2O, Ta_2O_5 and Ga, a well-structured variogram model (example Figure 14-8) were obtained for the CV5 principal pegmatite and CV5_160. Estimation with ordinary kriging ("OK") was done for the CV5 principal pegmatite, and CV5_160 domains in Leapfrog Edge™.

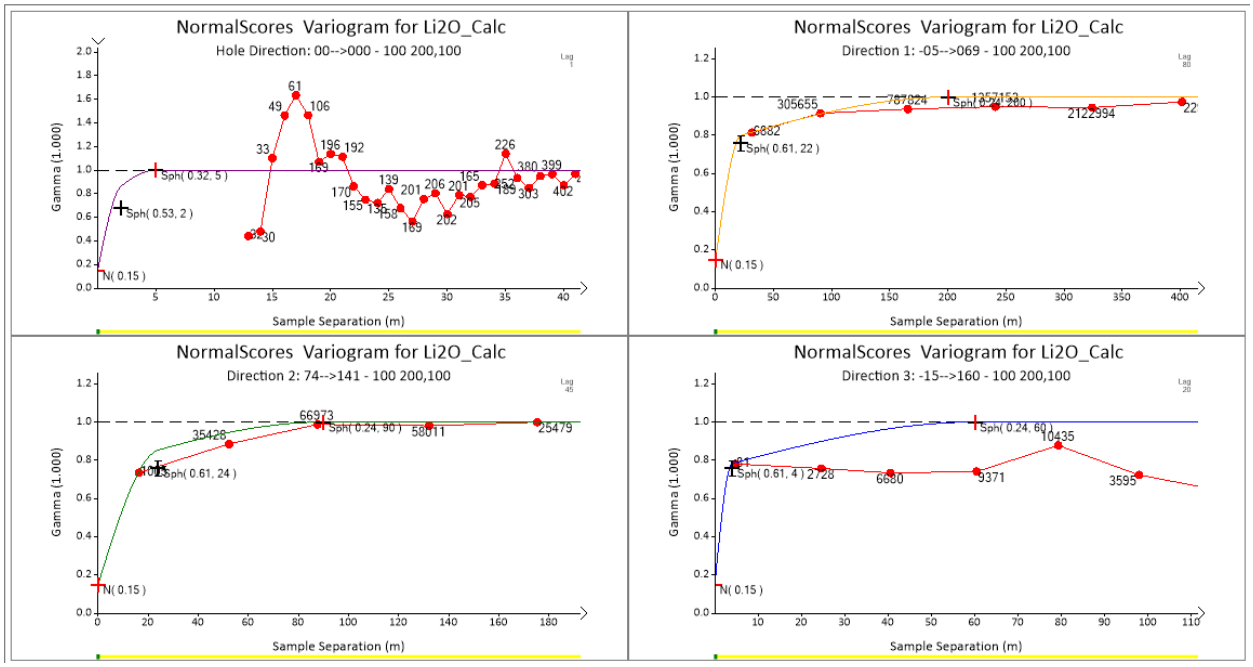


Figure 14-8: Variogram model for CV5 Zone 100 (Li2O)

Other domains did not yield well-structured variograms. Therefore, the other elements were estimated using inverse distance squared ("ID^2") for the remaining domains (110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 170, 180, 190) 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.

It was determined that the spodumene-rich variogram of the CV5 principal pegmatite could be used for the feldspar-rich domains. Table 14-11 summarizes the results for the variogram used for the CV5 principal pegmatite and CV5_160 domains.

Table 14-11: Variogram summary for CV5

Element	Rock Code	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
Li_2O	100-200	0.161	0.634	22	24	4	0.205	200	90	60	75	340	175
	160	0.172	0.492	60	43	26	0.336	215	110	45	75	340	175
Cs_2O	100-200	0.334	0.564	33	14	16	0.102	190	100	70	75	340	175
	160	0.353	0.547	37	40	14	0.1	220	100	45	75	340	175
Ta_2O_5	100-200	0.334	0.569	41	6	6	0.097	230	70	45	75	340	175
	160	0.216	0.563	85	31	23	0.221	190	100	45	75	340	175
Ga	100-200	0.153	0.601	20	11	5	0.246	100	90	35	70	340	175
	160	0.205	0.411	50	42	6	0.384	200	80	35	70	340	175

CV13

Geostatistical analysis did not yield a well-structured variogram. On CV13, Li_2O, Cs_2O, Ta_2O_5, and Ga were estimated using ID^2 in Leapfrog Edge™.

14.1.5.5 Resource Block Model

For CV5 and CV13, 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 was selected in order to accommodate a large-scale open pit mining potential. Table 14-12 and Table 14-13 summarize details of the parent block model for CV5 and CV13, respectively.

Table 14-12: CV5 parent block model summary

Parameters	Data
Base Point X	568,190
Base Point Y	5,928,600
Base Point Z	440
Boundary Size X	5,760
Boundary Size Y	2,180
Boundary Size Z	705
Block Size (m)	10 x 5 x 5
Rotation (Z)	340°
Sub-block Count	4 x 4 x 4
Size in Blocks	576 x 436x 141
Total No. Blocks	35,410,176

Table 14-13: CV13 parent block model summary

Parameters	Data
Base Point X	563,900
Base Point Y	5,926,800
Base Point Z	550

Parameters	Data
Boundary Size X	2,800
Boundary Size Y	1,800
Boundary Size Z	700
Block Size (m)	10 x 5 x 5
Rotation (Z)	340°
Sub-block Count	4 x 4 x 4
Size in Blocks	280 x 360 x 140
Total No. Blocks	14,112,000

14.1.5.6 Estimate Parameters for CV5

The CV5 principal pegmatite and CV5_160 estimated Li_2O, Cs_2O, Ta_2O_5, and Ga, using OK. The remaining eight pegmatite dykes domains were estimated using ID. Table 14-14 shows the search ellipse parameters by domains.

Three orientated search ellipsoids were used to select data and interpolate grades in successively less restrictive passes. The ellipse sizes and anisotropies were based on the variography, drill hole spacing, and pegmatite geometry. Estimations were completed using a multi-pass ellipse with a minimum / maximum composite required and maximum composites per drill hole. Table 14-15 shows the estimation criteria applied for each element.

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

Table 14-14: CV5 search ellipse summary

Domain	Element	Ellipsoid Direction			Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Ranges		
					1st Pass			2nd Pass			3rd Pass		
		Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	Max.	Int.	Min.	Max.	Int.	Min.	Max.	Int.	Min.
100 200	Li_2O	75	340	175	100	45	30	200	90	60	300	135	90
	Cs_2O	75	340	175	100	45	30	200	90	60	300	135	90
	Ta_2O_5	75	340	175	115	35	22.5	230	70	45	402.5	122.5	79
	Ga	75	340	175	50	45	17.5	100	90	35	200	180	70
110 120 130 140	Li_2O	Var.	Var.	Var.	107.5	55	22.5	215	110	45	322.5	165	67.5
	Cs_2O	Var.	Var.	Var.	107.5	55	22.5	215	110	45	322.5	165	67.5
	Ta_2O_5	Var.	Var.	Var.	95	50	22.5	190	100	45	285	150	67.5
	Ga	Var.	Var.	Var.	100	40	17.5	200	80	35	300	120	52.5
150	Li_2O	75	338	175	107.5	55	22.5	215	110	45	322.5	165	67.5
	Cs_2O	Var.	Var.	Var.	107.5	55	22.5	215	110	45	322.5	165	67.5
	Ta_2O_5	75	338	175	95	50	22.5	190	110	45	285	150	67.5
	Ga	75	338	175	100	40	17.5	200	80	35	300	120	52.5
160 170 180 190	Li_2O	Var.	Var.	Var.	107.5	55	22.5	215	110	45	322.5	165	67.5
	Cs_2O	Var.	Var.	Var.	107.5	55	22.5	215	110	45	322.5	165	67.5
	Ta_2O_5	Var.	Var.	Var.	95	50	22.5	190	110	45	285	150	67.5
	Ga	Var.	Var.	Var.	100	40	17.5	200	80	35	300	120	52.5

Table 14-15: CV5 estimation criteria summary

Domain	Pass	Min. Number of Composites	Max. Number of Composites	Max. Number of Composites per DDH
All CV5 Domains	1	5	15	4
	2	5	15	4
	3	3	15	-

14.1.5.7 Estimate Parameters for CV13

All domains in CV13 for Li_2O, Cs_2O, Ta_2O_5, and Ga were estimated using ID^2. Table 14-16 shows the search ellipse parameters by domains and Table 14-17 presents the parameters for the Cs_2O enriched domains. The estimation methodology used for CV13 was the same as CV5. Table 14-18 shows the estimation criteria.

Table 14-16: CV13 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.
CV13_008	Li_2O	var.	var.	var.	60	35	10	120	70	20	240	140	40
CV13_009	Cs_2O	var.	var.	var.	60	35	10	120	70	20	240	140	40
CV13_010	Ta_2O_5	var.	var.	var.	50	60	10	100	120	20	200	240	40
CV13_020 CV13_030 CV13_040 CV13_050 CV13_060 CV13_065 CV13_070 CV13_080 CV13_085 CV13_090 CV13_140	Ga	var.	var.	var.	60	35	10	120	70	20	240	140	40
CV13_091	Li_2O	var.	var.	var.	80	45	10	160	90	20	320	180	40
CV13_092	Cs_2O	var.	var.	var.	80	45	10	160	90	20	320	180	40
CV13_100	Ta_2O_5	var.	var.	var.	55	35	10	110	70	20	220	140	40
CV13_110 CV13_130 CV13_100C	Ga	var.	var.	var.	70	35	10	140	70	20	280	140	40

Domain	Element	Ellipsoid Direction			Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Ranges		
					1st pass			2nd pass			3rd pass		
		Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	Max.	Int.	Min.	Max.	Int.	Min.	Max.	Int.	Min.
CV13_101 CV13_103 CV13_120	Li_2O	var.	var.	var.	60	50	20	120	100	40	240	200	80
	Cs_2O	var.	var.	var.	60	50	20	120	100	40	240	200	80
	Ta_2O_5	var.	var.	var.	35	30	20	70	60	40	140	120	80
	Ga	var.	var.	var.	60	35	20	120	70	40	240	140	80

Table 14-17: CV13 Cs_2O enriched zones search ellipse summary

Domain	Element	Ellipsoid Direction			Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Ranges			Ellipsoid Ranges		
					1st pass			2nd pass			3rd pass		
		Dip	Dip Azi.	Pitch	Max.	Int.	Min.	Max.	Int.	Min.	Max.	Int.	Min.
CV13_Cs2O_100	Cs_2O	var.	var.	var.	80	45	10	160	90	20	320	180	40
CV13_Cs2O_101	Cs_2O	var.	var.	var.	60	50	20	120	100	40	240	200	80
CV13_Cs2O_101a	Cs_2O	var.	var.	var.	60	50	20	120	100	40	240	200	80

Table 14-18: CV13 Estimation criteria summary

Domain	Pass	Min. Number of Composites	Max. Number of Composites	Max Number of composite per DDH
All Domains	1	3	8	2
	2	3	8	2
	3	2	8	-

14.1.6 Resource Classification

The Shaakichiuwaanaan resource classification has been completed in accordance with the NI 43-101, and CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves reporting guidelines. All reported Mineral Resources have been constrained by conceptual open pit and underground mineable shapes to demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("RPEEE"). As the company is dual listed on the ASX in Australia, the QP also considered the definitions of JORC 2012. The Company has reported the Mineral Resource Estimate (effective as of June 20, 2025) to ASX in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 (see news release dated July 20, 2025).

Other factors considered for the classification are:

- The QP's experience with LCT pegmatites;
- Spatial continuity based on assays within the drill holes;
- Understanding of the geology of the deposit;
- Drill hole and channel spacing, and the estimation runs required to estimate the grades in a block.

Blocks in the model were initially classified as Indicated when:

- They demonstrated geological continuity and minimum thickness of 2 m for the pegmatite and 0.5 m for the caesium-enriched zones (Rigel and Vega);
- The drill spacing was 70 m or less and when they met the minimum parameters of the estimation criteria;
- Blocks were estimated with at least two drill holes (pass 1 or pass 2);
- There was grade continuity at the reported cut-off grade ("COG").

Blocks in the model were initially classified as Inferred when:

- The drill spacing was between 70 m and 140 m and when they met the minimum parameters of the estimation criteria.

Geological continuity and a minimum thickness of 2 m, or 0.5 m for the caesium-enriched subdomains (Rigel and Vega), were also mandatory.

- There was grade continuity at the reported COG.

There are no measured classified blocks. Pegmatite dykes or extensions with lower level of information / confidence were also not classified.

Classification shapes are created around contiguous blocks at the stated criteria with consideration for the selected mining method. The Mineral Resource Estimate appropriately reflects the view of the QP.

No environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant issues are known to the author 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. According to 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 20, 2025, and has been tabulated in terms of a pit and underground mining shapes. Both underground and open pit conceptual mining shapes were applied as constraints to demonstrate RPEEE. Cut-off grades for open pit constrained resources are 0.40% Li_2O for both CV5 and CV13, and for underground constrained resources, cut-off grades are 0.60% Li_2O for CV5 and 0.70% Li_2O for CV13.

Table 14-19: Shaakichiuwaanaan Mineral Resource Estimate

Pegmatite	Classification	Mass	Li_2O	Cs_2O	Ta_2O_5	Ga	Contained LCE (Mt)
		t	%	%	ppm	ppm	
CV5 & CV13	Indicated	107,991,000	1.40	0.11	166	66	3.75
	Inferred	33,380,000	1.33	0.21	155	65	1.09

CV5 – MRE Details

The Mineral Resource constrained within the open pit and underground mining shapes meets the definition of "Reasonable Prospect of Eventual Economic Extraction", even though a portion of the open pit is under a lake. The QP took the following factors into account when considering the RPEEE:

- The depth of water where a coffer dam would be required is less than 20 m;
- There is no commercial fishery on the lake;
- There are no houses, cottages, or lodges on the lake.

The detailed CV5 MRE is presented in Table 14-20.

Table 14-20: Detailed CV5 Mineral Resource Estimate

Conceptual Mining Constraint (COG)	Classification	Mass	Li_2O	Cs_2O	Ta_2O_5	Ga	Contained LCE (Mt)
		t	%	%	ppm	ppm	
Open Pit (0.4% Li_2O)	**Indicated**	97,757,000	1.39	0.09	163	66	3.35
Underground (0.6% Li_2O)		4,071,000	1.08	0.06	186	66	0.11
Total		**101,828,000**	**1.38**	**0.09**	**164**	**66**	**3.46**
Open Pit (0.4% Li_2O)	**Inferred**	5,745,000	1.16	0.09	163	61	0.17
Underground (0.6% Li_2O)		8,153,000	1.24	0.07	136	60	0.25
Total		**13,898,000**	**1.21**	**0.08**	**147**	**60**	**0.41**

Table 14-21 summarizes the parameters used to develop the constraints and cut-off grades (UG and OP) for a reasonable prospect of economic extraction on CV5. 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. Lithium is the only payable metal utilised in determining the RPEEE parameters. All other elements reported (Cs_2O, Ta_2O_5, and Ga) are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction when mined and processed concurrently with the lithium resource.

Table 14-21: CV5 Parameters for reasonable prospects of economic extraction – OP & UG

Parameters	Unit	Open Pit	Underground
Mining Cost	$/t	5.47	68.66
Mining Cost OVB	$/t	4.00	
Processing Cost	$/t milled	14.91	
Tailing Management Cost	$/t milled	3.45	
G&A Cost	$/t milled	18.88	
Transport Cost	$/t conc.	226.74	
Mill Recovery	%	75*(1-EXP(-1.995*(Li_2Ofeed Grade%)))	
Concentrate Grade	%	5.5	
Exchange Rate	CA$/US$	0.7	
Concentrate Price	US$/t	1,500	
Royalty	%	2	
Revenue Factor		1	
Production Rate	Mtpa	0.8	
Discount Rate	%	8	
Pit Slope	°	45 to 53	
Li_2O Cut-off Grade	%	0.4	0.6
Li_2O Conversion		Li x 2.153	
LCE (i.e., Li_2CO_3) Conversion		Li_2O x 2.473	

The block model for the CV5 MRE is shown in Figure 14-9.

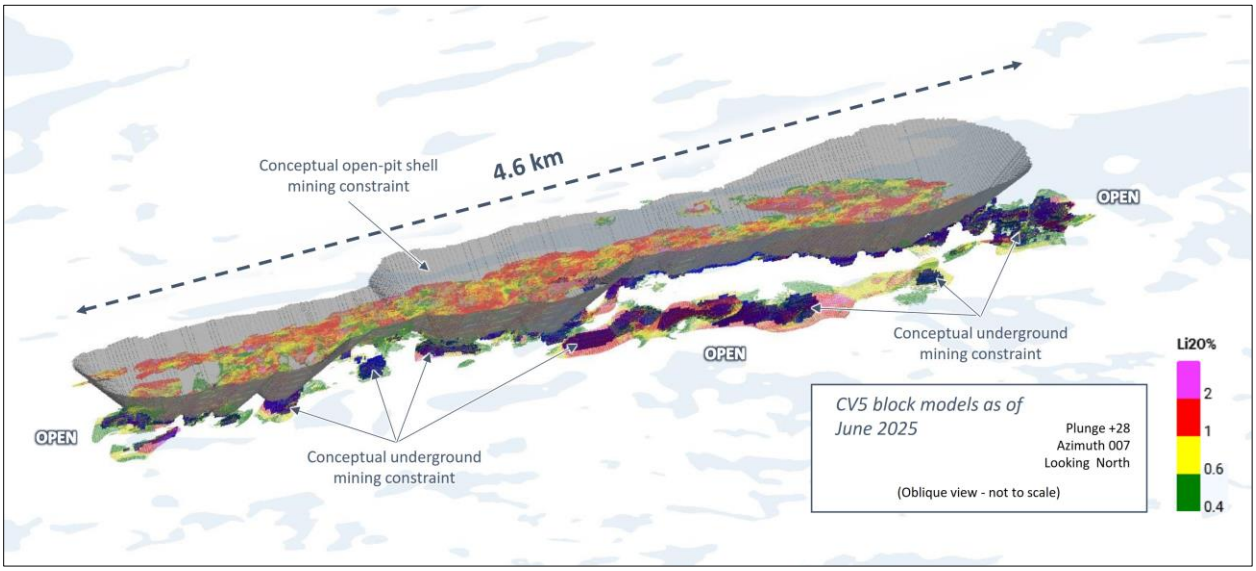


Figure 14-9: Oblique view of the CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite block model with respect to applied OP and UG conceptual mining constraint shapes (not to scale)

CV13 – MRE Details

The Mineral Resource constrained within the open pit and underground mining shapes meets the definition of the RPEEE. The detailed CV13 MRE is presented in Table 14-22.

Table 14-22: Detailed CV13 Mineral Resource Estimate

Conceptual Mining Constraint (COG)	Classification	Mass	Li_2O	Cs_2O	Ta_2O_5	Ga	Contained
		t	%	%	ppm	ppm	LCE (Mt)
Open Pit (0.4% Li_2O)	**Indicated**	5,996,000	1.89	0.60	201	76	0.28
Underground (0.7% Li_2O)		167,000	0.85	0.06	132	60	0.004
Total		**6,163,000**	**1.86**	**0.59**	**199**	**76**	**0.28**
Open Pit (0.4% Li_2O)	**Inferred**	18,020,000	1.44	0.32	168	70	0.64
Underground (0.7% Li_2O)		1,462,000	1.05	0.08	75	55	0.04
Total		**19,482,000**	**1.41**	**0.30**	**161**	**69**	**0.68**

Mineral Resources for the Rigel and Vega zones are hosted within subdomains of the CV13 Pegmatite's open pit conceptual mining shape and, therefore, are inclusive within the Consolidated MRE for CV5 and CV13 pegmatites. The Rigel and Vega zones were constrained using a 0.50% Cs_2O grade within lithium blocks greater than 0.4% Li_2O and is based on mineral processing analogues and mineralogical analysis supporting pollucite as the predominant caesium-bearing mineral present. Table 14-23 presents the MRE within the caesium-enriched zones of Rigel and Vega. Some portions of blocks at Vega and Rigel that were below the 0.4% Li_2O COG but above 0.5% Cs_2O grade were captured in the resource wireframes for continuity and included in the Consolidated MRE and the MRE within the caesium-enriched zones.

Table 14-23: Mineral Resources at Rigel and Vega Caesium Zones within the CV13 Pegmatite

Caesium Zone	Classification	Tonnes	Li_2O	Cs_2O	Ta_2O_5	Contained Cs_2O
		(t)	(%)	(%)	(ppm)	(t)
Rigel	Indicated	163,000	1.78	10.25	646	16,708
	Inferred	–	–	–	–	–
Vega	Indicated	530,000	2.23	2.61	172	13,833
	Inferred	1,698,000	1.81	2.40	245	40,752
Rigel + Vega	Indicated	693,000	2.13	4.40	283	30,541
	Inferred	1,698,000	1.81	2.40	245	40,752

Table 14-24 summarizes the parameters used to develop the constraints and cut-off grades (UG and OP) for a reasonable prospect of economic extraction on CV13. 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 CV13 Pegmatite is studied. Lithium is the only payable metal utilised in determining the RPEEE parameters. However, other elements reported (Cs_2O, Ta_2O_5, and Ga) are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction when mined and processed concurrently with the lithium resource.

Table 14-24: CV13 Parameters for reasonable prospects of economic extraction – OP & UG

Parameters	Unit	Open Pit	Underground
Mining Cost	$/t	7.47	100
Mining Cost OVB	$/t	4.00	
Processing Cost	$/t milled	14.91	
Tailing Management Cost	$/t milled	3.45	
G&A Cost	$/t milled	18.88	

Parameters	Unit	Open Pit	Underground
Transport Cost	$/t conc.	226.74	
Mill Recovery	%	75*(1-EXP(-1.995*(Li_2O feed Grade%)))	
Concentrate Grade	%	5.5	
Exchange Rate	CA$/US$	0.7	
Concentrate Price	US$/t	1,500	
Royalty	%	2	
Revenue Factor		1	
Production Rate	Mtpa	0.8	
Discount Rate	%	8	
Pit Slope	°	45	
Li_2O Cut-off Grade	%	0.4	0.7
Li_2O Conversion		Li x 2.153	
LCE (i.e., Li_2CO_3) Conversion		Li_2O x 2.473	

Open pit and underground constrained MRE for the CV13 Pegmatite block model is shown in Figure 14-12.

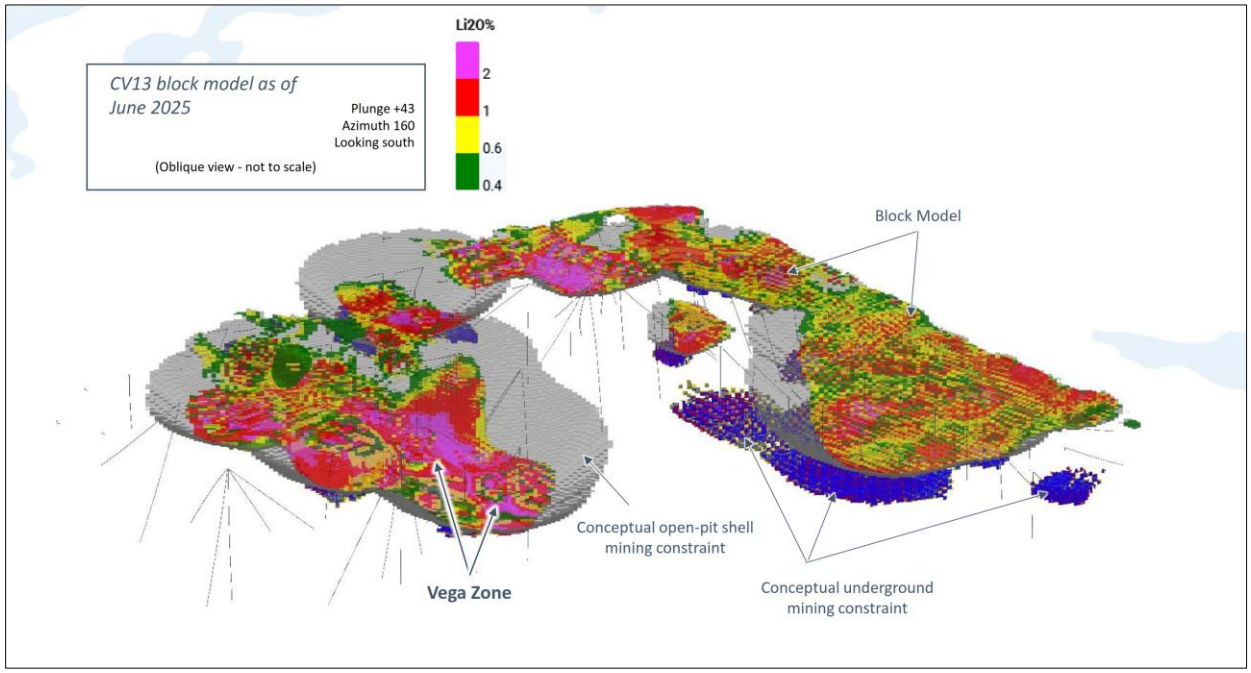


Figure 14-10: CV13 Open Pit and Underground constraints to MRE block model (not to scale)

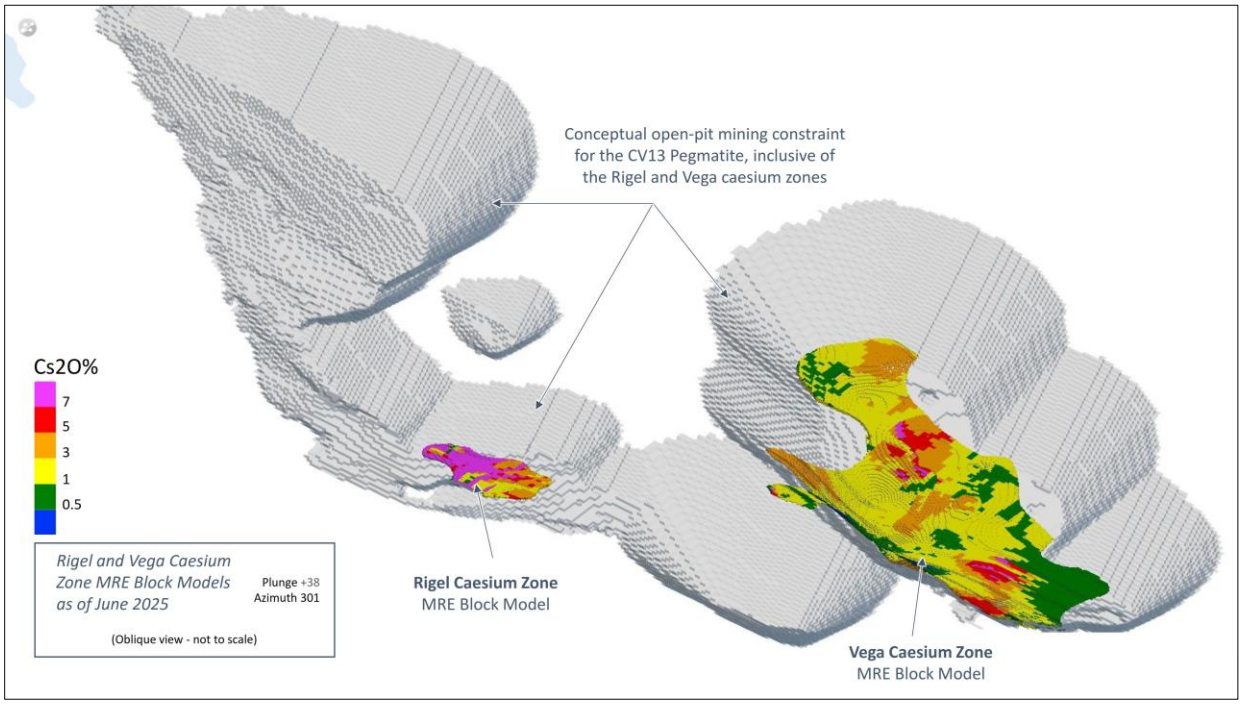


Figure 14-11: CV13 Open Pit constraint to Rigel and Vega caesium zone MRE Block Model (not to scale)

14.1.8 Model Validation

CV5 and CV13 models were validated using the following three methods:

- Visual comparison of colour-coded block model grades with composite grades on section;
- Comparison of the global mean block grades for OK (when applicable), ID^2, nearest neighbour ("NN"), and composites;
- Swath plots.

14.1.8.1 Visual Validation

Visual comparisons of block model grades with composite grades for each zone show a reasonable correlation between values. Figure 14-12 and Figure 14-13 present results for Li_2O. Figure 14-14 and Figure 14-15 present results for Cs_2O. No significant discrepancies were apparent from the sections reviewed.

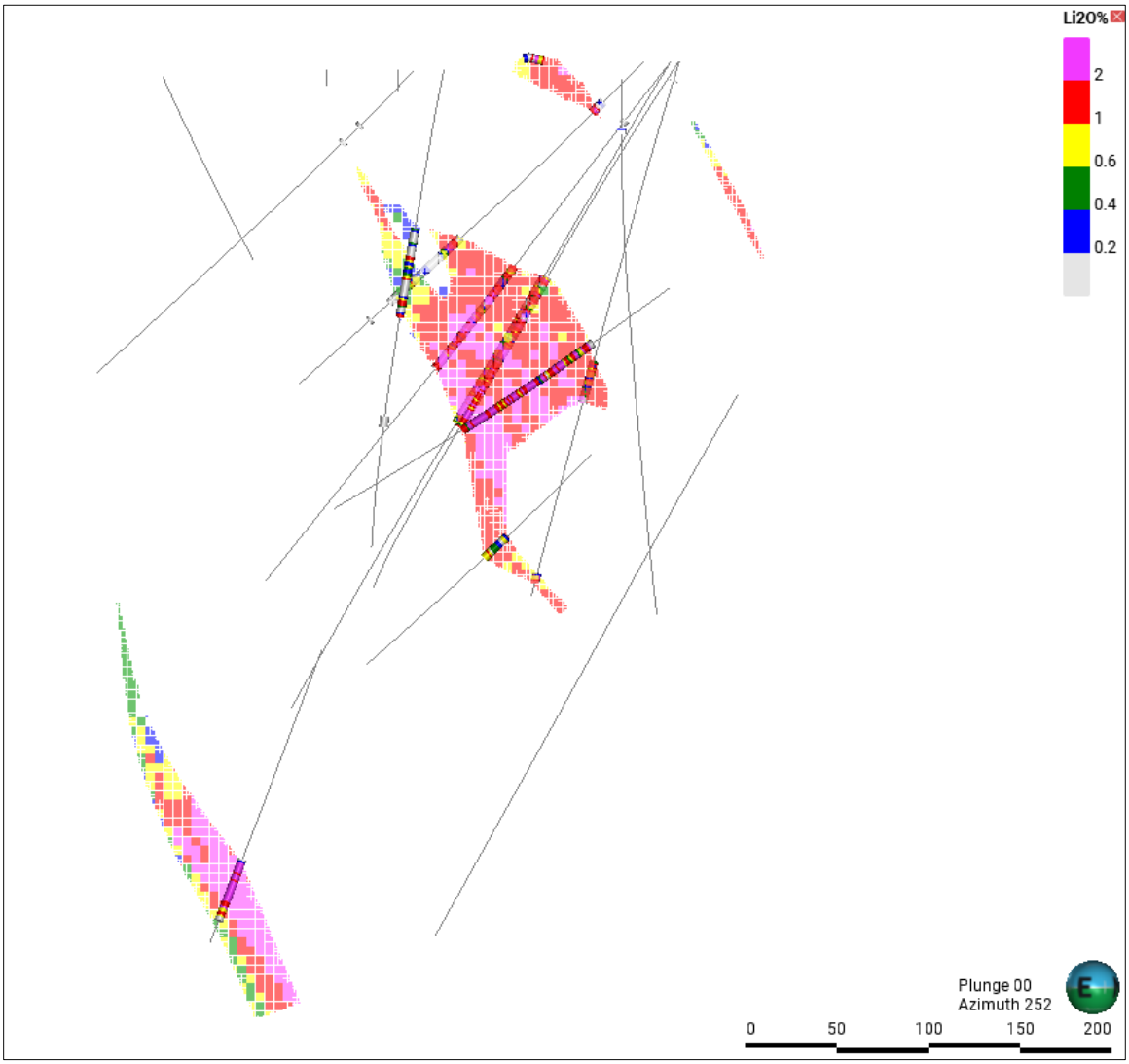


Figure 14-12: CV5 Comparison (composites vs block model Li_2O; Eastern portion)

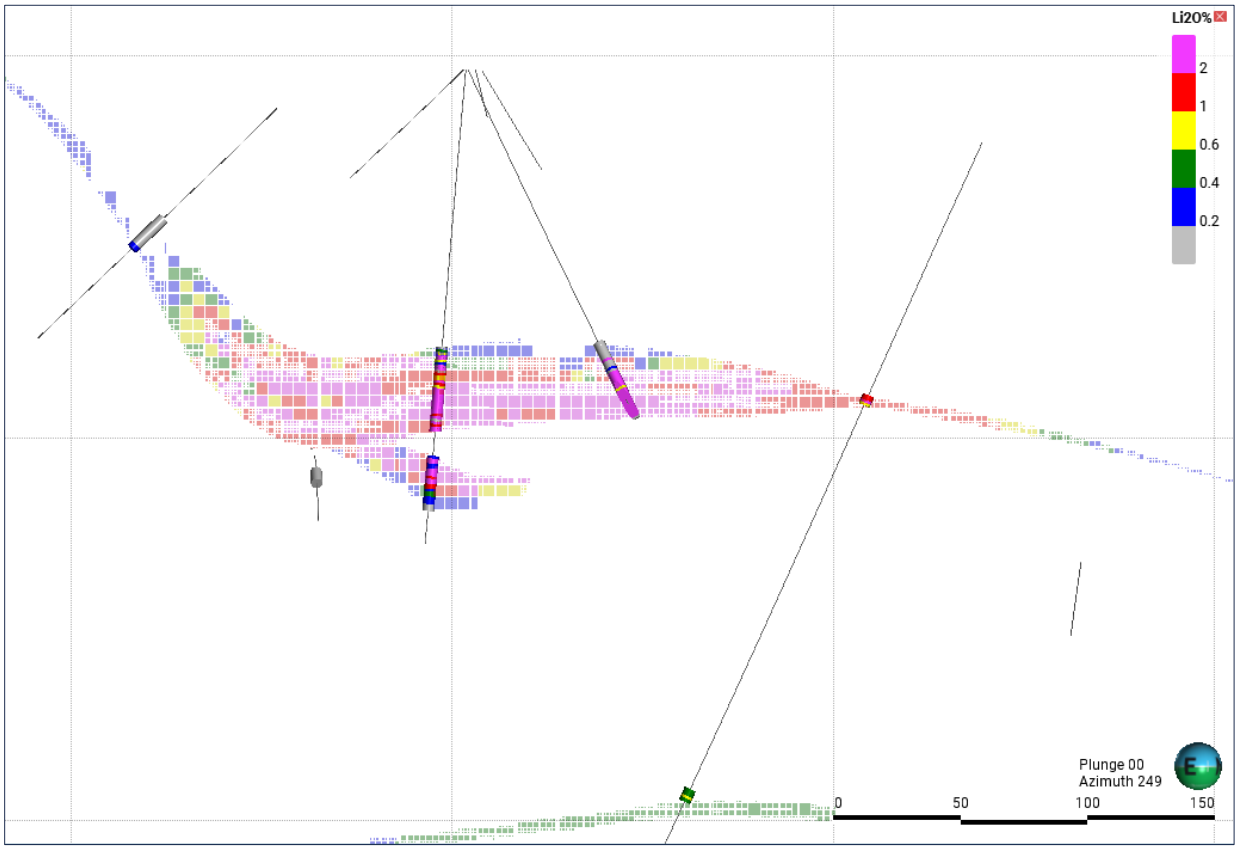


Figure 14-13: CV13 Comparison (composites vs block model Li_2O; Vega portion)

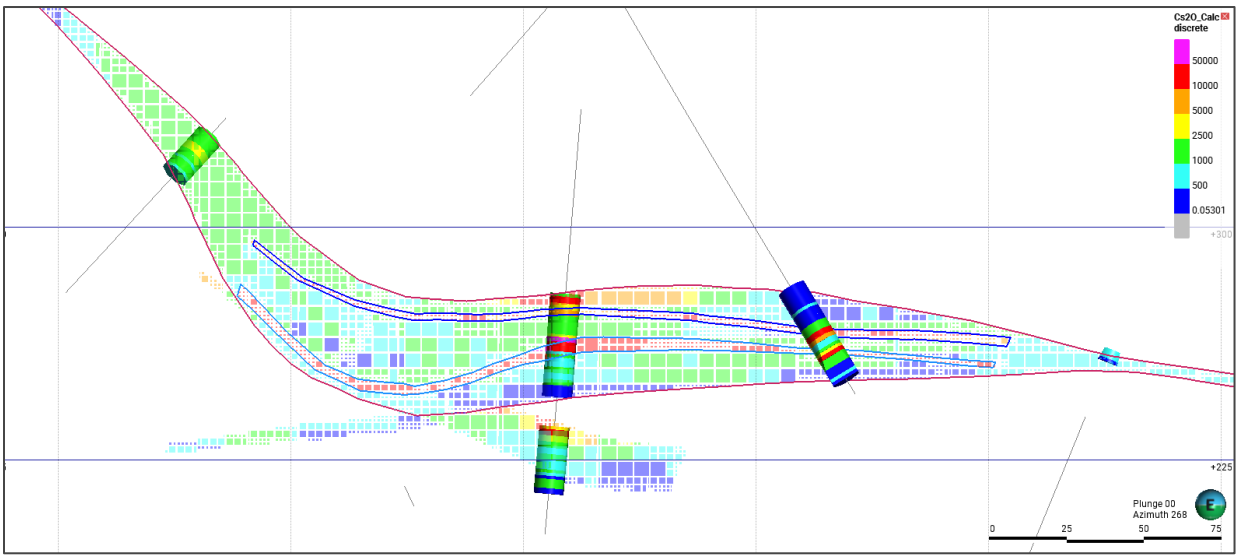


Figure 14-14: CV13 Comparison (composites vs block model Cs_2O; CV13_101 with Vega Cs-enriched zones)

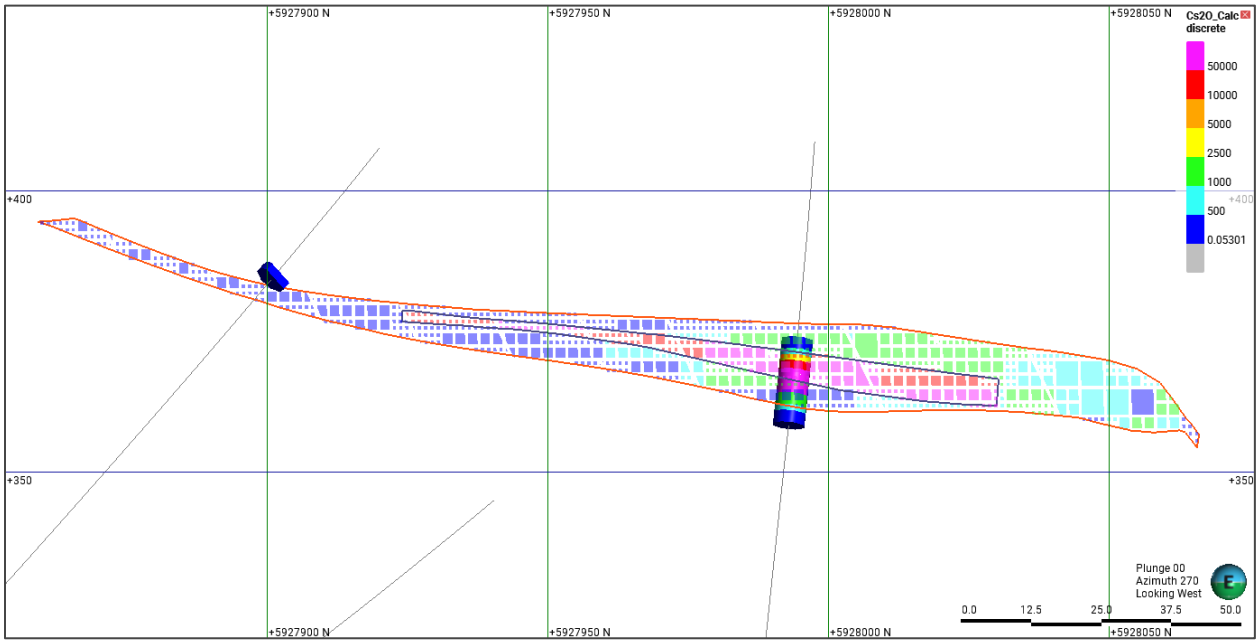


Figure 14-15: CV13 Comparison (composites vs block model Cs_2O; CV13_100 with Rigel Cs-enriched zone)

14.1.8.2 Statistics Comparison

CV5 and CV13 block model statistics were compared between estimation methods, OK, NN, and ID² model values and the capped composite of the drill hole data. Table 14-25 shows this comparison of the estimates for the three estimation method calculations for each zone 100 (CV5 and CV13). All three estimation methods yield similar results for Li_2O with the anticipated smoothing resulting from the estimation process. Comparisons were made using all blocks without a cut-off grade.

Table 14-25: Comparison of estimation method statistics between composites, NN, ID² and OK on Li_2O (%) for CV5 and CV13

	CV5 (Zone 100)				CV13 (Zone 100)			
	Comp (Li_2O)	NN (Li_2O)	ID² (Li_2O)	OK (Li_2O)	Comp (Li_2O)	NN (Li_2O)	ID² (Li_2O)	OK (Li_2O)
Number	14,654	1,44,997	1,446,849	1,447,997	1,367	495,939	467,519	467,519
Mean	1.48	1.41	1.43	1.41	0.92	0.61	0.83	0.82
Median	1.24	1.15	1.30	1.31	0.63	0.25	0.70	0.71
CV	0.78	0.82	0.47	0.41	1.05	1.36	0.77	0.73

14.1.8.3 Swath Plots

Swath plots comparing estimation results with composites in three directions (Easting, Northing and Elevation) were generated and reviewed for each domain. Figure 14-16 and Figure 14-17 are examples of a swath plot in the Easting and Elevation direction, respectively. There are good correlations of the results between the three estimation methods with the expected smoothing of the kriging results.

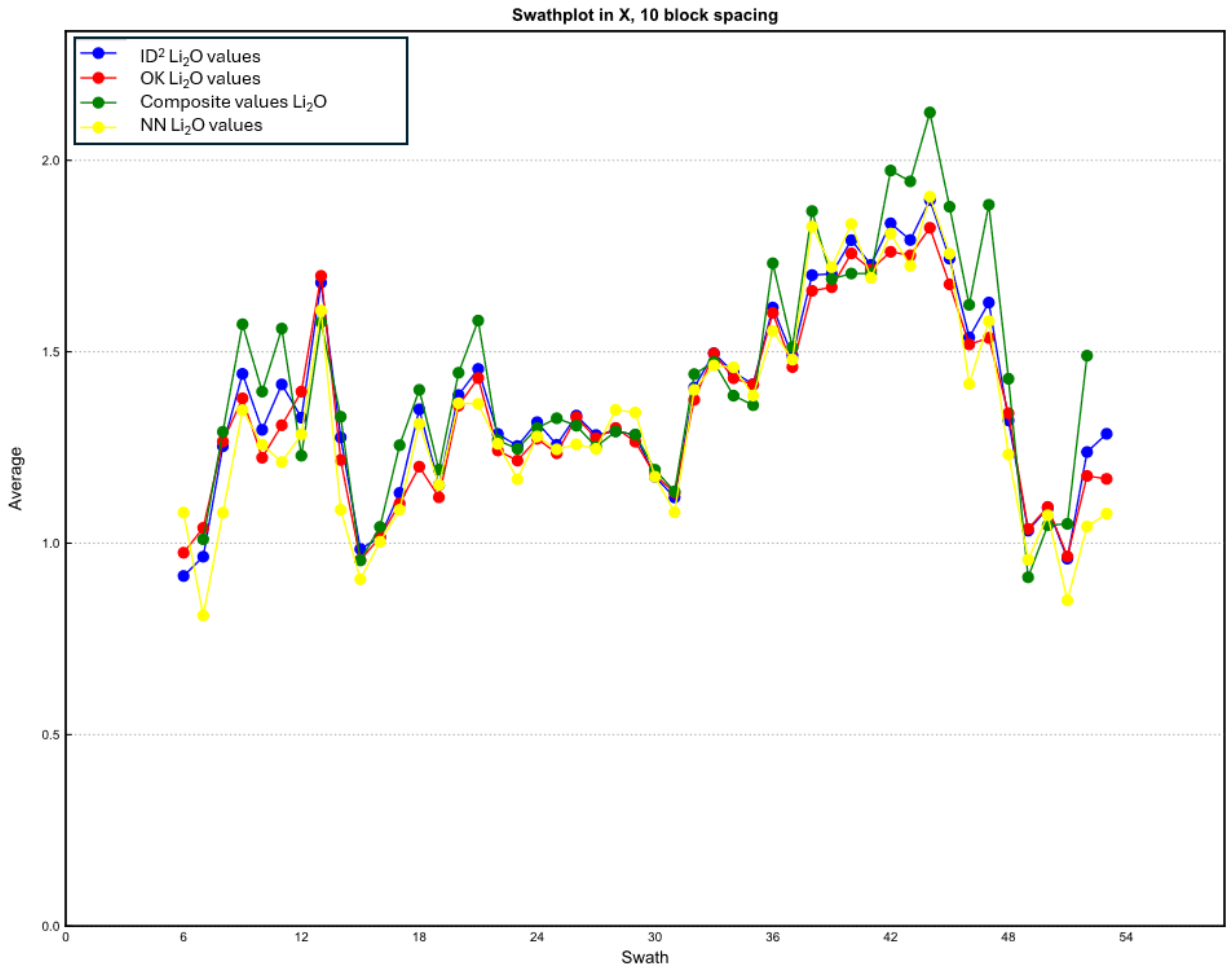


Figure 14-16: Li_2O swath plot in Easting (X) direction (CV5 Zone 100)

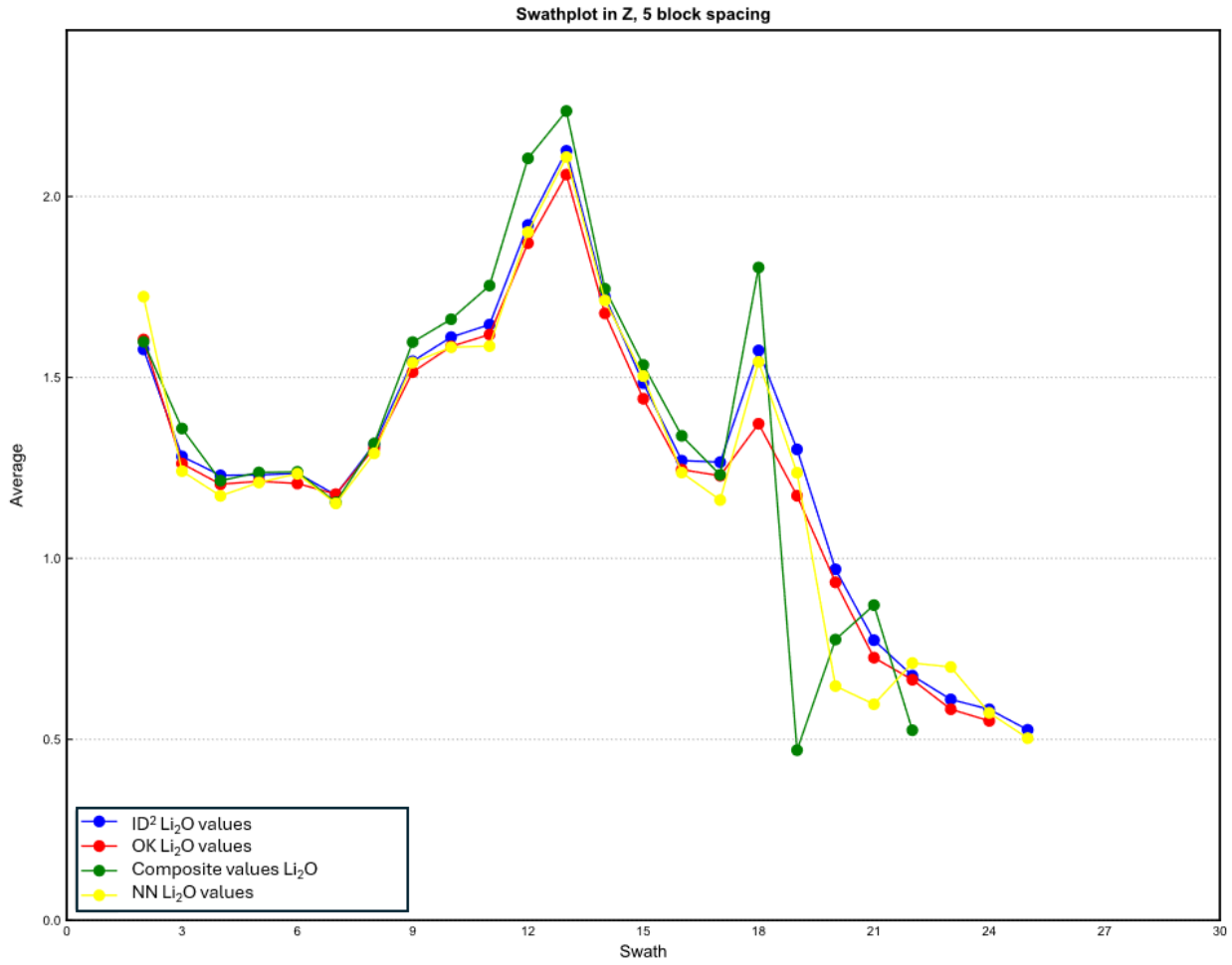


Figure 14-17: Li_2O swath plot in Elevation (Z) direction (CV5 Zone 100)

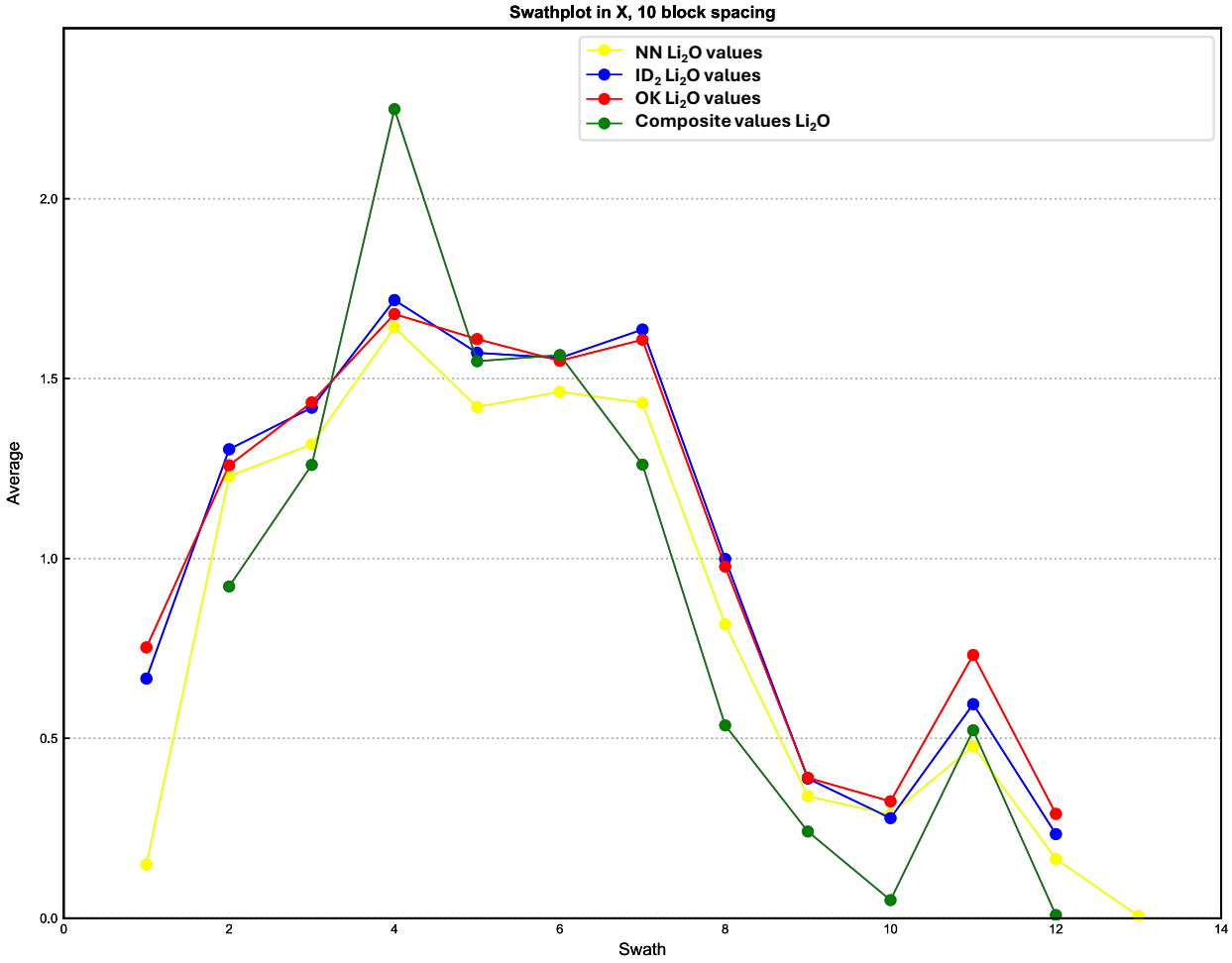


Figure 14-18: Li_2O swath plot in Easting (X) direction (CV13 Zone 101)

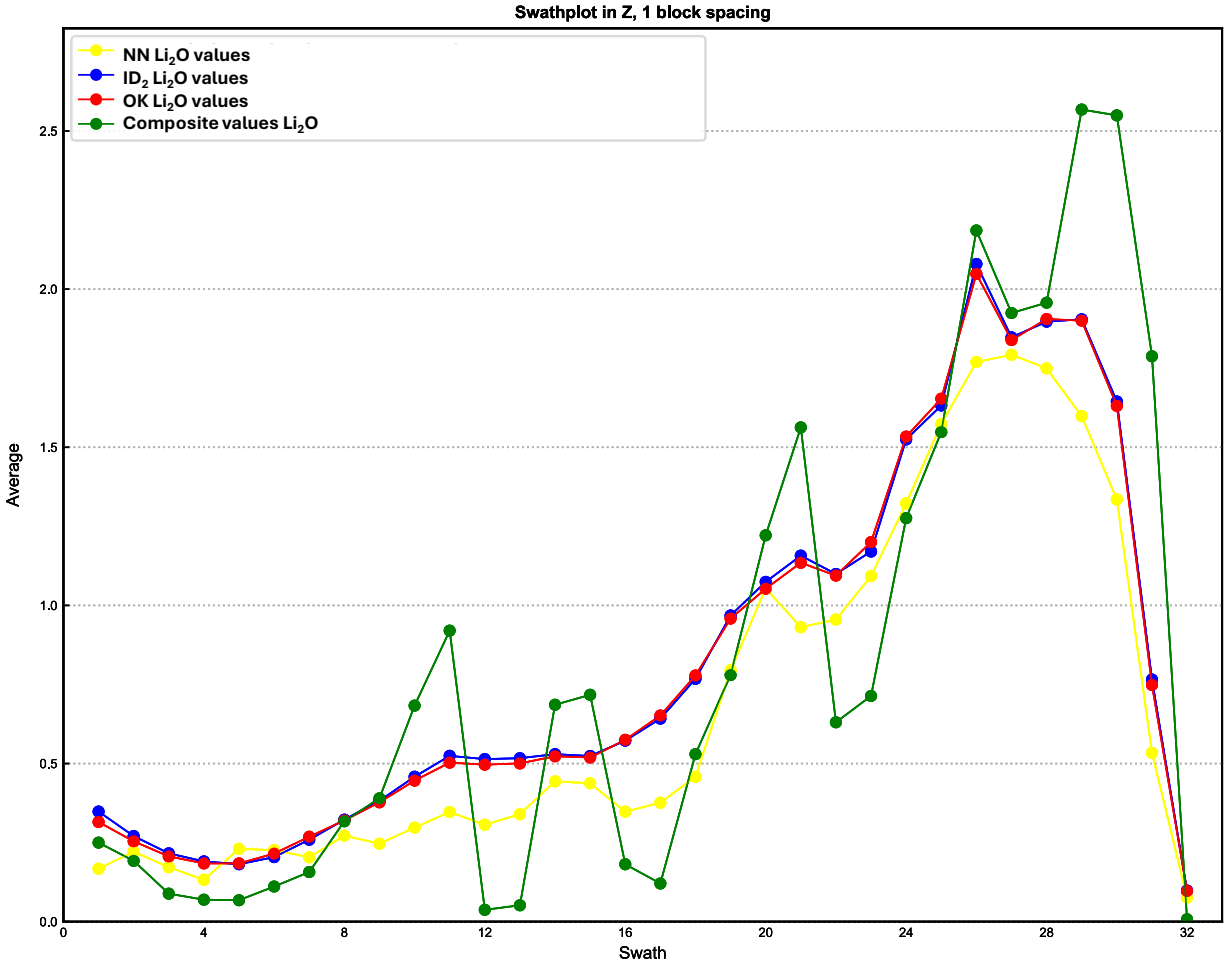


Figure 14-19: Li_2O swath plot in Elevation (Z) direction (CV13 Zone 101)

14.1.9 Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis for the Shaakichiuwaanaan MRE is presented as the sum of the open pit and underground constrained and classified resources at the same cut-off (Table 14-26). The sensitivity analysis by cut-off grade defines significant tonnage at very high-grade, primarily reflecting the Nova Zone at CV5 and Vega Zone at CV13 (Figure 14-20; Figure 14-21).

Table 14-26 should not be interpreted as a Mineral Resource. The table presents the sum of the open pit and underground constrained and classified resources at the same cut-off. The data is presented to demonstrate the Mineral Resource tonnage and grade sensitivity to various cut-off grades.

Table 14-26: Sensitivity analysis for Shaakichiuwaanaan MRE

Cut-off grade (%)	CV5 Spodumene Pegmatite				CV13 Spodumene Pegmatite			
	Indicated		Inferred		Indicated		Inferred	
	Tonnes ≥ cut-off	Average grade (Li_2O) ≥ cut-off (%)	Tonnes ≥ cut-off	Average grade (Li_2O) ≥ cut-off (%)	Tonnes ≥ cut-off	Average grade (Li2O) ≥ cut-off (%)	Tonnes ≥ cut-off	Average grade (Li2O) ≥ cut-off (%)
0.1	119 190 000	1.21	15 120 000	1.13	6 680 000	1.74	22 280 000	1.27
0.2	109 390 000	1.30	14 710 000	1.16	6 510 000	1.78	21 140 000	1.33
0.3	104 540 000	1.35	14 260 000	1.19	6 320 000	1.83	20 210 000	1.38
0.4	101 450 000	1.38	13 690 000	1.22	6 100 000	1.88	19 300 000	1.43
0.5	98 570 000	1.41	13 070 000	1.26	5 850 000	1.94	18 220 000	1.48
0.6	95 710 000	1.43	12 280 000	1.30	5 590 000	2.01	17 070 000	1.55
0.7	92 100 000	1.46	11 300 000	1.36	5 330 000	2.07	15 910 000	1.61
0.8	87 030 000	1.50	10 230 000	1.42	5 090 000	2.13	14 620 000	1.69
0.9	80 870 000	1.55	9 290 000	1.48	4 870 000	2.19	13 390 000	1.76
1	73 450 000	1.62	8 250 000	1.54	4 630 000	2.26	12 120 000	1.85
1.1	65 580 000	1.68	7 230 000	1.61	4 390 000	2.32	10 830 000	1.94
1.2	57 490 000	1.76	6 260 000	1.69	4 150 000	2.39	9 630 000	2.04
1.3	49 640 000	1.84	5 240 000	1.77	3 910 000	2.46	8 540 000	2.15
1.4	42 290 000	1.92	4 150 000	1.89	3 670 000	2.53	7 580 000	2.25
1.5	35 760 000	2.01	3 430 000	1.98	3 400 000	2.62	6 650 000	2.36
1.6	30 050 000	2.10	2 830 000	2.07	3 130 000	2.71	5 870 000	2.47
1.7	25 190 000	2.19	2 340 000	2.16	2 850 000	2.82	5 190 000	2.57
1.8	21 000 000	2.27	1 950 000	2.25	2 630 000	2.91	4 590 000	2.68
1.9	17 360 000	2.36	1 580 000	2.34	2 450 000	2.99	4 100 000	2.78
2	14 260 000	2.45	1 320 000	2.42	2 270 000	3.07	3 700 000	2.87

*Note: Errors may occur in totals due to rounding.

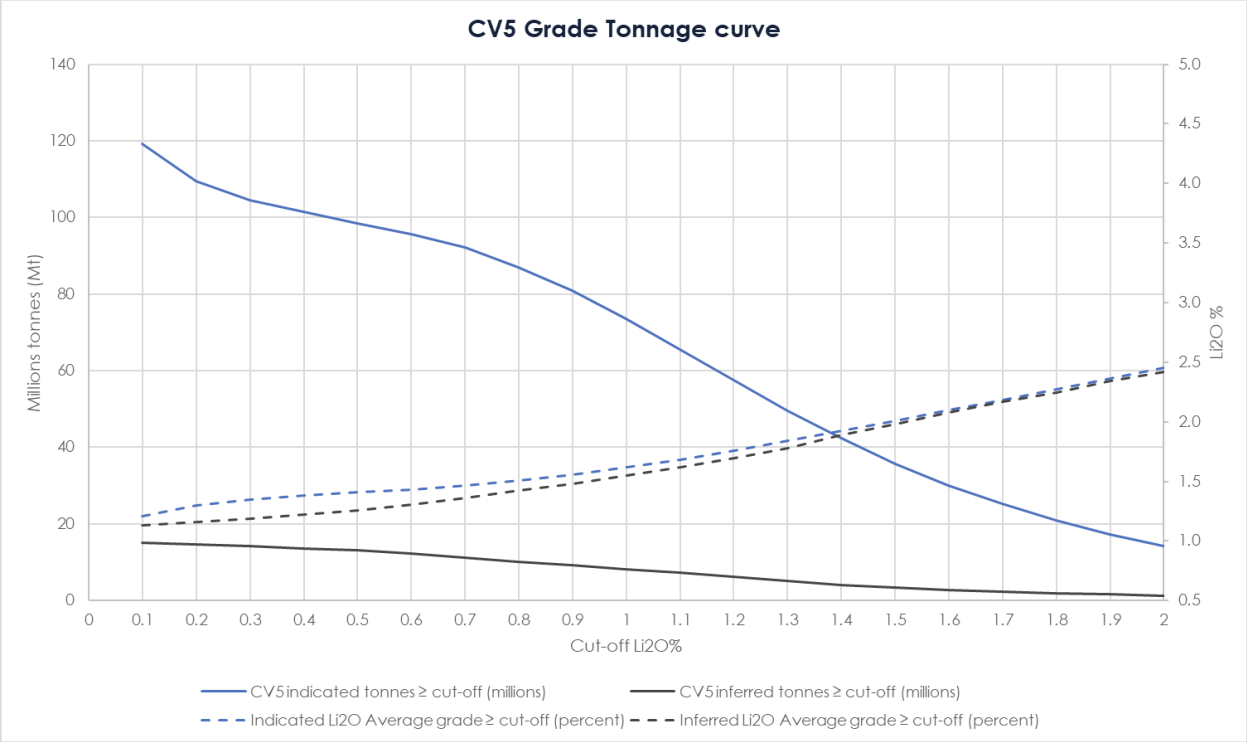


Figure 14-20: Shaakichiuwaanaan Mineral Resource grade-tonnage curves for CV5

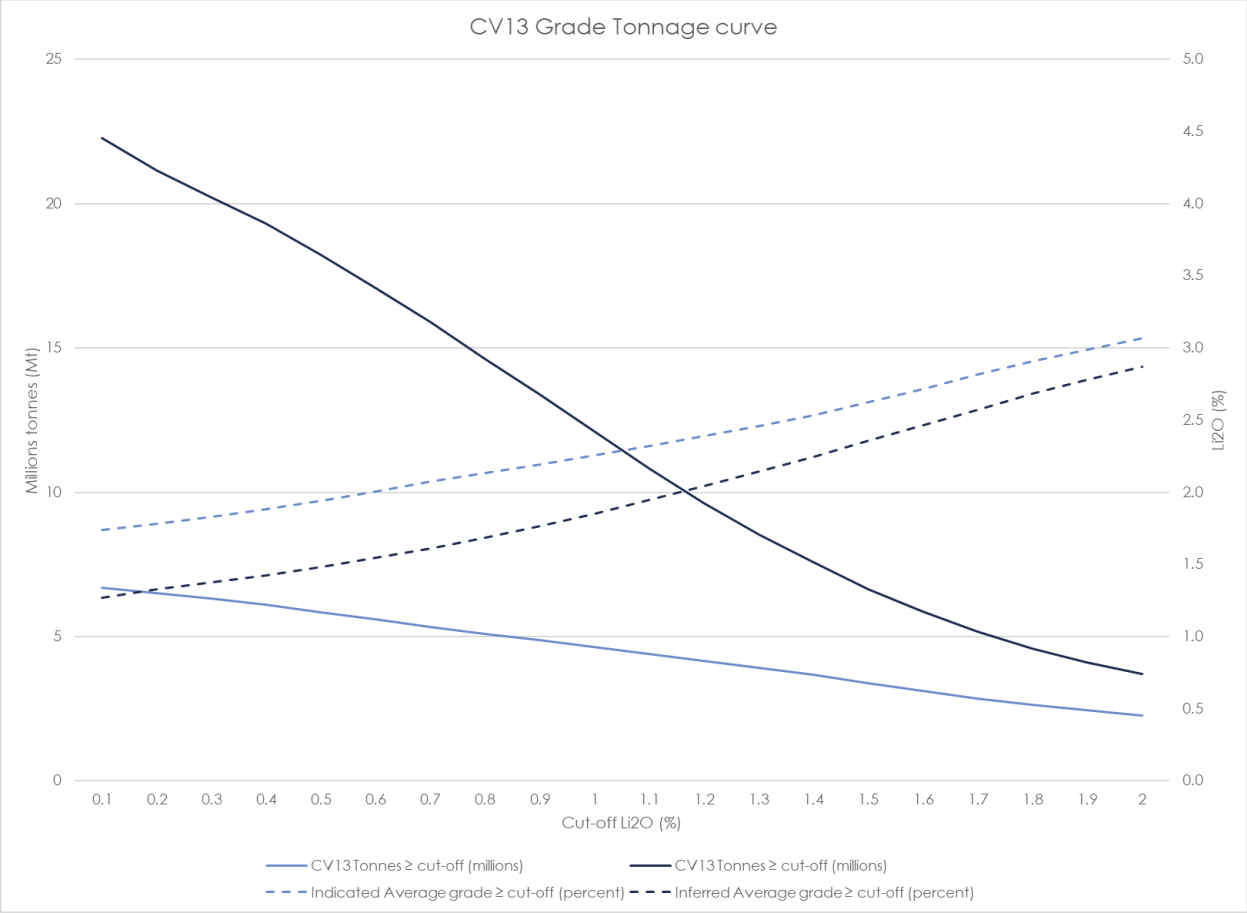


Figure 14-21: Shaakichiuwaanaan Mineral Resource grade-tonnage curves for CV13

14.1.10 Previous Estimates

The third MRE for the Project ("MRE-3") (Table 14-27), with an effective date of January 6, 2025, is no longer considered current. It included the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites (Patriot, 2025b).

Table 14-27: Shaakichiuwaanaan Mineral Resource Estimate (January 6, 2025)

Pegmatite	Classification	Mass	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5	Ga	Contained LCE (Mt)
		t	%	ppm	ppm	
CV5 & CV13	Indicated	107,955,000	1.40	166	66	3.75
	Inferred	33,280,000	1.33	156	65	1.09

The change in the current Mineral Resource is attributed to a number of factors:

- Additional in-fill drilling on CV13 to further understand the deposit and increase confidence;
- The addition of new elements (Cs) in the resource.

The second MRE for the Project ("MRE-2") (Table 14-28) with an effective date of August 21, 2024, is no longer considered valid. It included the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites (McCracken, et al., 2024).

Table 14-28: Shaakichiuwaanaan Mineral Resource Estimate (August 21, 2024)

Pegmatite	Classification	Tonnes	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5	Contained Li_2O	Contained LCE
			(%)	(ppm)	(Mt)	(Mt)
CV5 & CV13	Indicated	80,130,000	1.44	163	1.15	2.85
	Inferred	62,470,000	1.31	147	0.82	2.03

The maiden MRE for the Project ("MRE-1") (Table 14-29) with an effective date of June 25, 2023, is no longer considered valid. It included the CV5 Pegmatite only (McCracken & Cunningham, 2023).

Table 14-29: Mineral Resource Statement (June 25, 2023)

Cut-off	Classification	Tonnes	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Contained Li_2O (Mt)	Contained LCE (Mt)
0.4	Inferred	109,242,000	1.42	160	1,551,000	3,835,000

15. Mineral Reserve Estimates

This chapter is not applicable as no mineral reserve estimates have been carried out at this time.

16. Mining Methods

This chapter is not applicable at this stage of the Project.

17. Recovery Methods

This chapter is not applicable at this stage of the Project.

18. Project Infrastructure

This chapter is not applicable at this stage of the Project.

19. Market Studies and Contracts

This section has been included in this Technical Report as a bridge between the previous PEA Technical Report and the ongoing Feasibility Study. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

19.1 Market Information

The Company commissioned Benchmark Intelligence (Benchmark Minerals, 2025) to assess the lithium spodumene market for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project's ongoing feasibility study. The following summary reviews market conditions and projections, including global supply-demand trends, pricing, technology, and applications. The market is complex, with price volatility driven by changing demand, supply shifts, and evolving contract mechanisms. Lithium demand has quadrupled since 2018 and may increase tenfold by 2050 due to growth in EV and energy storage. Annual price assumptions are supported by NI 43-101 reports, Benchmark Intelligence (Benchmark Minerals, 2025), and consensus forecasts, based on a 5.5% spodumene concentrate FOB/FCA Australia in Q3 2025.

19.1.1 Supply

Although global lithium supply has grown rapidly, production remains geographically concentrated, with 76% of global mine output in 2024 originating from Australia, Chile, and China. Lithium is sourced from hard rock (spodumene) and brines. By 2040, mining and processing are expected to expand into regions like Argentina, Africa, and North America, as these countries gain market share. Spodumene is processed into concentrate and sent mainly to chemical refineries, while brine producers usually make battery-grade chemicals. While China currently leads in lithium refining, production is expected to diversify over the next 15 years, with South American brine operations and producers in the US and Australia projected to increase their market share. Overall, supply requirements must go from 1.2 Mt of LCE in 2024 to an anticipated 2.7 Mt of LCE by 2030 and 5.6 Mt of LCE by 2040 to meet demand forecasts. Recycling is currently a small part of supply, at 57 kt LCE in 2024.

19.1.2 Demand

Lithium demand is increasingly a battery-demand story, with the battery-related demand projected to consume 93% of the lithium produced by 2030, from only 63% in 2020. Lithium-ion battery demand is mainly fueled by the EV sector, with Energy Storage Systems ("ESS") also contributing beyond mobility-related needs. Driven by policies and Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") electrification, demand will rise, with EV sales projected to reach 21 million units in 2025 (24% of total vehicle sales), increasing to 42% by 2030 and 70% by 2040. About 72% of

refined lithium, mostly as lithium carbonate, will be used for batteries; lithium hydroxide makes up the balance. Battery Energy Storage Systems ("BESS") make up a smaller share of the LCE demand but is growing faster, with BESS growing at more than 50% in 2024 and expected the keep that pace in 2025 in installed GWh terms.

19.2 MRE Price & Sales Terms

Benchmark Intelligence projects a long-term lithium carbonate price of $21,000/t LCE and long-term spodumene (6%) price of $1,200. Pricing for mineral resource estimates are typically higher than long-term pricing. Therefore, given these data points, as well as to align with pricing of previous MREs, pricing used in this Technical Report is $1,500/tonne of concentrate FOB Bécancour.

The Company has no sale terms in place as of the effective date of this Technical Report.

19.3 Contracts

In January 2025, the Company entered into a binding offtake commitment with Volkswagen's 100%-owned vertically integrated battery manufacturer, PowerCo SE ("PowerCo"), to supply 100,000 tonnes of spodumene concentrate (SC5.5 target) per year over a 10-year term (Patriot, 2024); (Patriot, 2025c).

The Offtake is expected to supply PowerCo's cell production activities in Europe and North America, including its battery cell factory in St. Thomas, Canada. St. Thomas is intended to become PowerCo's largest cell factory with a production capacity of up to 90 GWh, enough to produce over one million electric vehicles a year. Building a North American EV supply chain, from sourcing raw materials to the construction and operation of Gigafactories, is part of PowerCo's mission.

Concurrently, the Company also entered into a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (the "MoU") to establish an ongoing strategic relationship between PowerCo and the Company to jointly explore and collaborate on shared strategic objectives, including opportunities for the future development of the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project centered around establishing a cost-competitive, sustainable and ESG-compliant battery supply chain that will attract government support and incentives and the potential development of a chemical conversion facility.

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, no contracts have been executed with vendors to purchase equipment or contractors to construct the Project.

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

20.1 Environmental Studies

The Company started collecting baseline environmental data on the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property in 2022 and has continued since that time with a full program designed to support an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA"). A summary is presented below with supplemental information provided in (McCracken, et al., 2024). A detailed summary of all data collected in support of the ESIA will be presented upon disclosure the ongoing Feasibility Study, and further upon submission of the ESIA.

The environmental baseline field program has focussed on the following components:

- Acoustic surveys
- Surficial deposit characterization
- Surface water quality, sediments, and benthic invertebrates.
- Hydrology and lake bathymetry
- Hydrogeology
- Fish and fish habitat
- Small fauna and fur-bearing animals
- Large fauna
- Avian fauna (including winter birds)
- Chiropterans
- Vegetation and wetlands
- Archaeology
- Traffic, landscape and light
- Ecotoxicology and fish tissue

Note that an extensive laboratory program for geochemical characterization of waste rock and tailings has also been underway since 2024. Required baseline environmental data collection for all components is currently being finalized and sectorial reports for each component will be issued as part of the ESIA submission. A detailed summary of all data collected in support of the ESIA, and relevant findings, will be presented upon disclosure of the ongoing Feasibility Study and detailed further upon submission of the ESIA.

20.2 Project Approval Submissions

20.2.1 Federal Process

In February 2025, the Company submitted its Initial Project Description for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Lithium Project (CV5 Pegmatite) to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada ("IAAC"), in order to formally initiate the Federal impact assessment and permitting process. The document is available at the following link (Shaakichiuwaanaan Mining Project Initial Project Description).

The Federal Joint Assessment Committee, consisting of representatives of IAAC and the Cree Nation Government, has determined that the Initial Project Description meets the necessary requirements. As such, IAAC began the planning phase of the Project and undertook two public information sessions in February 2025.

Subsequent to the Effective Date of this Report, in August 2025, the Tailored Impact Statement Guidelines were issued for the Project. This important milestone indicates the formal commencement of the impact assessment phase of the Project.

The Federal impact assessment process will run in parallel with the Provincial permitting process for the Project, which commenced in 2023, and will leverage the existing provincial process to streamline the federal requirements to the extent possible.

20.2.2 Provincial Process

In November 2023, the Company filed a Preliminary Information Statement with the Québec Government (*Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs* or "MELCCFP"). Subsequently, in March 2024, the Company received the provincial guidelines for the Project's ESIA submission.

An amendment was filed with MELCCFP in January 2025 to reflect the change of Project name to Shaakichiuwaanaan and to clarify the hybrid mining approach (using both open pit and underground mining methods) being evaluated in the Feasibility Study phase of the Project.

Collectively, these inputs now form the basis for the final ESIA documentation that is planned for submission to the provincial government later this year.

20.3 Licensing and Permitting Considerations

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

Table 20-1: Provincial and federal list of permits

Acts and Regulations
Provincial
***Environment Quality Act* (c. Q-2)**
Regulation respecting the application of section 32 of the *Environmental Quality Act* (Q-2, r. 2)
Regulation respecting the application of the *Environment Quality Act* (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 the 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)
Directive 019 sur l'industrie minière (2012)
Protection and rehabilitation of contaminated sites policy (1998)
***Mining Act* (c. M-13.1)**
Regulation respecting mineral substances other than petroleum, natural gas and brine (M-13.1, r. 2)
***Threatened or Vulnerable Species Act* (c. E-12.01)**
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
Compensation Measures for the Carrying out of Projects Affecting Wetlands or Bodies of Water Act (M-11.4)
***Act respecting the conservation of wetlands and bodies of water* (2017, chapter 14; Bill 132)**
***Watercourses Act* (c. R-13)**
Regulation respecting the water property in the domain of the State (R-13, r. 1)
***Conservation and Development of Wildlife Act* (c. C-61.1)**
Regulation respecting wildlife habitats (C-61.1, r. 18)
***Act respecting the lands in the domain of the state* (chapter T-8.1)**
Regulation respecting the sale, lease and granting of immovable rights on lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1, r. 7)
***Sustainable Forest Development Act* (chapter A-18.1)**
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.)
***Building Act* (c. B-1.1)**
Safety Code (B-1.1, r. 3)
Construction Code (B-1.1, r. 2)
***Explosives Act* (c. E-22)**
Regulation under the *Act respecting explosives* (E-22, r. 1)
***Cultural Heritage Act* (c. P-9.002)**
***Occupational Health and Safety Act* (c. S-2.1)**
Regulation respecting occupational health and safety in mines (S-2.1, r. 14)
Highway Safety Code (c. C-24.2)
Transportation of Dangerous Substances Regulation (C-24.2, r. 43)
Federal
***Impact Assessment Act* (S.C. 2019, c. 28, s. 1)**
Physical Activities Regulations (SOR/2019-285)
Designated Classes of Projects Order (SOR/2019-323)
Information and Management of Time Limits Regulations (SOR/2019-283)
***Fisheries Act* (R.S.C., 1985, c. F-14)**
Authorizations Concerning Fish and Fish Habitat Protection Regulations (SOR/2019-286);
***Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (S.C. 1999, c. 33)**
PCB Regulations (SOR/2008-273)
Environmental Emergency Regulations, 2019 (SOR/2019-51)
Federal Halocarbon Regulations (SOR/2003-289)
National Pollutant Release Inventory
***Species at Risk Act* (S.C. 2002, c. 29)**
***Canadian Wildlife Act* (R.S.C., 1985, c. W-9)**

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

Table 20-2 presents a non-exhaustive list of required approvals, authorizations, permits or licenses based on the known components of the 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
Carry out an activity likely to modify a wildlife habitat	Authorization	MELCCFP
Operation of a borrow pit	Authorization	MELCCFP
Harvest wood on public land where a mining right is exercised	Authorization	MRNF

Activities	Type of request	Authority
Build or improve a multi-use road	Authorization	MRNF
Use of high-risk petroleum equipment	Permits	RBQ
Construction	Permits	GREIBJ
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
Notice and Environmental Emergency Plan	-	ECCC

20.4 Social Considerations

20.4.1 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, and principally 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 II lands. The Property is located on Category III lands where Crees have exclusive trapping rights and certain non-exclusive hunting and fishing rights.

20.4.2 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. The CV5 and CV13 pegmatites are 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 power line, approximately 30 km south-southwest of the LG4 Airstrip, and approximately 50 km south-southwest of the La Grande-4 hydroelectric generating station, owned and operated by Hydro-Québec.

20.4.3 Engagement Activities Requirements

The Provincial government recommends that promotors 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 (MERN, 2019a).

20.4.4 Stakeholder Engagement Approach

As part of the design of the Project, the Company has organized information sessions, beginning in 2022 and intensifying throughout 2023, 2024, and 2025. Recognizing the importance of involving Indigenous groups; local communities and authorities; interest groups; and land users in the design, planning and development of the Project, the main objective of these sessions was to contextualize the Project within its environment and gather preliminary concerns, recommendations, and interests from stakeholders.

It should be noted that in 2023, the Company started the ECOLOGO UL 2723 certification program for mining exploration companies. The purpose of this certification is to audit exploration companies and their service providers to ensure the application of recommended social, environmental, and economic practices. The Company completed the audit process in April 2025.

The consultation and mobilization program aims to meet the following objectives:

- Encourage transparent, proactive, and effective communication between the Company, host communities and all Project stakeholders.
- Increase the sharing of information about the Project and ensure adequate accountability for associated activities.
- Gather information related to the land use, culture, and traditions of local and Indigenous communities affected by the Project.
- Identify the concerns of stakeholders and the local realities, as well as potential challenges related to Project realization.
- Take a position on the concerns expressed, correct misperceptions when needed, and make the necessary commitments to answer the questions, comments, and issues about the Project.
- Develop a sustainable relationship of trust with the various Indigenous groups and other stakeholders.

Through its consultation and mobilization approach, the Company wishes to offer local communities the opportunity to participate proactively in the planning and monitoring of the Project. The information gathered, especially the traditional knowledge of Indigenous groups, will thus be integrated into the design and impact analysis.

Various communication channels have been used to establish and maintain dialogue with authorities, stakeholders, and Indigenous groups since 2023. These include the following:

- Written communications (e-mails, letters, newsletters, factsheet);
- Verbal communications (telephone interviews, videoconferencing);
- Video, website and social media posts;
- Face-to-face meetings;
- Public events;
- Radio broadcast.
- Community digital board.
- Site visits.
- Working group.
- Community Liaison Office.

20.4.5 Agreements

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

21. Capital and Operating Costs

This chapter is not applicable at this stage of the Project.

22. Economic Analysis

This chapter is not applicable to this Report.

23. Adjacent Properties

The Shaakichiuwaanaan 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 multiple commodities over several different deposit styles including orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulphide (Cu, Au, Ag), komatiite-ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and LCT pegmatite (Li, Cs, Ta, Ga, Rb). In addition, a magmatic-hydrothermal Cu-Au-Ag-Mo deposit style (potential Archean porphyry) has been recognized in the immediate region.

The Company holds the dominant land position with respect to greenstone belt in the region; however, the Property is fully surrounded by other properties held by a multiple of mineral exploration companies. As of the Effective Date of this Report, mineral exploration companies with properties immediately adjacent to the Company's Shaakichiuwaanaan Property are noted below in Figure 23-1.

The closest spodumene pegmatite occurrence to the Property is the Western Prospect held by Champion Electric Metals Inc. (+2% Li_2O in boulder, 10 m at 0.96% Li_2O in channel, and 3 m at 0.62% Li_2O in drill hole ElQ24-007) located approximately 23 km west of the Property (Champion Electric Metals, 2024a); (Champion Electric Metals Inc., 2024b)

The QP 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 Shaakichiuwaanaan Property.

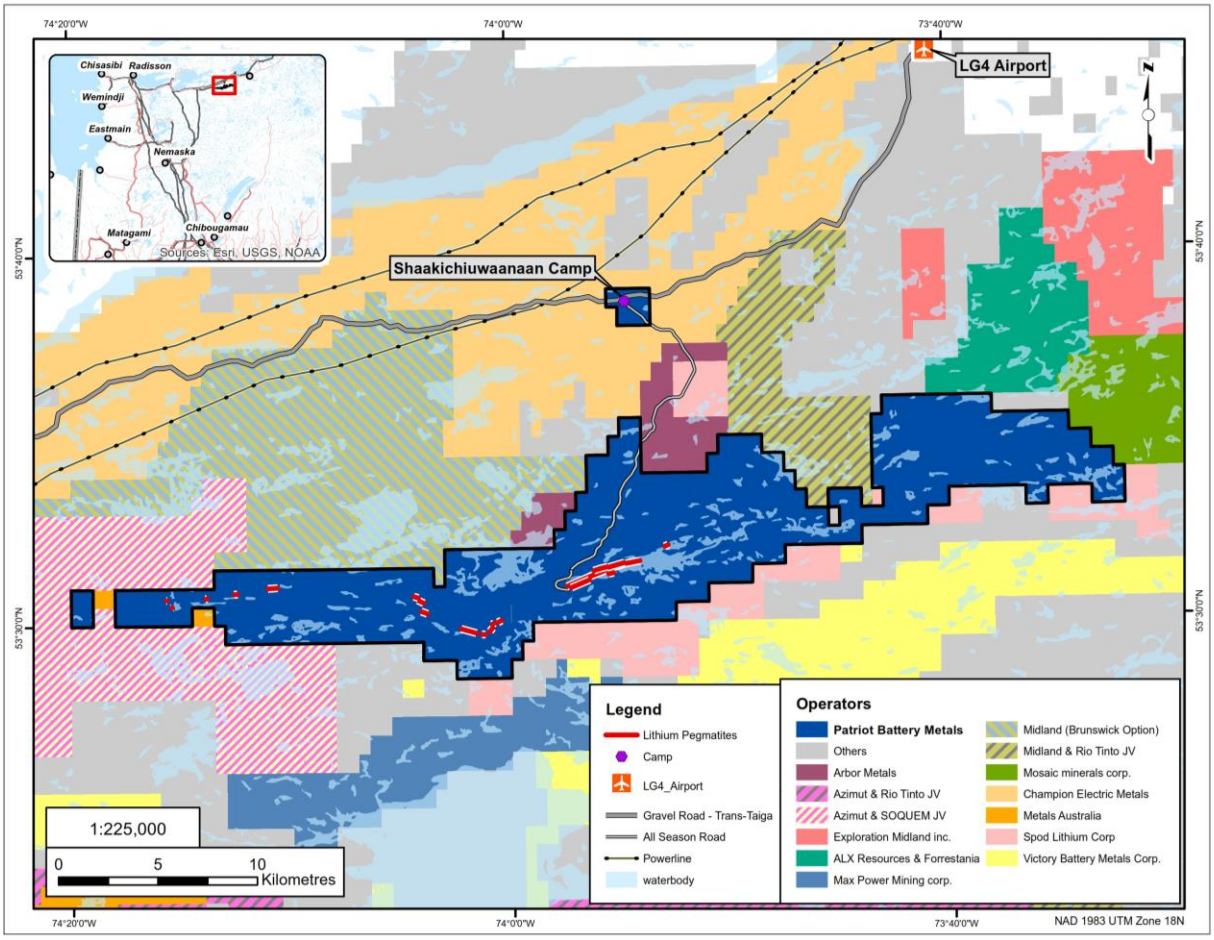


Figure 23-1: Adjacent properties to the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (as of August, 2025)

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

24.1 Preliminary Economic Assessment

As part of the August 2024 Mineral Resource Estimate, the Company also completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") for lithium only on the CV5 Pegmatite (McCracken, et al., 2024). With the release of this Technical Report for the Consolidated MRE, the PEA is no longer current. However, the Company is working on a Feasibility Study for lithium only on the CV5 Pegmatite, and it is currently anticipated that such Feasibility Study will be made public in the second half of 2025. For completeness and context, a brief summary of the PEA follows.

The PEA outlined the potential for a competitive and globally significant high-grade lithium project targeting up to ~800 ktpa spodumene concentrate using a simple DMS only process flowsheet. The PEA envisioned a two-phase development strategy, utilizing open pit and underground mining methods. Phase 1 was designed to bring the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project into production with a targeted output of 400 ktpa of spodumene concentrate, expanding to 800 ktpa in Phase 2.

The results of the PEA included an after-tax NPV (8%) of $2.9B and an after-tax IRR of 34%. The initial capital expenditure for Phase 1 was estimated at $640M, including contingency costs less estimated CMT ITC[3] tax credits ($121M), with Phase 2 expansion requiring an additional $504M. The PEA projected the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project (based on lithium only) to generate $8.3B in cash flows over its 24-year LOM. The estimated operating cost was US$593 AISC per tonne of spodumene concentrate FOB Bécancour.

The PEA was by definition preliminary in nature and included Inferred Mineral Resources that were considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There was no certainty that the PEA would be realized. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability. The basis for the PEA and the qualifications and assumptions made in connection with the PEA were disclosed in such technical report filed by the Company in September 2024, which has been superseded by this Report.

For the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 5.19, the production target and forecast financial information from the PEA referred to in this Technical Report was reported by the Company in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.16 on August 21, 2024.

[3] CMT: Clean Technology Manufacturing
ITC: Investment Tax Credit

24.2 Shaakichiuwaanaan Exploration Target

On August 5, 2024, the Company released an Exploration Target for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project (Patriot, 2024b). The Exploration Target has been presented as an approach to assess the potential endowment of the Project or the potential to host additional Mineral Resources of lithium pegmatite, subject to the success of future mineral exploration at the Property, and outside of that already defined.

The Exploration Target (also known as a "Target for Further Exploration") for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project is approximately:

- 146 Mt to 231 Mt at 1.0% to 1.5% Li_2O.

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a Mineral Resource. The Exploration Target has been determined based on the interpretation of a consolidated dataset of surface rock sample descriptions and assays, outcrop mapping and descriptions, drill hole logs and core sample assays, geophysical surveys, and remote sensing data (refer to "Methodology of Determination for the Exploration Target" below for more information about the base on which the disclosed potential quantity and grade has been determined).

The Exploration Target is in addition to (i.e., does not include) the current 2025 MRE and only considers the CV Lithium Trend and areas immediately proximal to the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property (Figure 7-5).

The Company intends to test the validity of the Exploration Target in future exploration programs at the Project, extending over several years. Systematic diamond drilling (NQ core size) of the known spodumene pegmatite clusters and corridors between and proximal to these clusters, which collectively form the basis of the Exploration Target, will be the primary method of exploration.

The Exploration Target was completed by BBA Engineering Ltd., a consultant independent of the Company, and reported in accordance with NI 43-101 and Clause 17 of the JORC Code on August 5, 2024.

25. Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Geology and Mineral Resources

The Shaakichiuwaanaan Property is an early-stage exploration property located within the La Grande Greenstone Belt region of James Bay. The geological setting is prospective for multiple commodities over several different deposit styles including orogenic gold (Au), volcanogenic massive sulphide (Cu, Au, Ag), komatiite-ultramafic (Au, Ag, PGE, Ni, Cu, Co), and LCT pegmatite (Li, Cs, Ta, Ga, Rb).

The Shaakichiuwaanaan Property hosts a Consolidated MRE, which includes the CV5 and CV13 LCT pegmatites, and totals:

- 108.0 Mt at 1.40% Li_2O, 0.11% Cs_2O, 166 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 66 ppm Ga, Indicated, for a contained lithium carbonate equivalent ("LCE") of 3.75 Mt;
- 33.4 Mt at 1.33% Li_2O, 0.21% Cs_2O, 155 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 65 ppm Ga, Inferred, for a contained LCE of 1.09 Mt.

CV5 hosts 101.8 Mt at 1.38% Li_2O, 0.09% Cs_2O, 164 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 66 ppm Ga, Indicated, and 13.9 Mt at 1.21% Li_2O, 0.08% Cs_2O, 147 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 60 ppm Ga, Inferred. CV13 hosts 6.2 Mt at 1.86% Li_2O, 0.59% Cs_2O, 199 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 76 ppm Ga, Indicated, and 19.5 Mt at 1.41% Li_2O, 0.30% Cs_2O, 161 ppm Ta_2O_5, and 69 ppm Ga, Inferred.

The Consolidated MRE includes the Rigel and Vega caesium zones hosted inclusive within the CV13 Pegmatite component. These Mineral Resources include:

- At Rigel: 163,000 t at 10.25% Cs_2O, 1.78% Li_2O, and 646 ppm Ta_2O_5, Indicated;
- At Vega: 530,000 t at 2.61% Cs_2O, 2.23% Li_2O, and 172 ppm Ta_2O_5, Indicated, and 1,698,000 t at 2.40% Cs_2O, 1.81% Li_2O, and 245 ppm Ta_2O_5, Inferred.

The cut-off grade of the Consolidated MRE is variable depending on the mining method and pegmatite (0.40% Li_2O open pit, 0.60% Li_2O underground CV5, and 0.70% Li_2O underground CV13). A grade constraint of 0.50% Cs_2O was used to constrain the Rigel and Vega caesium zones. The Effective Date is June 20, 2025 (through drill hole CV24-787). Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Both the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites remain open along strike at both ends, and to depth. Coupled with the Exploration Target (see Section 24.2) for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property, significant potential is present for additional Mineral Resources to be defined.

25.2 Processing

The Company has completed significant metallurgical testing targeting spodumene recovery at SGS Canada's Lakefield facility in Ontario, in coordination with Primero. Initial test programs comprised heavy liquid separation (DMS) and magnetic testing, which produced 5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrates at >70% recovery on both CV5 and CV13 pegmatite materials, indicating DMS as a viable primary process approach, and that both CV5 and CV13 could potentially feed the same process plant. A subsequent DMS test on CV5 Pegmatite material returned a spodumene concentrate grading 5.8% Li_2O at 79% recovery, strongly indicating that a DMS-only operation is applicable. Additionally, two more expansive DMS pilot programs have been completed, including with non-pegmatite dilution, which has produced results in line with prior test programs. These lithium recovery test programs inform the envisioned tantalum by-product recovery circuit, which uses the waste streams from the lithium recovery circuit as feed.

The Shaakichiuwaanaan pegmatites have repeatedly shown excellent processing performance, generating high recoveries at the target concentrate grade. This ease of processing is attributed to the consistently large spodumene crystals found in the CV5 Pegmatite. The robust recoveries exhibited across a range of feed lithium grades is a key differentiator for the Project.

The Company has also completed a test program using spodumene concentrate from the CV5 Pegmatite and produced a sample of marketable, on-specification, battery-grade lithium hydroxide monohydrate. The testwork was a successful "proof-of-concept" to demonstrate that a high-quality battery-grade lithium end-product could be produced using representative feed material from CV5.

The metallurgical assumptions for recovery of caesium at the Rigel and Vega caesium zones are supported by historical and active commercial operations at other pollucite-hosted caesium pegmatites globally. The flowsheets from these operations are viewed as reasonable analogues to a mineral processing flowsheet applicable to Rigel and Vega. These methods included crushing and screening, followed by X-ray ore sorting to recover and concentrate the pollucite. The Company has initiated a scoping X-ray ore sorting program as an initial step in evaluating pollucite recovery at the Project, which is anticipated to be completed later this year.

25.3 Conclusions

BBA has been retained by Patriot to lead and perform, with contributions from Primero, an independent Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report on the CV5 and CV13 pegmatites at the Shaakichiuwaanaan Property.

The Consolidated MRE for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project reaffirms it is one of the largest lithium pegmatite Mineral Resources globally, as well as establishes the Rigel and Vega caesium zones as the largest pollucite-hosted caesium pegmatite Mineral Resource globally.

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 in this Report.

26. Recommendations

The results of this Consolidated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Shaakichiuwaanaan Project's CV5 and CV13 pegmatites, including the Rigel and Vega caesium zones, demonstrate that the Property has the potential to host deposits amenable to the production of spodumene and pollucite concentrates, as well as potential secondary products. Additional geological and engineering work is recommended to advance the Project.

26.1 Geology / Exploration

An exploration program focused on LCT pegmatite is proposed (single phase), which includes:

- Additional step-out and delineation drilling at the CV5, CV9, and CV13 pegmatites, which remain open in multiple directions.
- Geotechnical, geomechanical, and hydrogeological drilling at CV13 to support future economic studies.
- Drill testing of the other LCT pegmatite clusters at the Property and corridors between.
- Continued surface mapping, prospecting and channel sampling over mineralized LCT pegmatite outcrops, and other unexplored areas of the Property.

The estimated budget for the exploration program is $10M. It is summarized in Table 26-1 and includes all supporting costs required to operate the program.

26.2 Metallurgical Testing (Rigel and Vega Caesium Zones)

Although a significant portion of the testwork to date has been completed on the CV5 Pegmatite, the CV13 Pegmatite shows promise for the recovery and concentration of pollucite, spodumene, and tantalite. As such, as the Project advances, further testwork will be required to develop a process flowsheet to recovery and concentrate pollucite, spodumene, and tantalite at CV13. These tests would comprise a single phase of work and include:

- Follow-up X-ray ore sorting to optimize the process once results from the initial scoping X-ray ore sorting testwork have been received.
- Testwork to recover spodumene, tantalite, and remaining pollucite from the X-ray ore sorting reject material. This testwork would involve flotation and gravity methods with the overarching objective to support a PEA on the Rigel and Vega caesium zones.

The estimated budget for the metallurgical testing is $0.5M. It is summarized in Table 26-1 and includes all supporting costs required to operate the program.

26.3 Preliminary Economic Assessment (CV13)

Based on an updated Mineral Resource Estimate, after drilling for CV13, a Preliminary Economic Assessment is recommended to evaluate the recovery of pollucite, spodumene, tantalite.

The estimated budget for the PEA is $0.75M. It is summarized in Table 26-1 and includes all supporting costs required to complete the study.

26.4 Proposed Work Program and Budget

The estimated total cost for the recommended work program (one phase) is approximately $11.25M. Table 26-1 provides a cost estimate summary for the required field work and study to support the next phase of project development at the CV13 Pegmatite.

Table 26-1: Phase 1 estimated budget

Task	Estimated Cost ($)
Drill Exploration (CV5, CV13, CV9)	6,000,000
Geotechnical, Geomechanical, & Hydrogeological Drilling at CV13	2,000,000
Drill Exploration (other LCT Pegmatites)	1,500,000
Surface Exploration, Geophysics,	500,000
Metallurgical Test Programs (Rigel & Vega caesium zones)	500,000
Preliminary Economic Assessment (CV13)	750,000
Total	**11,250,000**

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Appendix A:
List of Claims as of August 4, 2025 – Shaakichiuwaanaan Property

Title No.	Data of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder(s) (Name and Percentage)	Peremptive Dates and Amounts
58090	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (242.84 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1633.73 $)
58091	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (2863.23 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1633.73 $)
58092	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (0 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1633.73 $)
58093	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (0 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1633.73 $)
58094	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (0 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1633.73 $)
58098	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (3471.14 $)/ 2039-02-24 (2272.53 $)
58099	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (22671.08 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1633.73 $)
58100	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (24483.11 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1633.73 $)
58101	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (0 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1633.73 $)
58102	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (5144.87 $)/ 2039-02-24 (194621.26 $)
58103	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (2575.37 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1633.73 $)
58108	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (0 $)/ 2039-02-24 (8348.96 $)
58109	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (0 $)/ 2039-02-24 (6559.1 $)
58110	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (4064.24 $)/ 2039-02-24 (1192746.79 $)
58111	2005-02-25	2027-02-24	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-24 (0 $)/ 2037-02-24 (0 $)/ 2039-02-24 (4152011.43 $)
58166	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (317.05 $)/ 2039-02-28 (8456.03 $)
58171	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (0 $)/ 2039-02-28 (1173085.49 $)
58175	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (0 $)/ 2039-02-28 (4449.1 $)
58176	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (0 $)/ 2039-02-28 (8669.1 $)
58177	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (30.05 $)/ 2039-02-28 (421630.36 $)
58178	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (1640.05 $)/ 2039-02-28 (2950088.23 $)
58179	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (3800739.13 $)/ 2039-02-28 (2595746.79 $)
58181	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (0 $)/ 2039-02-28 (9670.37 $)
58182	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (0 $)/ 2039-02-28 (8456.03 $)
58231	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (9640.86 $)/ 2039-02-28 (1633.73 $)
58232	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (14765.46 $)/ 2039-02-28 (1633.73 $)
58233	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (91235.11 $)/ 2039-02-28 (1633.73 $)
58234	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (21728.46 $)/ 2039-02-28 (1633.73 $)
58235	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (22098.35 $)/ 2039-02-28 (1633.73 $)
58236	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (18953.5 $)/ 2039-02-28 (1633.73 $)

Title No.	Data of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder(s) (Name and Percentage)	Peremptive Dates and Amounts
58237	2005-03-01	2027-02-28	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-02-29 (0 $)/ 2037-02-28 (113320.61 $)/ 2039-02-28 (1633.73 $)
2021045	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (5469.97 $)
2021046	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021047	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021048	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021049	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (204977.77 $)
2021050	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (827337.12 $)
2021051	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2842.41 $)
2021052	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021053	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021054	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2028-07-17 (0 $)/ 2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021055	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2028-07-17 (0 $)/ 2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021056	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021057	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021058	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (74.67 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021059	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021060	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (2465.78 $)
2021061	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (4897.05 $)
2021062	2006-07-18	2026-07-17	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2028-07-17 (0 $)/ 2033-07-17 (0 $)/ 2038-07-17 (8893.06 $)
2024264	2006-09-07	2026-09-06	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (2356.11 $)/ 2038-09-06 (1862.15 $)
2024265	2006-09-07	2026-09-06	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (6414.19 $)/ 2038-09-06 (1862.15 $)
2099380	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099382	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099384	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099386	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099388	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099390	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099392	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099393	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099395	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)

Title No.	Data of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder(s) (Name and Percentage)	Peremptive Dates and Amounts
2099398	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099399	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2099401	2007-07-04	2027-07-03	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-03 (0 $)/ 2037-07-03 (0 $)/ 2039-07-03 (1633.73 $)
2120677	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (15438.91 $)/ 2038-09-10 (1862.15 $)
2120678	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (252102.45 $)/ 2038-09-10 (1862.15 $)
2120679	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (27330.19 $)/ 2038-09-10 (1862.15 $)
2120680	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (1378.16 $)/ 2038-09-10 (3013.21 $)
2120681	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (21501.57 $)
2120682	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (106745 $)
2120683	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (114539.26 $)
2120684	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (5547.35 $)
2120685	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (8290.38 $)/ 2038-09-10 (5968.15 $)
2120686	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (7956.37 $)/ 2038-09-10 (36560.15 $)
2120687	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (14.36 $)/ 2038-09-10 (1862.15 $)
2120688	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (0 $)/ 2038-09-10 (3043.79 $)
2120689	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (33058.79 $)
2120690	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (101725.58 $)/ 2032-09-10 (4166.14 $)/ 2037-09-10 (18696.65 $)
2120691	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (220508.17 $)/ 2032-09-10 (5941.37 $)/ 2037-09-10 (137832.11 $)
2120692	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (450676.68 $)/ 2032-09-10 (3066.91 $)/ 2037-09-10 (16360.05 $)
2120694	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (93258.51 $)/ 2032-09-10 (2948.54 $)/ 2037-09-10 (5323.11 $)
2120696	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (14890.2 $)
2120697	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (11892.26 $)
2120698	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (14969.57 $)
2120699	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (1633.73 $)
2120700	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (1633.73 $)
2120701	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (1633.73 $)
2120702	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (23019.32 $)

Title No.	Data of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder(s) (Name and Percentage)	Peremptive Dates and Amounts
2120703	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (91549.75 $)/ 2038-09-10 (191262.15 $)
2120704	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (2620.18 $)/ 2038-09-10 (5485.15 $)
2120705	2007-09-11	2026-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2031-09-10 (0 $)/ 2033-09-10 (0 $)/ 2036-09-10 (1420.48 $)/ 2038-09-10 (5506.79 $)
2120711	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (1633.73 $)
2120712	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (1633.73 $)
2120713	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (1633.73 $)
2120714	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (4143.81 $)
2120717	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-10 (0 $)/ 2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (122026.18 $)
2120719	2007-09-11	2027-09-10	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-09-10 (0 $)/ 2037-09-10 (2381361.95 $)
2125067	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (9031.56 $)
2125068	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (477613.28 $)
2125069	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (6025545.89 $)
2125070	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (2576.03 $)/ 2037-09-26 (7134.28 $)
2125073	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (91544.39 $)/ 2032-09-26 (1153.98 $)/ 2037-09-26 (6441.14 $)
2125075	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (6160114.01 $)
2125076	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (5582675.53 $)
2125079	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (5944648.61 $)
2125080	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (2798689.76 $)
2125081	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (12735.74 $)
2125091	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (7753.95 $)
2125092	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (7690.68 $)
2125093	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (0 $)/ 2037-09-26 (13313.35 $)
2125094	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (50558.2 $)/ 2032-09-26 (5657.03 $)/ 2037-09-26 (11590.18 $)
2125095	2007-09-27	2027-09-26	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2027-09-26 (0 $)/ 2032-09-26 (7619.2 $)/ 2037-09-26 (9737.05 $)
2461438	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (3817.38 $)/ 2032-09-06 (10570.19 $)/ 2033-09-06 (928.56 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (5006493.02 $)
2461439	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (1869.07 $)/ 2033-09-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (203499.7 $)

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2461440	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (1527.1 $)/ 2033-09-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (14759.13 $)
2461441	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (144.62 $)/ 2033-09-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (12424.13 $)
2461442	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (9436.13 $)
2461443	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (735.07 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $) / 2038-09-06 (19073.54 $)
2461444	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (179.15 $)/ 2033-09-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (14047.99 $)
2461445	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (12293.46 $)
2461446	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (8794.93 $)
2461447	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (11059.4 $)
2461448	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (7811.13 $)
2461449	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (5281.13 $)
2461450	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (739.85 $)/ 2033-09-06 (4552.86 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (14808.93 $)
2461451	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (39.24 $)/ 2032-09-06 (6429.89 $)/ 2033-09-06 (4084.2 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (81172.39 $)
2461452	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (915.23 $)/ 2033-09-06 (477.13 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (15238.46 $)
2461453	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (619.47 $)/ 2033-09-06 (417.54 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (7228.13 $)
2461454	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (6873.13 $)
2461455	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (6916.13 $)
2461456	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (5840.95 $)
2461457	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (7211.95 $)

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2461458	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (7452.95 $)
2461459	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (6441.13 $)
2461460	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (5907.95 $)
2461461	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (4786.95 $)
2461462	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (6074.95 $)
2461463	2016-09-07	2026-09-06	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-09-06 (0 $)/ 2032-09-06 (0 $)/ 2033-09-06 (0 $)/ 2036-09-06 (192.03 $)/ 2038-09-06 (9846.46 $)
2468204	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (724.53 $)/ 2033-11-06 (526.88 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468205	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (873.58 $)/ 2033-11-06 (1262.01 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (8045.63 $)
2468206	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (454.17 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (8045.63 $)
2468207	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (11562.08 $)
2468208	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468209	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (6467.36 $)
2468210	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (2217.23 $)/ 2033-11-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468211	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (232.27 $)/ 2033-11-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468212	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (5253.03 $)
2468213	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (1715.61 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (12987.99 $)
2468214	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (3146.39 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (10110.35 $)
2468215	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (1969.03 $)/ 2033-11-06 (6972.5 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (8896.02 $)

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2468216	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (3222.6 $)/ 2033-11-06 (8292.99 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (7042.89 $)
2468217	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (138.23 $)/ 2033-11-06 (7837.65 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (7042.89 $)
2468218	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (4005.35 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468219	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (822.44 $)/ 2033-11-06 (751.62 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468220	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (947.31 $)/ 2033-11-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468221	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (564.3 $)/ 2033-11-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468222	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (440.47 $)/ 2033-11-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468223	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (2185.11 $)/ 2033-11-06 (359.77 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (12602.29 $)
2468224	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (756.13 $)/ 2033-11-06 (510.62 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (9471.55 $)
2468225	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (11773.67 $)
2468226	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (2733.57 $)/ 2033-11-06 (632.62 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (13753.34 $)
2468227	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (7042.89 $)
2468228	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (99.53 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468229	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468230	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (153.96 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468231	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468232	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (795.66 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468233	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (5837.5 $)

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2468234	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (298.64 $)/ 2033-11-06 (384.43 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (5837.5 $)
2468235	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (10.05 $)/ 2033-11-06 (510.66 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (9316.5 $)
2468236	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (2434.01 $)/ 2033-11-06 (597.06 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (5837.5 $)
2468237	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (407.54 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468238	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (906.39 $)/ 2033-11-06 (1224.43 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468239	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468240	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468241	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468242	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468243	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468244	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (4677.5 $)
2468245	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (5837.5 $)
2468246	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (8157.5 $)
2468247	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (8157.5 $)
2468248	2016-11-07	2026-11-06	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2030-11-06 (0 $)/ 2032-11-06 (0 $)/ 2033-11-06 (0 $)/ 2036-11-06 (262.48 $)/ 2038-11-06 (6997.5 $)
2497825	2017-07-18	2027-07-17	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2031-07-17 (0 $)/ 2034-07-17 (0 $)/ 2037-07-17 (8915.27 $)/ 2039-07-17 (4449.08 $)
2497826	2017-07-18	2027-07-17	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2031-07-17 (0 $)/ 2034-07-17 (149.5 $)/ 2037-07-17 (1311.9 $)/ 2039-07-17 (4449.08 $)
2497827	2017-07-18	2027-07-17	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2031-07-17 (322.5 $)/ 2034-07-17 (608.32 $)/ 2037-07-17 (490.9 $)/ 2039-07-17 (4449.08 $)
2497828	2017-07-18	2027-07-17	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2031-07-17 (594.47 $)/ 2034-07-17 (516.78 $)/ 2037-07-17 (490.9 $)/ 2039-07-17 (4449.08 $)

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2497829	2017-07-18	2027-07-17	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2031-07-17 (1080.24 $)/ 2034-07-17 (582.99 $)/ 2037-07-17 (490.9 $)/ 2039-07-17 (4449.08 $)
2510220	2018-01-23	2026-01-22	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-01-22 (11849.95 $)
2520593	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (10332.05 $)
2520594	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (15062.82 $)
2520595	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (14999.55 $)
2520596	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (143.07 $)/ 2038-07-11 (18579.27 $)
2520597	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (13911.77 $)
2520598	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (10907.58 $)
2520599	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (9499.65 $)
2520600	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5856.66 $)
2520601	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (6495.46 $)
2520602	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5856.66 $)
2520603	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5281.13 $)
2520604	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4099.5 $)
2520605	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4099.5 $)
2520606	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5281.13 $)
2520607	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (745.89 $)/ 2033-07-11 (597.01 $)/ 2038-07-11 (18857.65 $)
2520608	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (15873.45 $)
2520609	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (453.74 $)/ 2033-07-11 (650.97 $)/ 2038-07-11 (16002.3 $)
2520610	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (833.07 $)/ 2033-07-11 (359.77 $)/ 2038-07-11 (9863.59 $)
2520611	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (739.7 $)/ 2033-07-11 (359.77 $)/ 2038-07-11 (8649.26 $)
2520612	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (432.25 $)/ 2033-07-11 (1127.45 $)/ 2038-07-11 (6796.13 $)
2520613	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (1005.26 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5380.13 $)
2520614	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.51 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5312.13 $)
2520615	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (347.07 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5281.13 $)
2520616	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (896.34 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520617	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (601.68 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520618	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (427.16 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520619	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (195.98 $)/ 2038-07-11 (6626.13 $)

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2520620	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (172.48 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5456.13 $)
2520621	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (792.9 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5923.95 $)
2520622	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (193.83 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520623	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (212.07 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5323.48 $)
2520624	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (191.66 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520625	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (374.86 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520626	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (190.33 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5899.01 $)
2520627	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (182.85 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520628	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (191.08 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520629	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (191.37 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520630	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (244.61 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520631	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (433.2 $)/ 2038-07-11 (6165.95 $)
2520632	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (432.77 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520633	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (465.38 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520634	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (351.81 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520635	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520636	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520637	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5291.95 $)
2520638	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520639	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520640	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (242.28 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520641	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (139.05 $)/ 2038-07-11 (7874.3 $)
2520642	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (417.04 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520643	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (449.27 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520644	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (793 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520645	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (131.61 $)/ 2038-07-11 (8327.67 $)
2520646	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520647	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520648	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520649	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (515.82 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)

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2520650	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (571.22 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520651	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (200.04 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520652	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (286.59 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520653	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (1434.1 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520654	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (414.29 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520655	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520656	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520657	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520658	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (427.44 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520659	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (908.75 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520660	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (382.74 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520661	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520662	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520663	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520664	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520665	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (276.03 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520666	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520667	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4747.95 $)
2520668	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.28	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4099.5 $)
2520669	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.28	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4099.5 $)
2520670	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.28	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5281.13 $)
2520671	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.28	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4099.5 $)
2520672	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.28	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4099.5 $)
2520673	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.27	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (941.16 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4184.87 $)
2520674	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.27	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (911.49 $)/ 2038-07-11 (15067.14 $)
2520675	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.27	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (1743.31 $)/ 2038-07-11 (9651.28 $)
2520676	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.27	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (949.28 $)/ 2038-07-11 (15668.6 $)
2520677	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.27	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (17604.53 $)
2520678	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.27	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (8158.77 $)
2520679	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.27	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (10458.59 $)

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2520680	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.27	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (8029.93 $)
2520681	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (2380305.64 $)
2520682	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (4974146.17 $)
2520683	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (6212530.88 $)
2520684	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (1613067.28 $)
2520685	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (13399.51 $)
2520686	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.27	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (5281.13 $)
2520687	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (12311.73 $)
2520688	2018-07-12	2026-07-11	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2032-07-11 (0 $)/ 2033-07-11 (119.52 $)/ 2038-07-11 (7391.13 $)
2531732	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-02-13 (13482.78 $)
2531733	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-02-13 (11644.78 $)
2531734	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (999.4 $)/ 2038-02-13 (12758.42 $)
2531735	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (1573.8 $)/ 2038-02-13 (5845.78 $)
2531736	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (1554.6 $)/ 2038-02-13 (18700.64 $)
2531737	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (1567.4 $)/ 2038-02-13 (16089.78 $)
2531738	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (1565.8 $)/ 2038-02-13 (25553.31 $)
2531739	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (167.4 $)/ 2038-02-13 (16582.83 $)
2531740	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-02-13 (10466.57 $)
2531741	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-02-13 (3043.78 $)
2531742	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-02-13 (3043.78 $)
2531743	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (897 $)/ 2038-02-13 (3682.58 $)
2531744	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (952.2 $)/ 2038-02-13 (4896.91 $)
2531745	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (1473 $)/ 2038-02-13 (7325.57 $)
2531746	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (926.6 $)/ 2038-02-13 (10203.22 $)
2531747	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (1458.6 $)/ 2038-02-13 (7837.83 $)
2531748	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2035-02-13 (164.2 $)/ 2038-02-13 (3043.77 $)
2531749	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-02-13 (3619.3 $)
2531750	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-02-13 (4904.08 $)
2531751	2019-02-14	2026-02-13	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-02-13 (20176.02 $)
2536272	2019-04-16	2026-04-15	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-04-15 (325119.9 $)

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2536273	2019-04-16	2026-04-15	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-04-15 (33474.04 $)
2536274	2019-04-16	2026-04-15	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-04-15 (10374.4 $)
2536275	2019-04-16	2026-04-15	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-04-15 (16895.03 $)
2536296	2019-04-17	2026-04-16	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-04-16 (8904.13 $)
2536297	2019-04-17	2026-04-16	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-04-16 (8029.93 $)
2536298	2019-04-17	2026-04-16	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-04-16 (979274.45 $)
2536477	2019-04-23	2026-04-22	51.26	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-04-22 (5314.75 $)
2574882	2020-07-29	2026-07-28	51.25	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-07-28 (5084.71 $)
2574883	2020-07-29	2026-07-28	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-07-28 (5905.71 $)
2574884	2020-07-29	2026-07-28	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-07-28 (8043.51 $)
2574885	2020-07-29	2026-07-28	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-07-28 (19528.79 $)
2574886	2020-07-29	2026-07-28	51.24	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2038-07-28 (37929.69 $)
2621215	2021-10-13	2027-10-12	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-12 (3130.31 $)
2621216	2021-10-13	2027-10-12	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-12 (3130.31 $)
2621217	2021-10-13	2027-10-12	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-12 (4281.37 $)
2621218	2021-10-13	2027-10-12	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-12 (7348.83 $)
2621219	2021-10-13	2027-10-12	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-12 (4344.64 $)
2623807	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (3200.76 $)
2623808	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (6327.11 $)
2623809	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (3130.31 $)
2623810	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.21	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (3130.31 $)
2623811	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (5112.52 $)
2623812	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (5806.57 $)
2623813	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (8187.49 $)
2623814	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (6847.66 $)
2623815	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (3200.76 $)
2623816	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (5561.57 $)
2623817	2021-11-01	2027-10-31	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-10-31 (6797.3 $)
2626748	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (7007.51 $)
2626749	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (5026.51 $)

Title No.	Data of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder(s) (Name and Percentage)	Peremptive Dates and Amounts
2626750	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (4956.06 $)
2626751	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (4956.06 $)
2626752	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (5100.79 $)
2626753	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (5171.24 $)
2626754	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (5026.51 $)
2626755	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (4956.06 $)
2626756	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (4956.06 $)
2626757	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (4956.06 $)
2626758	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (4956.06 $)
2626759	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (4956.06 $)
2626760	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (6331.24 $)
2626761	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.23	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (5171.24 $)
2626762	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (5026.51 $)
2626763	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (5026.51 $)
2626764	2021-11-21	2027-11-20	51.22	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-20 (5026.51 $)
2627351	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627352	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627353	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627354	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627355	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627356	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627357	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627358	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627359	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627360	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (1233.44 $)
2627361	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (1233.44 $)
2627362	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (1233.44 $)
2627363	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (2601.87 $)
2627364	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (1233.44 $)
2627365	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	

Title No.	Data of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder(s) (Name and Percentage)	Peremptive Dates and Amounts
2627366	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627367	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627368	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627369	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627370	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (2601.87 $)
2627371	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (2601.87 $)
2627372	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627373	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627374	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627375	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627376	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (1233.44 $)
2627377	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627378	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (1233.44 $)
2627379	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (1233.44 $)
2627380	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627381	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627382	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (2601.87 $)
2627383	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (3025.31 $)
2627384	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627385	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-27 (2755.31 $)
2627386	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2627387	2021-11-28	2027-11-27	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2628013	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628014	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (15210.34 $)
2628015	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (5495.7 $)
2628016	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (7222.28 $)
2628017	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (13869.47 $)
2628018	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (7987.63 $)
2628019	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.2	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (4856.89 $)
2628020	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (9777.49 $)

Title No.	Data of Registration	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Titleholder(s) (Name and Percentage)	Peremptive Dates and Amounts
2628021	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (6197.77 $)
2628022	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (11953.06 $)
2628023	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (4856.9 $)
2628024	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (6710.03 $)
2628025	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628026	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628027	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628028	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.19	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628029	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (10865.28 $)
2628030	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (7797.81 $)
2628031	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3769.11 $)
2628032	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (12206.15 $)
2628033	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (7348.83 $)
2628034	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (7348.83 $)
2628035	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (4281.37 $)
2628036	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (9650.95 $)
2628037	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628038	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628039	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (5558.97 $)
2628040	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628041	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (4344.64 $)
2628042	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (8499.89 $)
2628043	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628044	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628045	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628046	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628047	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.18	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628048	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628049	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (7987.63 $)
2628050	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)

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2628051	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628052	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (12908.23 $)
2628053	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (8563.16 $)
2628054	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (10991.82 $)
2628055	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (7412.1 $)
2628056	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (6134.5 $)
2628057	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628058	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628059	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (17385.91 $)
2628060	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628061	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628062	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628063	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.17	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628064	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628065	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628066	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628067	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628068	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (4281.37 $)
2628069	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (6134.5 $)
2628070	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (4344.64 $)
2628071	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628072	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.16	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628073	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628074	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628075	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.31 $)
2628076	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3130.3 $)
2628077	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3705.83 $)
2628078	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (4281.36 $)
2628079	2021-12-01	2027-11-30	51.15	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-11-30 (3705.83 $)
2636839	2022-02-21	2027-02-20	51.09	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-02-20 (93.41 $)/ 2039-02-20 (3488.98 $)

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2636840	2022-02-21	2027-02-20	51.09	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-02-20 (93.41 $)/ 2039-02-20 (3488.98 $)
2636841	2022-02-21	2027-02-20	51.09	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-02-20 (93.41 $)/ 2039-02-20 (3488.98 $)
2636843	2022-02-21	2027-02-20	51.08	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-02-20 (93.41 $)/ 2039-02-20 (3488.98 $)
2636844	2022-02-21	2027-02-20	51.08	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-02-20 (93.41 $)/ 2039-02-20 (1312358.64 $)
2636845	2022-02-21	2027-02-20	51.08	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-02-20 (93.41 $)/ 2039-02-20 (3488.98 $)
2636846	2022-02-21	2027-02-20	51.08	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	2037-02-20 (93.41 $)/ 2039-02-20 (3488.98 $)
2655998	2022-07-06	2027-07-05	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	
2655999	2022-07-06	2027-07-05	51.14	Lithium Innova inc. (100%)	