

**U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

**For the transition period from June 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019
Commission file number: 0-32919**

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State of incorporation)

86-0947048

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3651 Lindell Road, Suite D165

Las Vegas, Nevada, 89103

(Address of principal executive offices)

702-456-9565

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
N/A	N/A	N/A

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one)

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Emerging growth company

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The issuer's revenues for the transition period of June 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019 were \$881,714.

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the average bid and asked price of such common equity as of June 30, 2019 was approximately \$2,542,012.

The number of shares of the issuer's common stock issued and outstanding as of March 20, 2020 was 74,280,354 shares.

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Glossary of Mining Terms

Adit(s). Historic working driven horizontally, or nearly so into a hillside to explore for and exploit ore.

Air track holes. Drill hole constructed with a small portable drill rig using an air-driven hammer.

Core holes. A hole in the ground that is left after the process where a hollow drill bit with diamond chip teeth is used to drill into the ground. The center of the hollow drill fills with the core of the rock that is being drilled into, and when the drill is extracted, a hole is left in the ground.

Geochemical sampling. Sample of soil, rock, silt, water or vegetation analyzed to detect the presence of valuable metals or other metals which may accompany them. For example, arsenic may indicate the presence of gold.

Geologic mapping. Producing a plan and sectional map of the rock types, structure and alteration of a property.

Geophysical survey. Electrical, magnetic, gravity and other means used to detect features, which may be associated with mineral deposits.

Ground magnetic survey. Recording variations in the earth's magnetic field and plotting same.

Ground radiometric survey. A survey of radioactive minerals on the land surface.

Leaching. Leaching is a cost-effective process where ore is subjected to a chemical liquid that dissolves the mineral component from ore, and then the liquid is collected and the metals extracted from it.

Level(s). Main underground passage driven along a level course to afford access to stopes or workings and provide ventilation and a haulage way for removal of ore.

Magnetic lows. An occurrence that may be indicative of a destruction of magnetic minerals by later hydrothermal (hot water) fluids that have come up along faults. These hydrothermal fluids may in turn have carried and deposited precious metals such as gold and/or silver.

Patented or Unpatented Mining Claims. In this Annual Report, there are references to "patented" mining claims and "unpatented" mining claims. A patented mining claim is one for which the United States government has passed its title to the claimant, giving that person title to the land as well as the minerals and other resources above and below the surface. The patented claim is then treated like any other private land and is subject to local property taxes. An unpatented mining claim on United States government lands establishes a claim to the locatable minerals (also referred to as stakeable minerals) on the land and the right of possession solely for mining purposes. No title to the land passes to the claimant. If a proven economic mineral deposit is developed, provisions of federal mining laws permit owners of unpatented mining claims to patent (to obtain title to) the claim. If one purchases an unpatented mining claim that is later declared invalid by the United States government, one could be evicted.

Plug. A vertical pipe-like body of magma representing a volcanic vent similar to a dome.

Quartz Stockworks. A multi-directional system of quartz veinlets.

RC holes. Short form for Reverse Circulation Drill holes. These are holes are left after the process of Reverse Circulation Drilling.

Reserve. That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Reserves are customarily stated in terms of "ore" when dealing with metalliferous minerals; when other materials such as coal, oil, shale, tar, sands, limestone, etc. are involved, an appropriate term such as "recoverable coal" may be substituted.

Resource. An estimate of the total tons and grade of a mineral deposit defined by surface sampling, drilling and occasionally underground sampling of historic diggings when available.

Reverse circulation drilling. A less expensive form of drilling than coring that does not allow for the recovery of a tube or core of rock. The material is brought up from depth as a series of small chips of rock that are then bagged and sent in for analysis. This is a quicker and cheaper method of drilling but does not give as much information about the underlying rocks.

Rhyolite plug dome. A domal feature formed by the extrusion of viscous quartz-rich volcanic rocks.

Scintillometer survey. A survey of radioactive minerals using a scintillometer, a hand-held, highly accurate measuring device.

Scoping Study. A detailed study of the various possible methods to mine a deposit.

Silicic dome. A convex landform created by extruding quartz-rich volcanic rocks.

Stope(s). An excavation from which ore has been removed from sub-vertical openings above or below levels.

Tertiary. That portion of geologic time that includes abundant volcanism in the western U.S.

Trenching. A cost-effective way of examining the structure and nature of mineral ores beneath gravel cover. It involves digging long usually shallow trenches in carefully selected areas to expose unweathered rock and allow sampling.

Volcanic center. Origin of major volcanic activity

Volcanoclastic. Coarse, unsorted sedimentary rock formed from erosion of volcanic debris.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking information. Forward-looking information includes statements relating to future actions, prospective products, future performance or results of current or anticipated products, sales and marketing efforts, costs and expenses, interest rates, outcome of contingencies, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, business strategies, cost savings, objectives of management of Patriot Gold Corp. (hereinafter referred to as the “Company,” “Patriot Gold” or “we”) and other matters. Forward-looking information may be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or may be incorporated by reference from other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) by the Company. One can find many of these statements by looking for words including, for example, “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates” or similar expressions in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or in documents incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events.

The Company has based the forward-looking statements relating to the Company’s operations on management’s current expectations, estimates and projections about the Company and the industry in which it operates. These statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve risk, uncertainties and assumptions that we cannot predict. In particular, we have based many of these forward-looking statements on assumptions about future events that may prove to be inaccurate. Accordingly, the Company’s actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by these forward-looking statements. Any differences could result from a variety of factors, including, but not limited to general economic and business conditions, competition, and other factors.

PART I

Item 1. Description of Business

We are engaged in natural resource exploration and acquiring, exploring, and developing natural resource properties. Currently we are undertaking exploration and development programs in Nevada.

Development of Business

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on November 30, 1998. In June 2003, the Company filed Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of Nevada changing its name to Patriot Gold Corp. and moving the Company into its current business of natural resource exploration and mining. On June 17, 2003, the Company adopted a new trading symbol - PGOL- to reflect the name change. The Company has been in the resource exploration and mining business since June 2003.

On April 16, 2010, we caused the incorporation of our wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources Inc. ("Provex") under the laws of Nevada.

On April 16, 2010, the Company entered into an Assignment Agreement with Provex to assign the exclusive option to an undivided right, title and interest in the Bruner and Vernal properties and the Bruner Expansion property to Provex. Pursuant to the Assignment Agreements, Provex assumed the rights, and agreed to perform all of the duties and obligations, of the Company arising under the Bruner and Vernal Property Option Agreement and the Bruner Property Expansion Option Agreement. Provex's only assets are the aforementioned agreements and it does not have any liabilities.

On May 28, 2010, Provex entered into an exclusive right and option agreement with Canamex Resources Corp. ("Canamex") whereby Canamex could earn up to 75% in the Bruner and the Bruner Property Expansion. Canamex agreed to spend an aggregate total of US \$6 million on exploration and related expenditures over the ensuing seven years whereupon Provex agreed to grant the right and option to earn a vested seventy percent (70%) and an additional five percent (5%) upon delivery of a bankable feasibility study.

On February 28, 2011, the Company entered into an Exploration and Option to Enter Joint Venture Agreement with Idaho State Gold Company, LLC, ("ISGC") whereby the Company granted the option and right to earn a vested seventy percent (70%) interest in the property and the right and option to form a joint venture for the management and ownership of the property called the Moss Mine Property, Mohave County, Arizona (the "Moss Property" or "Moss Mine Property"). Upon execution of the agreement ISGC paid the Company \$500,000 USD and agreed to spend an aggregate total of \$8,000,000 USD on exploration and related expenditures over the ensuing five years. Subsequent to exercise of the earn-in, ISGC and the Company agreed to form a 70/30 joint venture.

In March 2011, ISGC transferred its rights to the Exploration and Option to Enter Joint Venture Agreement dated February 28, 2011, to Northern Vertex Capital Inc. ("Northern Vertex").

On May 12, 2016, the Company entered into a material definitive Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Mining Claims and Escrow Instructions (the "Purchase and Sale Agreement") with Golden Vertex Corp., an Arizona corporation ("Golden Vertex," a wholly-owned Subsidiary of Northern Vertex) whereby Golden Vertex agreed to purchase the Company's remaining 30% working interest in the Moss Gold/Silver Mine for C\$1,500,000 (the "Purchase Price") plus a 3% net smelter return royalty. Specifically, the Company conveyed all of its right, title and interest in those certain patented and unpatented lode mining claims situated in the Oatman Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona (the "Claims") together with all extralateral and other associated rights, water rights, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or appertaining thereto, and all rights-of-way, easements, rights of access and ingress to and egress from the Claims appurtenant thereto and in which Seller had any interest (collectively, the "Property"). The Purchase Price consisted of C\$1,200,000 in cash payable at closing and the remaining C\$300,000 was paid by the issuance of Northern Vertex common shares to the Company valued at \$0.35 (857,140 shares), issued pursuant to the terms and provisions of an investment agreement (the "Investment Agreement") entered between the Company and Northern Vertex contemporaneous to the Purchase and Sale Agreement.

On April 25, 2017, Provex and Canamex Resources Corp. entered into a purchase and sale agreement whereby Canamex Resources purchased Patriot Gold's 30 percent working interest in the Bruner gold/silver mine project for US\$1.0 million cash, and the retention of a net smelter return ("NSR") royalty on the Bruner property including any claims acquired within a two-mile area of interest around the existing claims. Additionally, Canamex has the option to buy-down half of the NSR royalty retained by Patriot for US\$5 million any time during a five-year period following closing of the purchase and sale agreement. The Company recognized a gain on sale of mineral properties of \$1,000,000 from the sale of the Bruner in its Consolidated Statement of Operations.

On May 23, 2017, the Company caused the incorporation of a wholly owned subsidiary, Patriot Gold Canada Corp (“Patriot Canada”), under the laws of British Columbia, Canada.

On January 17, 2018, the Company designated 13,500,000 shares of the authorized and unissued preferred stock of the company as “Series A Preferred Stock” by filing an Amended and Restated Certificate of Designation with the Secretary of State of Nevada.

On May 7, 2018, our wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources Inc., changed its name to Goldbase, Inc. (“Goldbase”) under the laws of Nevada.

On June 27, 2019, the Company approved a change in fiscal year end from May 31 to December 31.

Business Operations

We are a natural resource exploration and mining company which acquires, explores, and develops natural resource properties. Our primary focus in the natural resource sector is gold.

The search for valuable natural resources as a business is extremely risky. We can provide investors with no assurance that the properties we have either optioned or purchased contain commercially exploitable reserves. Exploration for mineral reserves is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing commercially feasible reserves. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. In such a case, we would be unable to complete our business plan and any money spent on exploration would be lost.

Natural resource exploration and development requires significant capital and our assets and resources are limited. Therefore, we anticipate participating in the natural resource industry through the selling or partnering of our properties, the purchase of small interests in producing properties, the purchase of properties where feasibility studies already exist or by the optioning of natural resource exploration and development projects. To date, we have three gold projects located in the southwest United States. In May 2016, we sold our interest in the Moss Mine project and retained a royalty. In April 2017, we sold our interest in the Bruner project and retained a royalty leaving our project inventory to consist of the Vernal project, the Windy Peak project and the Rainbow Mountain project.

Financing

There were no financing activities undertaken by the Company during the seven months ended December 31, 2019. Due to the commencement of the royalties from the Moss mine, management estimates that the Company will not require additional funding for the Company’s planned operations for the next twelve months.

Competition

The mineral exploration industry, in general, is intensely competitive and even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, a ready market may not exist for sale of same. Numerous factors beyond our control may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in our not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Compliance with Government Regulation and Regulatory Matters

Mining Control and Reclamation Regulations

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (“SMCRA”) is administered by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (“OSM”) and establishes mining, environmental protection and reclamation standards for all aspects of U.S. surface mining, as well as many aspects of underground mining. Mine operators must obtain SMCRA permits and permit renewals for mining operations from the OSM. Although state regulatory agencies have adopted federal mining programs under SMCRA, the state becomes the regulatory authority. States in which we expect to have active future mining operations have achieved primary control of enforcement through federal authorization.

SMCRA permit provisions include requirements for prospecting including mine plan development, topsoil removal, storage and replacement, selective handling of overburden materials, mine pit backfilling and grading, protection of the hydrologic

balance, subsidence control for underground mines, surface drainage control, mine drainage and mine discharge control and treatment and re-vegetation.

The U.S. mining permit application process is initiated by collecting baseline data to adequately characterize the pre-mining environmental condition of the permit area. We will develop mine and reclamation plans by utilizing this geologic data and incorporating elements of the environmental data. Our mine and reclamation plans incorporate the provisions of SMCRA, state programs and complementary environmental programs which impact mining. Also included in the permit application are documents defining ownership and agreements pertaining to minerals, oil and gas, water rights, rights of way and surface land and documents required of the OSM's Applicant Violator System, including the mining and compliance history of officers, directors and principal stockholders of the applicant.

Once a permit application is prepared and submitted to the regulatory agency, it goes through a completeness and technical review. Public notice of the proposed permit is given for a comment period before a permit can be issued. Some SMCRA mine permit applications take over a year to prepare, depending on the size and complexity of the mine and often take six months to two years to be issued. Regulatory authorities have considerable discretion in the timing of the permit issuance and the public has the right to comment on, and otherwise engage in, the permitting process including public hearings and intervention by the courts.

Surface Disturbance

All mining activities governed by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") require reasonable reclamation. The lowest level of mining activity, "casual use," is designed for the miner or weekend prospector who creates only negligible surface disturbance (for example, activities that do not involve the use of earth-moving equipment or explosives may be considered casual use). These activities would not require either a notice of intent to operate or a plan of operation. For further information regarding surface management terms, please refer to 43 CFR Chapter II Subchapter C, Subpart 3809.

The second level of activity, where surface disturbance is 5 acres or less per year, requires a notice advising the BLM of the anticipated work 15 days prior to commencement. This notice must be filed with the appropriate field office. No approval is needed although bonding is required. State agencies must be notified to ensure all requirements are met.

For operations involving more than 5 acres total surface disturbance on lands subject to 43 CFR 3809, a detailed plan of operation must be filed with the appropriate BLM field office. Bonding is required to ensure proper reclamation. An Environmental Assessment (EA) is to be prepared for all plans of operation to determine if an Environmental Impact Statement is required. A National Environmental Policy Act review is not required for casual use or notice level operations unless those operations involve occupancy as defined by 43 CFR 3715. Most occupancies at the casual use and notice level in Arizona are covered by a programmatic EA.

An activity permit is required when use of equipment is utilized for the purpose of land stripping, earthmoving, blasting (except blasting associated with an individual source permit issued for mining), trenching or road construction.

Future legislation and regulations are expected to become increasingly restrictive and there may be more rigorous enforcement of existing and future laws and regulations and we may experience substantial increases in equipment and operating costs and may experience delays, interruptions or termination of operations. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal fines or penalties, the acceleration of cleanup and site restoration costs, the issuance of injunctions to limit or cease operations and the suspension or revocation of permits and other enforcement measures that could have the effect of limiting production from our future operations.

Trespassing

The BLM will prevent abuse of public lands while recognizing valid rights and uses under the mining laws. The BLM will take appropriate action to eliminate invalid uses, including unauthorized residential occupancy. The Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) has found that a claim may be declared void by the BLM when it has been located and held for purposes other than the mining of minerals. The issuance of a notice of trespass may occur if an unpatented claim/site is:

- (1) used for a home site, place of business, or for other purposes not reasonably related to mining or milling activities;
- (2) used for the mining and sale of leasable minerals or mineral materials, such as sand, gravel and certain types of building stone; or
- (3) located on lands that for any reason have been withdrawn from location after the effective date of the withdrawal.

Trespass actions are taken by the BLM Field Office.

Environmental Laws

We may become subject to various federal and state environmental laws and regulations that will impose significant requirements on our operations. The cost of complying with current and future environmental laws and regulations and our liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances, may adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, environmental laws and regulations, particularly relating to air emissions, can reduce our profitability. Numerous federal and state governmental permits and approvals are required for mining operations. When we apply for these permits or approvals, we may be required to prepare and present to federal or state authorities data pertaining to the effect or impact that a proposed exploration for, or production or processing of, may have on the environment. Compliance with these requirements can be costly and time-consuming and can delay exploration or production operations. A failure to obtain or comply with permits could result in significant fines and penalties and could adversely affect the issuance of other permits for which we may apply.

Clean Water Act

The U.S. Clean Water Act and corresponding state and local laws and regulations affect mining operations by restricting the discharge of pollutants, including dredged or fill materials, into waters of the United States. The Clean Water Act provisions and associated state and federal regulations are complex and subject to amendments, legal challenges and changes in implementation. As a result of court decisions and regulatory actions, permitting requirements have increased and could continue to increase the cost and time we expend on compliance with water pollution regulations. These and other regulatory requirements, which have the potential to change due to legal challenges, Congressional actions and other developments increase the cost of, or could even prohibit, certain current or future mining operations. Our operations may not always be able to remain in full compliance with all Clean Water Act obligations and permit requirements. As a result, we may be subject to fines, penalties or changes to our operations.

Clean Water Act requirements that may affect our operations include the following:

Section 404

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires mining companies to obtain U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (“ACOE”) permits to place material in streams for the purpose of creating slurry ponds, water impoundments, refuse areas, valley fills or other mining activities.

Our construction and mining activities, including our surface mining operations, will frequently require Section 404 permits. ACOE issues two types of permits pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act: nationwide (or “general”) and “individual” permits. Nationwide permits are issued to streamline the permitting process for dredging and filling activities that have minimal adverse environmental impacts. An individual permit typically requires a more comprehensive application process, including public notice and comment; however, an individual permit can be issued for ten years (and may be extended thereafter upon application).

The issuance of permits to construct valley fills and refuse impoundments under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, whether general permits commonly described as the Nationwide Permit 21 (NWP 21) or individual permits, has been the subject of many recent court cases and increased regulatory oversight. The results may materially increase our permitting and operating costs, permitting delays, suspension of current operations and/or prevention of opening new mines.

Employees

Currently, our officers and directors provide planning and organizational services for us on an as-needed basis, and our administrative and office staff also works on an as-needed basis. Some of the field work is completed by service providers and/or exploration partners. All of the operations, technical and otherwise, are overseen by the directors of the Company.

Subsidiaries

On April 16, 2010, we caused the incorporation of our wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources, Inc., under the laws of Nevada. On April 16, 2010, the Company entered into an Assignment Agreement to assign the exclusive option to an undivided right, title and interest in the Bruner and Vernal property; and the Bruner Property Expansion to Provex. Pursuant to the Assignment Agreement, Provex assumed the rights, and agreed to perform all of the duties and obligations, of the Company arising under the Bruner and Vernal Property Option Agreement; and the Bruner Property Expansion Option Agreement. Provex’s only assets are the aforementioned agreements and it does not have any liabilities.

On May 28, 2010, Provex Resources, Inc. entered into an exclusive right and option agreement with Canamex Resources Corp. (“Canamex”) whereby Canamex could earn up to a 75% undivided interest in the Bruner and the Bruner Property Expansion. Canamex agreed to spend an aggregate total of US \$6 million on exploration and related expenditures over the ensuing seven years whereupon the Company agreed to grant the right and option to earn a vested seventy percent (70%) and an additional five percent (5%) upon delivery of a bankable feasibility study.

On April 25, 2017, Provex and Canamex Resources Corp. entered into a purchase and sale agreement whereby Canamex Resources purchased our 30-per-cent working interest in the Bruner gold/silver mine project for US\$1.0 million cash, and the retention of a net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty on the Bruner property including any claims acquired within a two-mile area of interest around the existing claims. Additionally, Canamex has the option to buy-down half of the NSR royalty for US\$5 million any time during a five-year period following closing of the purchase and sale agreement.

On May 23, 2017, the Company caused the incorporation of a wholly owned subsidiary, Patriot Gold Canada Corp (“Patriot Canada”), under the laws of British Columbia, Canada.

On May 7, 2018, our wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources Inc., changed its name to Goldbase, Inc. (“Goldbase”) under the laws of Nevada.

On June 27, 2019, the Company approved a change in fiscal year end from May 31 to December 31.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Factors that May Affect Future Results

1. We may require additional funds to achieve our business objectives and any inability to obtain funding will impact our business.

We may incur operating losses in future periods because there are expenses associated with the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. We may need to raise additional funds in the future through public or private debt or equity sales to fund our future operations and fulfill contractual obligations. These financings may not be available when needed, and even if these financings are available, they may be on terms that we deem unacceptable or are materially adverse to your interests with respect to dilution of book value, dividend preferences, liquidation preferences or other terms. Any inability to obtain financing could have an adverse effect on our ability to implement our business objectives and as a result, could require us to diminish or suspend our operations or cause a materially adverse effect on our business. Obtaining additional financing would be subject to a number of factors, including the market prices for gold, silver and other minerals. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms or conditions of additional financing unavailable to us.

2. Because our Directors may serve as officers and directors of other companies engaged in mineral exploration, a potential conflict of interest could negatively impact our ability to acquire properties to explore and to run our business.

Our Directors and Officers may work for other mining and mineral exploration companies. Due to time demands placed on our Directors and Officers, and due to the competitive nature of the exploration business, the potential exists for conflicts of interest to occur from time to time that could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business. The Officers and Directors’ employment and affiliations with other entities limit the amount of time they can dedicate to us. Also, our Directors and Officers may have a conflict of interest in helping us identify and obtain the rights to mineral properties because they may also be considering the same properties. To mitigate these risks, we work with several technical consultants in order to ensure that we are not overly reliant on any one of our Officers and Directors to provide us with technical services. However, we cannot be certain that a conflict of interest will not arise in the future. To date, there have not been any conflicts of interest between any of our Directors or Officers and the Company.

3. Because of the speculative nature of exploration and development, there are substantial risks in our business model.

The search for valuable natural resources as a business is extremely risky. We can provide investors with no assurance that the properties we own contain commercially exploitable reserves. Exploration for natural resources is speculative and involves risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing commercially feasible reserves. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. In such a case, we would be unable to complete our business plan.

4. Because of the unique difficulties and uncertainties inherent in mineral exploration and the mining business, we face risks.

Potential investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by mineral exploration companies. The likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays encountered in connection with the exploration of the mineral properties that we plan to undertake. These potential problems include, but are not limited to, unanticipated problems relating to exploration and additional costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. In addition, the search for valuable minerals involves numerous hazards which pose financial risks.

5. Because our operating expenses may vary, as may our revenues, profitability may be inconsistent.

We anticipate that our expenses may vary and so may our revenues. Therefore, any profitability we may have could be inconsistent. There is little history upon which to base any assumption as to the likelihood that we will be consistently profitable, and we can provide investors with no assurance that we will generate consistent revenues or consistently achieve profitable operations.

6. Because access to our mineral claims may be restricted by inclement weather, we may be delayed in our exploration.

Access to our mineral properties may be restricted through some of the year due to weather in the area. As a result, any attempt to test or explore the property is largely limited to the times when weather permits such activities. These limitations can result in significant delays in exploration efforts.

7. Because of the speculative nature of exploration of mineral properties, there is substantial risk.

The search for valuable minerals as a business is extremely risky. Exploration for minerals is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. The expenditures to be made by us in the exploration of the mineral claims may not always result in the discovery of economic mineral deposits. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts.

8. Because of the inherent dangers involved in mineral exploration, there is liability risk.

The search for valuable minerals involves numerous hazards. As a result, there is potential liability for hazards, including pollution, cave-ins and other hazards against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure.

9. We are heavily dependent on our CEO and President.

Our success depends heavily upon the continued contributions of our CEO and President, whose knowledge, leadership and technical expertise would be difficult to replace. Our success is also dependent on our ability to retain and attract experienced engineers, geoscientists and other technical and professional staff. We do not maintain key man insurance. If we were to lose our CEO and President, our ability to execute our business plan could be harmed.

Risks Related to Legal Uncertainties and Regulations

10. As we undertake exploration and development of our mineral claims, we will be subject to compliance with government regulation which may increase the anticipated cost of our exploration programs.

There are several governmental regulations that materially restrict mineral exploration. We will be subject to the federal, state and local laws as we carry out our exploration program. We may be required to obtain work permits, post bonds and perform remediation work for any physical disturbance to the land in order to comply with these laws. While our planned exploration and development program budgets for regulatory compliance, there is a risk that new regulations could increase our costs of doing business and prevent us from carrying out our exploration and development programs.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

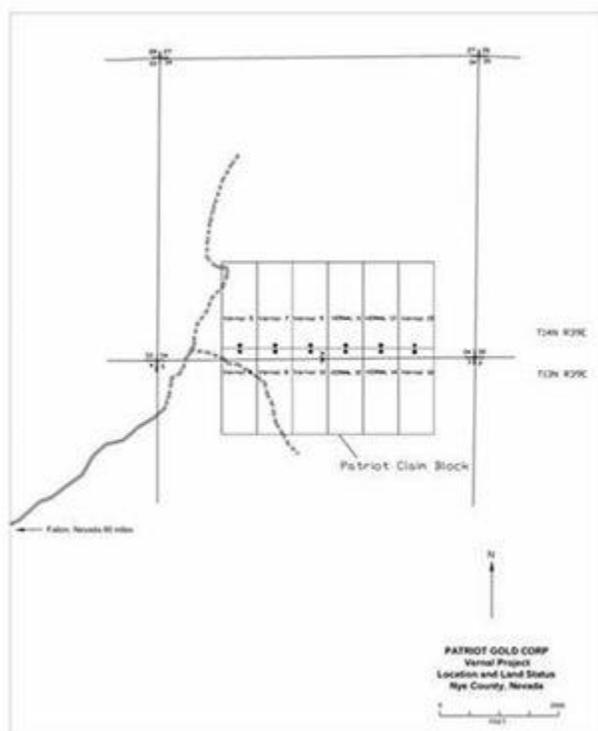
There are no unresolved staff comments.

Item 2. Description of Properties.

We do not lease or own any real property for our corporate offices. We currently maintain our corporate office on a month-to-month basis at 3651 Lindell Road, Suite D165, Las Vegas, Nevada 89103. Management believes that our office space is suitable for our current needs.

Our property holdings as of December 31, 2019 consist of the Vernal Property, Windy Peak Property and Rainbow Mountain Property.

Vernal Project



Map showing the location of our Vernal Project located in Central Western Nevada.

Acquisition of Interests - Vernal Project

Pursuant to a Property Option Agreement (the “BV Agreement”), dated as of July 25, 2003, with MinQuest, Inc., a Nevada Company (“MinQuest”), we acquired the option to earn a 100% interest in the Bruner and Vernal mineral exploration properties located in Nevada. Together, these two properties originally consisted of 28 unpatented mining claims on a total of 560 acres in the northwest trending Walker Lane located in western central Nevada.

To date, the Company has paid the option payments and made the expenditures necessary to satisfy the requirements of the BV Agreement and 100% interest in these two properties was therefore transferred to Patriot, subject to MinQuest retaining a 3% royalty. All mining interests in the properties are subject to MinQuest retaining a 3% royalty of the aggregate proceeds from any smelter or other purchaser of any ores, concentrates, metals or other material of commercial value produced from the property, minus the cost of transportation of the ores, concentrates or metals, including related insurance, and smelting and refining charges. Pursuant to the BV Agreement, we have a one-time option to purchase a portion of MinQuest’s royalty interest at a rate of \$1,000,000 for each 1%. We may exercise our option 90 days following completion of a bankable feasibility study of the Bruner and Vernal properties, which, as it relates to a mineral resource or reserve, is an evaluation of the economics for the extraction (mining), processing and marketing of a defined ore reserve that would justify financing from a banking or financing institution for putting the mine into production.

On April 16, 2010, the Company entered into an Assignment Agreement with its wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources, Inc., (now Goldbase, Inc.) a Nevada Company, to assign the exclusive option to an undivided right, title and interest in the Bruner, Bruner Expansion and Vernal properties to Provex. Pursuant to the Agreement, Provex assumed the rights, and agreed to perform all of the duties and obligations, of the Company arising under the original property option agreements.

In April 2017, Canamex Resources purchased our interest in the Bruner properties for US\$1.0 million cash, and we retained a two percent net smelter return royalty on the Bruner properties including any claims acquired within a two-mile area of interest around the existing claims. Additionally, Canamex has the option to buy-down half of the NSR royalty retained by Patriot for US\$5 million any time during a five-year period following closing of the purchase and sale agreement.

Description and Location of the Vernal Property

The Vernal Property is located approximately 140 miles east-southeast of Reno, Nevada on the west side of the Shoshone Mountains. Access from Fallon, the closest town of any size, is by 50 miles of paved highway and 30 miles of gravel roads. The Company holds the property via 12 unpatented mining claims (approximately 248 acres). The Company has a 100% interest in the Vernal property, subject to an existing royalty.

Exploration History of the Vernal Property

Historical work includes numerous short adits constructed on the Vernal Property between 1907 and 1936. There appears to have been little or no mineral production.

The Vernal Property is underlain by a thick sequence of Tertiary age rhyolitic volcanic rocks including tuffs, flows and intrusives. A volcanic center is thought to underlie the district, with an intruding rhyolite plug dome (a domal feature formed by the extrusion of viscous quartz-rich volcanic rocks) thought to be closely related to mineralization encountered by the geologists of Amselco, the U.S. subsidiary of a British company, who explored the Vernal Property back in the 1980's, and who in 1983 mapped, sampled and drilled the Vernal Property. Amselco has not been involved with the Vernal Property over the last 20 years and is not associated with our option on the Vernal Property or the exploration work being done. A 225-foot-wide zone of poorly outcropping quartz stockworks (a multi-directional quartz veinlet system) and larger veining trends exist northeast from the northern margin of the plug. The veining consists of chalcedony containing 1-5% pyrite. Clay alteration of the host volcanics is strong. Northwest trending veins are also present but very poorly exposed. Both directions carry gold values. Scattered vein float is found over the plug. The most significant gold values in rock chips come from veining in tuffaceous rocks north of the nearly east-west contact of the plug. This area has poor exposure, but sampling of old dumps and surface workings show an open-ended gold anomaly that measures 630 feet by 450 feet.

The Vernal Property claims presently do not have any known mineral reserves. The property that is the subject of our mineral claims is undeveloped and does not contain any commercial scale open-pits. Numerous shallow underground excavations occur within the central portion of the property. No reported historic production is noted for the property. There is no mining plant or equipment located on the property that is the subject of the mineral claim. Currently, there is no power supply to the mineral claims. Although drill holes are present within the property boundary, there is no known drilled reserve on our claims.

In July 2003 and again in June 2017, members of our Board of Directors and geology team made an onsite inspection of the Vernal property. Mapping (the process of laying out a grid on the land for area identification where samples are taken) and sampling (the process of taking small quantities of soil and rock for analysis) have been completed. In March 2005, the Company initiated the process to secure the proper permits for trenching and geochemical sampling from the U.S. Forest Service.

Our exploration of the Vernal Property to date has consisted of geologic mapping, trenching and rock chip geochemical sampling. The Board of Directors approved a budget of approximately \$55,000 (including the refundable bond of \$900) for the Vernal property. An exploration program was conducted in November 2008. The program consisted of 200 feet of trenching, sampling and mapping, and opening, mapping and sampling of an underground workings consisting of approximately 275 feet of workings. The Company is continuing to evaluate the Vernal Property.

In September 2017, we released a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Vernal.

Planned Exploration

The Company's current objectives are to assess the geological merits and if warranted and feasible establish an exploration program to identify the potential for economically viable mineralization. The cost of an exploration plan has not yet been determined therefore estimated exploration expenditures are not available at this time. The Company recognizes that the Vernal Property is an early-stage exploration opportunity and there are currently no proven or probable reserves.

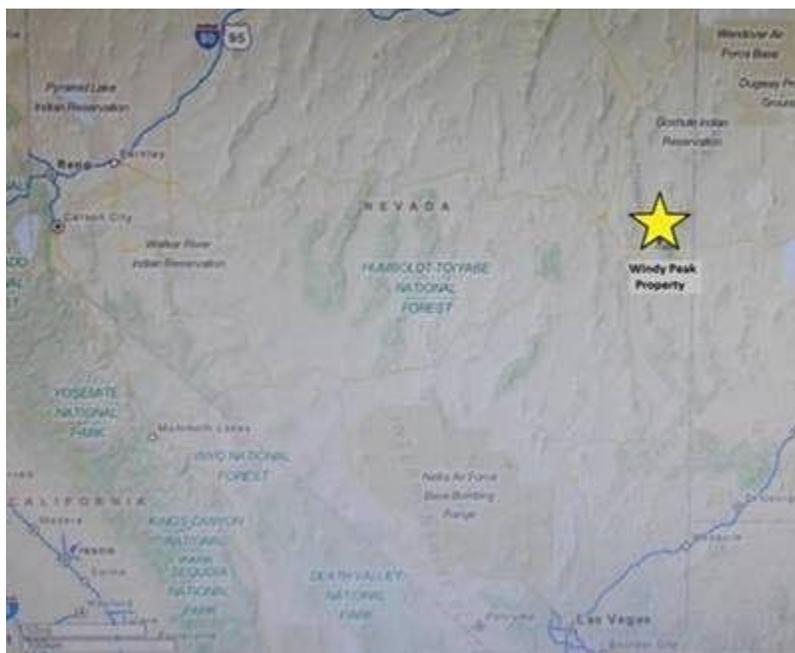
Windy Peak Property

Acquisition of Interest

In May 2015, after a review of historical records and information available regarding a potential mineral property interest in Churchill County, Nevada, the Company acquired the Windy Peak Property, (referred to herein as the "Windy Peak Property," "Windy Peak" or the "Property"). This early-stage exploration project was secured through the completion of an

Assignment and Assumption Agreement. Windy Peak has been visited by directors and technical staff of the Company several times in 2017, 2018, and 2019.

The Windy Peak Property Location in Nevada



Description and Location of the Windy Peak Property

The Windy Peak Property consists of 114 unpatented mineral claims covering approximately 2,337 contiguous acres, 3 miles NNE of the Bell Mountain and 7 miles east of the Fairview mining district in southwest Nevada. Windy Peak is approximately 45 miles southeast of Fallon and 5 ½ miles south of Middlegate. The Property is a contiguous claim block. Access to the project area is by paved highway, followed by a short stretch of gravel road.

Access to the Windy Peak Property is from U.S. Highway 50, thence south via Highway 361 to an unmarked dirt road that heads west along the south side of an unnamed wash referred to as Windy Wash. The dirt road exits Highway 95 near the border of Sections 27 & 34. The Bell Mountain quadrangle (dated 1972) shows an older dirt road that follows the floor of the wash. About 2 miles along the dirt road, trenching and cutting of trails to access various portions of the Property have extensively disturbed the hill. The dirt road is in good condition, however the steeper trails near Windy Peak require a 4-wheel-drive for access. There is no plant, equipment, water source nor power currently on site. Power could be provided by portable diesel-powered generators. Non potable water may be source able on site for drilling, mining and milling purposes.

The Property claims are held as unpatented federal land claims administered under the Department of Interior, BLM. In order to acquire an unpatented mineral claim, the land must be open to mineral entry. Federal law specifies that a claim must be located or “staked” and site boundaries be distinctly and clearly marked to be readily identifiable on the ground in addition to filing the appropriate state and or federal documentation such as Location Notice, Claim Map, Notice of Non-liability for Labor and Materials Furnished, Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims, Maintenance Fee Payment and fees to secure the claim. The State may also establish additional requirements regarding the manner in which mining claims and sites are located and recorded. An unpatented mining claim on U.S. government lands establishes a claim to the locatable minerals (also referred to as stakeable minerals) on the land and the right of possession solely for mining purposes. No title to the land passes to the claimant. If a proven economic mineral deposit is developed, provisions of federal mining laws permit owners of unpatented mining claims to patent (to obtain title to) the claim. The Property surface estate and mineral rights are federally owned and subject to BLM regulations. None of the Property claims have been legally surveyed. Although our legal access to unpatented Federal claims cannot be denied, staking or operating a mining claim does not provide the claim holder exclusive rights to the surface resources (unless a right was determined under Public Law 84-167), establish residency or block access to other users. Regulations managing the use and occupancy of the public lands for development of locatable mineral deposits by limiting such use or occupancy to that which is reasonably incident is found in 43 CFR 3715. These Regulations apply to public lands administered by the BLM.

Annual maintenance fees paid to the BLM and recording fees must be paid to the respective county on or before September 1 of each year to keep the claims in good standing, provided the filings are kept current these claims can be kept in perpetuity.

Past Exploration in the Windy Peak Area

Fairview District

The Windy Peak area has been considered to be part of, or at least an extension of, the Fairview District, which, is located on Fairview Peak about 6 miles WNW of Hill 6483. Both areas are within the Fairview Peak caldera, but their geochemical differences indicate they are not related.

Windy Peak

Published information regarding the Windy Peak area refers to a small leach pad at the Cye Cox prospect at Hill 6483. This exploration was located adjacent to but not on our northern claim block. According to historical reports, an initial 6 claims (Red Star) were staked by Cye Cox of Fallon from 1945 to 1969. Subsequent lessees staked an additional 79 Red Star claims from 1978 to 1979. Cye Cox together with Pete Erb and "Pine Nut" Forbush discovered high-grade gold on the south side of Hill 6483 in the Windy fault in 1970. The presence of old timbers near a mostly-covered hole at the western trench (about mile west of the Windy adit) indicates that they also did some work there. After further examination a plant with a 6-8" grizzly and trommel (21' x 30") was setup and operated.

Exploration on and around the property has included geologic mapping, rock chip sampling, sagebrush biogeochemistry, VLF-EM, VLF-resistivity and magnetic geophysical surveys, and reverse circulation drilling. Various companies, including Terraco Gold Corp, Solitario Resources, Red Star Gold, Pegasus Gold Corp, Rio Tinto, and Kennecott, have conducted drilling on and around the property, with more than 70 holes drilled. Limited small-scale mining activities have been conducted by various private parties since the 1940's, including a small glory hole mined during the 1970's centered on Hill 6483. Previous work on the property included many vertical reverse-circulation drill holes, which are not suited to testing the high-angle structures known to host the gold-bearing veins. Some of the holes previously drilled are inferred to be too shallow to properly test targets. The Company believes the high-grade structurally hosted gold potential on the property has not been tested by previous drilling programs.

Geology of the Windy Peak Property Area

Review of late Tertiary epithermal gold-silver deposits in the northern Great Basin, revealed that most deposits are spatially and temporally related to two magmatic assemblages: bimodal basalt-rhyolite and western andesite. The Fairview district, including the Bell Mine, is related to a third, minor magmatic assemblage, the late Eocene to early Miocene caldera complexes of the interior andesite-rhyolite assemblage. This assemblage hosts the giant late-Oligocene Round Mountain deposit plus smaller deposits in the Atlanta, Fairview, Tuscarora, and Wonder mining districts. The youngest rocks in the interior andesite-rhyolite assemblage are in the Fairview and Tonopah mining districts. Recent studies have shown that the magmatism associated with the interior andesite rhyolite assemblage had a close spatial and temporal association with crustal extension, and that these magmas may have been formed by partial mixing of mantle-derived basal with crustal melt.

Current Exploration

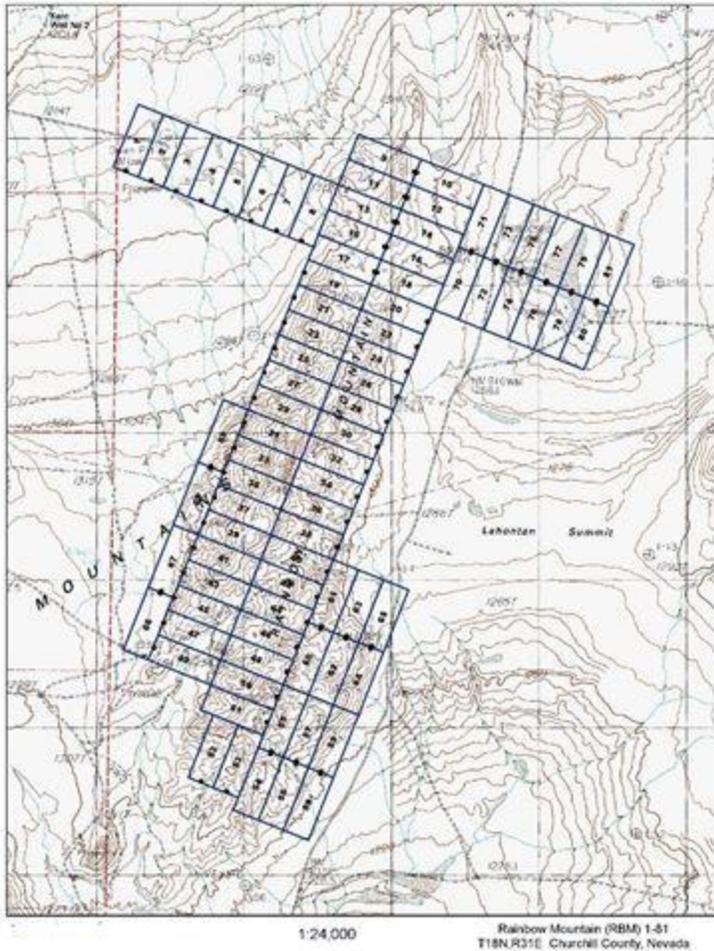
The Company has been conducting an ongoing exploration program to assess the potential for economically viable mineralization. The exploration program has been permitted by the BLM. The Company initiated drilling in the summer of 2018, and this program extended into October 2018. Further drilling was completed in December 2019. Exploration on the project is ongoing. The Company recognizes that Windy Peak is an early-stage exploration opportunity and there are currently no proven or probable reserves.

Rainbow Mountain Property

Acquisition of Interest

In autumn of 2018, after conducting initial reconnaissance of the Rainbow Mountain, the Company acquired the Rainbow Mountain Property, (referred to herein as the "Rainbow Mountain Property," "Rainbow Mountain" or the "Property"). This early-stage exploration project was secured through staking and filing the associated paperwork and fees with the BLM and County. Rainbow Mountain has been visited by directors and technical staff of the Company several times in 2018 and 2019.

The Rainbow Mountain Property Location in Nevada



Description and Location of the Rainbow Mountain Property

The Rainbow Mountain gold project consists of 81 unpatented lode claims totaling approximately 1,620 contiguous acres, located approximately 23 km southeast of Fallon, in the state of Nevada. Access to the project area is by paved highway, followed by a short stretch of gravel road.

The Property claims are held as unpatented federal land claims administered under the Department of Interior, BLM. In order to acquire an unpatented mineral claim, the land must be open to mineral entry. Federal law specifies that a claim must be located or “staked” and site boundaries be distinctly and clearly marked to be readily identifiable on the ground in addition to filing the appropriate state and or federal documentation such as Location Notice, Claim Map, Notice of Non-liability for Labor and Materials Furnished, Notice of Intent to Hold Mining Claims, Maintenance Fee Payment and fees to secure the claim. The State may also establish additional requirements regarding the manner in which mining claims and sites are located and recorded. An unpatented mining claim on U.S. government lands establishes a claim to the locatable minerals (also referred to as stakeable minerals) on the land and the right of possession solely for mining purposes. No title to the land passes to the claimant. If a proven economic mineral deposit is developed, provisions of federal mining laws permit owners of unpatented mining claims to patent (to obtain title to) the claim. The Property surface estate and mineral rights are federally owned and subject to BLM regulations. None of the Property claims have been legally surveyed. Although our legal access to unpatented Federal claims cannot be denied, staking or operating a mining claim does not provide the claim holder exclusive rights to the surface resources (unless a right was determined under Public Law 84-167), establish residency or block access to other users. Regulations managing the use and occupancy of the public lands for development of locatable mineral deposits by limiting such use or occupancy to that which is reasonably incident is found in 43 CFR 3715. These Regulations apply to public lands administered by the BLM.

Annual maintenance fees paid to the BLM and recording fees must be paid to the respective county on or before September 1 of each year to keep the claims in good standing, provided the filings are kept current these claims can be kept in perpetuity.

Geology of the Rainbow Mountain Property Area

The claim area roughly encompasses nearly the full extent of Rainbow Mountain, and specifically a prominent zone of northeast-striking faults which transect the central part of Rainbow Mountain. This complex fault zone involves three discrete Tertiary volcanic units comprised of basalt, dacite, and olivine basalt. Individual fault traces are well exposed locally and are often coincident with the contacts between the individual lithologic units. Many of the fault traces exhibit prominent fault breccia and hydrothermal breccia, and surface samples of this material returned anomalous gold and silver values up to 0.807 ppm and 1.6 ppm, respectively.

Based on observations recorded during field reconnaissance, individual hydrothermal veins along the faulted contacts range in thickness up to 1.5 m, with associated strike lengths of up to 1.7 km. The Company postulates that this locally intense faulting, in conjunction with the associated anomalous assay values, is suggestive of a potential epithermal vein system within the footwall of the greater Rainbow Fault zone.

Current Exploration

The Company has conducted limited sampling of the Property. The Company recognizes that Rainbow Mountain is an early-stage exploration opportunity and there are currently no proven or probable reserves.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There are no pending legal proceedings involving the Company or in which any director, officer or affiliate of the Company, any owner of record or beneficially of more than 5% of any class of voting securities of the Company, or security holder is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Act") and Item 104 of Regulation S-K require certain mine safety disclosures to be made by companies that operate mines regulated under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. However, the requirements of the Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K do not apply as the Company does not engage in mining activities. Therefore, the Company is not required to make such disclosures.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

CANADIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ("CSE") and OTCQB

The Company's common stock is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange and also trades on the OTCQB market. Patriot's stock symbol is "PGOL."

The Company's common shares were approved for listing on the CSE on May 9, 2017 under the symbol of "PGOL" and trades in Canadian dollars. Listing and disclosure documents will be available at www.thecse.com. The average trade price on the CSE for calendar year 2019 is \$.05 (CDN).

Holders

On December 31, 2019, there were approximately eighty (80) holders of record of the Company's common stock.

Dividends

The Company has not declared or paid any cash dividends on its common stock. The payment of cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of its Board of Directors and will depend upon its earnings levels, capital requirements, any restrictive loan covenants and other factors the Board considers relevant.

Warrants or Options

There were no warrants issued or exercised during the seven months ending December 31, 2019. There were 1,236,957 warrants that were cancelled or expired. For further information, see Note 7 – Warrants, in the financial statements included in this 10-K filing.

There were no stock options issued, exercised, cancelled or expired during the seven months ending December 31, 2019. For further information, see Note 5 - Stock Options in the financial statements included in this 10-K filing.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Set forth below is certain information as of December 31, 2019, the end of the seven-month transition period, regarding equity compensation plans.

Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders as of December 31, 2019

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance</u>
2005 Stock Option Plan	1,780,000	\$ 0.10	-
2012 Stock Option Plan	1,220,000	\$ 0.10	2,680,000
2014 Stock Option Plan	4,465,000	\$ 0.10	535,000
2019 Stock Option Plan	-	-	9,500,000

The following discussion describes material terms of grants made pursuant to the stock option plans as of December 31, 2019:

In November 2015, the 2005 Stock Option Plan expired. No more shares may be issued under this Plan. Outstanding stock options under this Plan may be exercised until the stock option expiration. Pursuant to the 2012 and 2014 Stock Option Plans, grants of shares can be made to employees, officers, directors, consultants and independent contractors of non-qualified stock

options as well as stock options to employees that qualify as incentive stock options under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ("Code"). The Plans are administered by the Option Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Committee"), which has, subject to specified limitations, the full authority to grant options and establish the terms and conditions for vesting and exercise thereof. Currently the Board of Directors functions as the Committee.

In order to exercise an option granted under the Plans, the optionee must pay the full exercise price of the shares being purchased. Payment may be made either: (i) in cash; or (ii) at the discretion of the Committee, by delivering shares of common stock already owned by the optionee that have a fair market value equal to the applicable exercise price; or (iii) with the approval of the Committee, with monies borrowed from us.

Subject to the foregoing, the Committee has broad discretion to describe the terms and conditions applicable to options granted under the Plans. The Committee may at any time discontinue granting options under the Plans or otherwise suspend, amend or terminate the Plans and may make such modification of the terms and conditions of such optionee's option as the Committee shall deem advisable.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities.

See "Note 6 - Common Stock" in the financial statements included in this 10-K filing.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Company and Affiliated Purchasers.

There was no purchase of equity securities by the Company and affiliated purchasers during the seven months ended December 31, 2019.

Stock-Based Compensation

Prior to 2019, Board members were not paid director fees. However, in an effort to keep expenses down and avoid hiring additional staff, Board members have become more active in the provision of services as the Company has become more active in developing its projects, vetting new properties and managing its corporate affairs. Based upon the recommendation from legal counsel, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board, each director will now be paid fees of \$70,000 per calendar year. Each director term is three years. Mr. Newton, President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director of the Company, opted to receive restricted shares of the Company instead of receiving cash for his director fees, totaling 5,250,000 shares of restricted common stock for his three-year director term, beginning January 1, 2019. The shares were valued at \$0.04 for total non-cash expense of \$40,833 for June to December 2019, and the fees for the remainder of the three-year term are recorded as Prepaid Expenses, in the amount of \$140,000. The Restricted Common Stock is restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant. During the three-year period the recipient may not sell or otherwise dispose of the shares.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

A smaller reporting company, as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, is not required to provide the information required by this item.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation.

Overview

As a natural resource exploration company, our focus is to acquire, explore and develop natural resource properties which may host mineral reserves which may be economical to extract commercially. With this in mind, we have identified and secured interests in mining claims with respect to properties in Nevada. Current cash on hand is sufficient to fund planned operations for fiscal year 2020 after payment of accounts payable outstanding at December 31, 2019. Our officers and directors and advisors, attorneys and consultants will continue to be utilized to support all operations.

Plan of Operation

During the seven-month period ending December 31, 2019, we continued our evaluation work on our Vernal project and Windy Peak project and began evaluation work on our Rainbow Mountain project. Our funds are sufficient to meet all planned activities as outlined below. The Company expects the short and long-term funding of our operations going forward to be financed through existing funds.

We do not anticipate a change to our company staffing levels. We remain focused on keeping the staff compliment, which currently consists of our three directors. Our staffing in no way hinders our operations, as outsourcing of legal, accounting, and other operational duties is the most cost effective and efficient manner of conducting the business of the Company.

We do not anticipate any equipment purchases in the twelve months ending December 31, 2020.

Results of Operations

The Seven Months Ended December 31, 2019 compared to the Seven Months Ended December 31, 2018 and the Twelve Months Ended May 31, 2019 compared to the Twelve Months Ended May 31, 2018

During the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, we had revenues of \$881,714 and \$436,033, respectively, resulting from the Moss royalty. During the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, we had revenues of \$864,779 and \$46,504, respectively. We are currently exploring and developing our properties and are actively reviewing new projects.

Net income for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 was \$301,615 compared to net loss of \$219,492 for the seven months ended December 31, 2018, for an approximate \$521,000 increase in net income. The increase in the net income is primarily due to the \$881,714 of royalty revenue received from the Moss Gold/Silver mine, compared to \$436,033 in the seven months ended December 31, 2018. In addition, the net income is comprised of an approximate \$151,000 increase in unrealized gain(loss) on marketable securities, an approximate \$123,000 increase of director fees, and an approximate \$62,000 increase of consulting expense. This was offset by a decrease of \$170,000 in the mineral and exploration expenses.

Net loss for the year ended May 31, 2019 was \$281,443 compared to net loss of \$1,065,482 for the year ended May 31, 2018, for an approximate \$784,000 increase in net income. The decrease in the net loss is primarily due to the \$864,779 of royalty revenue received from the Moss Gold/Silver mine, compared to \$46,504 in the prior year. In addition, the net loss is comprised of an approximate \$361,000 increase in mineral and exploration expenses, an approximate \$87,000 increase of director fees, and an approximate \$17,000 increase of consulting expense. This was offset by a decrease of \$249,000 of stock-based compensation and decrease of \$158,000 in the unrealized holding loss on marketable securities.

For the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, mineral and exploration expenses were \$219,890 and \$389,781, respectively, for an approximate \$170,000 decrease, primarily due to expenditures on the Windy Peak project. For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, mineral and exploration expenses were \$423,716 and \$62,804, respectively, for an approximate \$361,000 increase. The increase is primarily due to expenditures on the Windy Peak project.

For the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, general and administrative expenses were \$87,774 and \$41,320, respectively, for an approximate \$46,000 increase. For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, general and administrative expenses were \$104,955 and \$134,253, respectively, for an approximate \$29,000 decrease.

For the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, other income (expense) was \$45,783 and (\$114,386), respectively. The change in other income (expense) is due to an approximated \$151,000 increase in unrealized holding gains (losses) on marketable securities. For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, other expense was \$150,090 and \$302,838, respectively. The change in other income (expense) is due to an approximated \$158,000 decrease in unrealized holding losses on marketable securities.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had total assets of \$1,322,592 at December 31, 2019 consisting primarily of \$228,250 of cash, \$158,282 of marketable securities, \$487,060 of royalty receivables and \$149,000 of prepaid expenses. We had total liabilities of \$229,324 at December 31, 2019, consisting primarily of accounts payable and accrued expenses.

We anticipate that we will incur the following during the year ended December 31, 2020:

- \$1,000,000 for operating expenses, including working capital and general, legal, accounting and administrative expenses associated with reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and compliance with Canadian regulatory authorities.

Cash provided by (used in) operations was \$114,900 and (\$211,236) for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The \$326,136 increase in cash provided by (used in) operations was primarily due to the increase in royalty revenue. Cash used in operations was \$46,471 and \$399,915 for the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The \$353,444 decrease in cash used in operations was primarily due to the increase in royalty revenue.

Investing activities for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 used cash of \$0 and \$57,780, respectively. Cash used in the seven months ended December 31, 2018 related to the purchase of a royalty interest for Vanadium Oxide, offset by cash received from the sale of marketable securities. Investing activities for the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018 used cash of \$226,947 and \$197,422, respectively. Cash used in 2019 related to the purchase of a royalty interest for Vanadium Oxide, offset by cash received from the sale of marketable securities. Cash used in 2018 related to the purchase of marketable securities.

Financing activities during the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$0 and \$0, respectively. Financing activities during the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018 generated cash of \$2,000 and \$5,407, respectively. During the year ended May 31, 2019, we generated cash of \$2,000 from the exercise of stock options. During the year ended May 31, 2018, we issued Series A Preferred Stock generating cash of \$14,500 which was offset by the purchase of treasury stock for \$9,093. For further information regarding common stock activity see Note 6 - Common Stock in the financial statements included in this 10-K filing.

Management estimates that the Company will not need additional funding for the next twelve months.

We currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with any person to obtain funds through bank loans, lines of credit or any other sources.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

A smaller reporting company, as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, is not required to provide the information required by this item.

Item 8. Financial Statements.

The financial statements are set forth immediately preceding the signature page beginning with page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under supervision and with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based upon this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2019, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 14d-14(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can only provide reasonable assurance with respect to financial reporting reliability and financial statement preparation and presentation. In addition, projections of any

evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019. In making the assessment, management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission's (COSO) 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on its assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2019, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

As defined by Auditing Standard No. 5, "An Audit of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting that is Integrated with an Audit of Financial Statements and Related Independence Rule and Conforming Amendments," established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB"), a material weakness is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. In connection with the assessment described above, management concluded the Company does not have control deficiencies that represent material weaknesses as of December 31, 2019.

Attestation Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to permanent rules of the SEC that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

As of December 31, 2019, and to date, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and based upon that evaluation, they concluded the internal controls and procedures were effective. During the course of their evaluation, we did not discover any fraud involving management or any other personnel who play a significant role in our disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting.

We believe that our financial statements contained in our Form 10-K for the seven months ended December 31, 2019, fairly present our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the years covered thereby in all material respects. We are committed to improving our financial organization. We will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis and are committed to taking further action and implementing additional enhancements or improvements as necessary.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Directors and Officers

All Directors of our Company hold office until the next applicable vote of the stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualified. The Officers of our Company are appointed by our Board of Directors and hold office until their earlier death, retirement, resignation or removal. Our Directors, Executive Officers and other significant employees, their ages, positions held and duration each person has held that position, are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position Held with the Company</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Date First Appointed</u>
Robert Coale (1)	Chairman of the Board President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary Treasurer, and	79	June 23, 2003 (1)
Trevor Newton (2)	Director	50	October 9, 2014
Zachary Black (3)	Director	39	July 18, 2016

(1) Mr. Coale was initially appointed as a Director on June 23, 2003 and on October 13, 2005, Mr. Coale was appointed Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Operating Officer and Secretary. On September 12, 2008, Mr. Coale resigned as an officer of the Company but remained a Director. Subsequently, on October 18, 2010, Mr. Coale was reappointed as the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and Treasurer and resigned these positions on May 27, 2016 where he was simultaneously appointed as Chairman of the Board.

(2) Mr. Newton was appointed as Director on October 9, 2014. On May 27, 2016, Mr. Newton was elected as CEO, President, Secretary and Treasurer.

(3) Mr. Black was appointed Director on July 18, 2016.

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience of each director, executive officer and key employee during at least the past five years, indicating each person's principal occupation during the period, and the name and principal business of the organization by which he was employed.

Robert Coale has been a Director since June 2003 and served as our Chief Executive Officer, President, Secretary and Treasurer for two terms: (i) October 2005 to September 2008; and (ii) October 18, 2010 to May 27, 2016. Mr. Coale has over 50 years of resource related business and management experience and is currently an independent consulting engineer specializing in mineral processing and natural gas fueling systems, including development of projects for converting low-grade or stranded natural gas sources into liquefied natural gas. Mr. Coale is also a past Technical Advisor for Premium Exploration Inc. and a past Director of Francisco Gold Corporation and past Technical Advisor to Andean American Gold Corp. Mr. Coale is a Professional Engineer and holds two degrees in Engineering (1963 - MetE. - Colorado School of Mines, 1971 - MSc. - University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa) as well as an MBA from the University of Minnesota (1982).

Trevor Newton is President of Patriot Gold Corp. Mr. Newton is founder of the Company and has been involved in the development of the Company from its initial land acquisitions and discovery stages through to the present. He has assisted the Company by establishing its corporate focus, assembling its team and helping advance its core projects. Mr. Newton's corporate experience has primarily been in the resource sector where he has assisted private and public companies in their financing, project acquisition, and development. Mr. Newton is also Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Secretary and Director of Strata Oil & Gas Inc. Mr. Newton has a B.Sc. in Economics from the University of Victoria and an M.A. in Economics from Simon Fraser University.

Zachary Black is a Resource Geologist with 15 plus years of experience in geological exploration projects, consulting, database management, geotechnical engineering, project management and project engineering. Mr. Black has conducted professionally recognized, innovative work in geo-statistical modelling, and routinely provides his expertise to the mineral industry with regard to geologic modelling, geo-statistical evaluation, mineral resource estimation, and exploration program design and support. He is a Society for Mining, Metallurgy & Exploration Registered Member and is recognized as a Qualified Person for exploration, geology, and mineral resource estimation according to the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). Mr. Black has participated in mineral resource projects at many levels of project development, from early exploration through bankable feasibility studies, and has assisted in the preparation of numerous NI 43-101 compliant technical reports. He has conducted site investigations, geologic field mapping and sampling, and data verification as an independent QP for a variety of gold, silver, and multiple commodity projects throughout the world. Mr. Black earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Engineering from the University of Nevada.

There are no family relationships among our directors or officers. None of our Directors or Officers have been affiliated with any company that has filed for bankruptcy within the last five years. We are not aware of any proceedings to which any of our officers or directors, or any associate of our officers or directors, is a party adverse to our company or has a material interest adverse to it.

Audit Committee Financial Expert.

Currently, the Board of Directors functions as the audit committee. The Board of Directors does not have an audit committee financial expert.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires officers and directors of the Company and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of the Company's equity securities to file reports of ownership and changes in their ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and forward copies of such filings to the Company. During the most recent fiscal year, the Company is not aware that any director, officer, and beneficial owner of more than ten percent of the equity securities of the Company registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act has failed to file such forms on a timely basis.

Code of Ethics.

The Company has not adopted a Code of Ethics due to the size and limited resources of the Company.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Summary Compensation

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation paid or earned during the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the twelve months ended May 31, 2019 and 2018 for services rendered to our Company in all capacities by the following persons: (i) all individuals who served as the principal executive officer or acting in a similar capacity during the periods covered, regardless of compensation level; (ii) all individuals who served as officers at December 31, 2019 and whose total compensation during the periods covered exceeded \$100,000; and (iii) up to two additional individuals who served as officers during the periods covered and whose total compensation during those periods exceeded \$100,000, regardless of whether they were serving as officers at the end of such fiscal year.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and principal position (a)	Period (b)	Salary (\$) (c)	Bonus (\$) (d)	Stock Awards (\$) (e)	Option Awards (\$) (f)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) (g)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$) (h)	All Other Compensation (\$) (i)	Total (\$) (j)
Trevor Newton	Seven months ended 12/31/19	0	0	40,833	0	0	0	127,464	168,297
	Seven months ended 12/31/18	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,300	69,300
Trevor Newton	12 months ended 5/31/19	0	0	113,227		0	0	160,684	273,911
	12 months ended 5/31/18	0	0	0	157,600	0	0	144,199	301,799

Outstanding Equity Awards

The table set forth below presents certain information concerning unexercised options, stock that has not vested, and equity incentive plan awards for each named executive officer above outstanding as of December 31, 2019.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END									
		OPTION AWARDS				STOCK AWARDS			
Name	Number of	Number of	Equity	Option	Option	Number	Market	Equity	Equity

(a)	Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable (b)	Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable (c)	Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) (d)	Exercise Price (\$)(e)	Expiration Date (f)	of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#) (g)	Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)(h)	Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#) (i)	Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#) (j)
Trevor Newton	1,480,000 (1)	0	0	0.10	June 20, 2024	0	0	0	0
Trevor Newton	1,250,000 (2)	0	0	0.10	December 24, 2025	0	0	0	0
Trevor Newton	1,000,000 (3)	0	0	0.10	September 5, 2027	0	0	0	0
Trevor Newton	1,000,000 (4)	0	0	0.10	February 15, 2028	0	0	0	0

- (1) On June 20, 2014 Mr. Newton was granted the right to purchase 1,500,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per option pursuant to the 2005 Plan. The \$0.10 options vest in equal installments of 500,000 commencing June 20, 2014, June 20, 2015 and June 20, 2016 and had a fair market value at issuance of \$142,664. On January 20, 2019, Mr. Newton exercised 20,000 of these options.
- (2) On December 24, 2015 Mr. Newton was granted the right to purchase 1,250,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per option pursuant to the 2014 Plan. The \$0.10 options vested immediately and had a fair market value at issuance of \$84,152.
- (3) On September 5, 2017, Mr. Newton was granted the right to purchase 1,000,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per option pursuant to the 2014 Plan. The \$0.10 options vested immediately and had a fair market value at issuance of \$80,100.
- (4) On February 15, 2018, Mr. Newton was granted the right to purchase 1,000,000 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.10 per option pursuant to the 2014 Plan. The \$0.10 options vested immediately and had a fair market value at issuance of \$77,500.

Compensation of Directors

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation paid or earned during the seven months ended December 31, 2019 for services rendered by the Directors.

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)(4)	Total (\$)
Robert Coale (1)	40,833	0	0	0	0	0	40,833
Trevor Newton (2)	0	0	0	0	0	127,464	127,464
Zachary Black (3)	40,833	0	0	0	0	58,350	99,184

(1) Mr. Coale was originally appointed as a Director on June 23, 2003. On September 12, 2008 Mr. Coale resigned as an officer of the Company but remained a Director. Subsequently, on October 18, 2010, Mr. Coale was reappointed as the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and Treasurer and resigned these positions on May 27, 2016 where he was simultaneously appointed as Chairman of the Board.

(2) Mr. Newton was appointed as Director on October 9, 2014. On May 27, 2016, Mr. Newton was appointed as the Company's President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and Treasurer and remains a Director.

(3) Mr. Black was appointed Director on July 18, 2016.

(4) Cash payments for consulting and other services.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table lists, as of December 31, 2019, the number of shares of common and preferred stock of the Company beneficially owned by (i) each person or entity known to the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding common stock; (ii) each officer and director of the Company; and (iii) all officers and directors as a group. Information relating to beneficial ownership of common stock by our principal stockholders and management is based upon information furnished by each person using “beneficial ownership” concepts under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Under these rules, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of the security, or investment power, which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of the security. The person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Under the Securities and Exchange Commission rules, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same securities, and a person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of securities as to which he or she may not have any pecuniary beneficial interest. Except as noted below, each person has sole voting and investment power.

The percentages below are calculated based upon 74,380,354 outstanding common shares and 290,000 outstanding Series A preferred shares as of December 31, 2019 which does not include vested options and warrants.

<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership</u>	<u>Percentage of Class</u>
Robert D. Coale	Common Stock	731,250 (1)	1%
Trevor Newton	Common	19,921,500 (2)	26.8%
	Series A Preferred Stock	290,000	100%
Zachary Black	Common Stock	500,000 (3)	0.7%
Directors and Officers as a Group Common Stock (3 individuals)	Common Stock	21,152,750	28.5%
Directors and Officers as a Group Series A Preferred Stock (3 individuals)	Series A Preferred Stock	290,000	100%
KF Business Ventures, LP	Common Stock	6,000,000	8.1%
Ron Daems	Common Stock	9,600,000	12.9%

(1) Does not include 300,000 vested options pursuant to the 2005 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share and 750,000 vested options pursuant to the 2014 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share.

(2) Does not include 1,480,000 vested options pursuant to the 2005 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share, 1,000,000 vested options pursuant to the 2012 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share, 2,250,000 vested options pursuant to the 2014 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share and 9,960,000 vested warrants.

(3) Does not include 875,000 vested options pursuant to the 2014 Plan to purchase common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share.

Shareholder Agreements

We are unaware of any contract or other arrangement the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of our Company.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Information regarding our equity compensation plans is set forth above under Part II, Item 5.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Related Party Transactions

See Note 10 - Related Party Transactions in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this 10-K filing.

Director Independence

We are not subject to the listing requirements of any national securities exchange or national securities association and, as a result, we are not at this time required to have our board comprised of a majority of “independent directors.”

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Fees Billed by Independent Public Accountants

Aggregate fees billed and expected to be billed for professional services by Fruci & Associates II, PLLC, our independent registered public accounting firm for the audit of our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019, May 31, 2019 and 2018 is set forth below.

	Seven months ending December 31, 2019	Twelve months ending May 31, 2019	Twelve months ending May 31, 2018
Audit Fees	\$ 14,000	\$ 13,000	\$ 12,000
Audit Related Fees	NIL	NIL	NIL
Tax Fees	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
All Other Fees	4,000 ⁽¹⁾	NIL	NIL

All of the principal accounting fees and services were approved by the Board of Directors, currently acting in place of the Audit Committee in accordance with the By-Laws of the Company.

(1) An agreed upon procedures engagement regarding the Moss Mine Royalty

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits.

EXHIBIT

NUMBER DESCRIPTION

3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Registrant. (1)
3.2	Registrant's Restated Articles of Incorporation. (2)
3.3	By-Laws of Registrant. (1)
10.22	2012 Stock Option Plan (3)
10.23	2014 Stock Option Plan (4)
23.1	Fruci Consent
31*	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d14(a) Certifications
32*	Section 1350 Certifications
101.INS	XBRL Instances Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

*Filed or furnished herewith

- (1) Previously filed with the Company's Form 10SB12g submitted to the SEC on June 25, 2001, SEC file number 0-32919.
- (2) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Information Statement submitted to the SEC on May 21, 2003.
- (3) Previously filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 20, 2012.
- (4) Previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Form S-8 filed on September 19, 2014 File Number 333-198833.



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Patriot Gold Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Patriot Gold Corp. and Subsidiaries (“the Company”) as of December 31, 2019, May 31, 2019, and May 31, 2018, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and each of the years in the two-year period ended May 31, 2019, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2019, May 31, 2019, and May 31, 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and for each of the years in the two-year period ended May 31, 2019, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Fruci & Associates II, PLLC

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2017.

Spokane, Washington
March 24, 2020

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	May 31,	
	2019	2019	2018
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Current assets:			
Cash	\$ 228,250	\$ 113,350	\$ 384,768
Marketable securities	158,282	112,272	333,620
Royalty receivables	487,060	290,216	46,504
Prepaid expenses	149,000	184,833	–
Total current assets	1,022,592	700,671	764,892
Long-term assets:			
Royalty interest (see Note 4)	300,000	300,000	–
Note receivable	–	705,000	–
Total long-term assets	300,000	1,005,000	–
Total assets	\$ 1,322,592	\$ 1,705,671	\$ 764,892
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 18,706	\$ 94,642	\$ 53,056
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – related parties	210,618	138,434	–
Total current liabilities	229,324	233,076	53,056
Commitments and contingencies	–	–	–
Stockholders' equity:			
Preferred stock, par value \$.001; 6,500,000 shares authorized; no shares issued at December 31, 2019, May 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively	–	–	–
Series A Preferred stock, par value \$.001; 13,500,000 shares authorized; 290,000 shares issued at December 31, 2019, May 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively	290	290	290
Common stock, par value \$.001; 400,000,000 shares authorized; 74,280,354, 74,280,354 and 58,408,854 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2019, May 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively	74,280	74,280	58,409
Treasury stock (100,000 shares)	(9,093)	(9,093)	(9,093)
Additional paid-in capital	29,161,187	29,842,129	28,815,798
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(16,361)	(16,361)	(16,361)
Accumulated deficit	(28,117,035)	(28,418,650)	(28,137,207)
Total stockholders' equity	1,093,268	1,472,595	711,836
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,322,592	\$ 1,705,671	\$ 764,892

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Seven Months Ended December 31,		For the 12 Months Ended May 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues	\$ 881,714	\$ 436,033	\$ 864,779	\$ 46,504
Expenses:				
Mineral costs	219,890	389,781	423,716	62,804
Consulting expense	172,080	110,037	254,760	237,667
Stock-based compensation	24,058	–	125,202	374,424
Directors fees	122,500	–	87,500	–
General and administrative	87,354	41,320	104,955	134,253
Total operating expense	<u>625,882</u>	<u>541,138</u>	<u>996,133</u>	<u>809,148</u>
Net income (loss) from operations	<u>255,832</u>	<u>(105,106)</u>	<u>(131,354)</u>	<u>(762,644)</u>
Other income (expense):				
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on marketable securities	42,986	(108,331)	(144,092)	(302,345)
Currency exchange	2,734	(5,823)	(3,916)	(493)
Realized loss on sale of marketable securities	–	(12,524)	(14,418)	–
Other miscellaneous income	63	12,292	12,336	–
Total other income (expense)	<u>45,783</u>	<u>(114,386)</u>	<u>(150,090)</u>	<u>(302,838)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 301,615</u>	<u>\$ (219,492)</u>	<u>\$ (281,443)</u>	<u>\$ (1,065,482)</u>
Earnings per share, basic and diluted:				
Income (loss) per common share - basic	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>
Income (loss) per common share - diluted	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	<u>74,280,354</u>	<u>56,379,402</u>	<u>60,500,206</u>	<u>56,379,402</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	<u>74,280,354</u>	<u>56,379,402</u>	<u>60,500,206</u>	<u>56,379,402</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Preferred Stock		Series A Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Deficit	Total
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value					
Balance May 31, 2017	- \$	-	- \$	-	55,877,604 \$	55,878 \$	-	\$28,429,695 \$	(16,361)	\$(27,071,725)	\$ 1,397,487
Common stock option grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,185	-	-	273,185
Sale of preferred stock	-	-	290,000	290	-	-	-	14,210	-	-	14,500
Issuance of restricted common stock	-	-	-	-	2,531,250	2,531	-	98,708	-	-	101,239
Treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,093)	-	-	-	(9,093)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,065,482)	(1,065,482)
Balance May 31, 2018	<u>- \$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>290,000 \$</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>58,408,854 \$</u>	<u>58,409 \$</u>	<u>(9,093)</u>	<u>\$28,815,798 \$</u>	<u>(16,361)</u>	<u>\$(28,137,207)</u>	<u>\$ 711,836</u>
Exercise of warrants	-	-	-	-	8,000,000	8,000	-	697,000	-	-	705,000
Exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	20,000	20	-	1,980	-	-	2,000
Issuance of restricted common stock	-	-	-	-	7,851,500	7,851	-	306,209	-	-	316,060
Vesting of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,142	-	-	21,142
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(281,443)	(281,443)
Balance May 31, 2019	<u>- \$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>290,000 \$</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>74,280,354 \$</u>	<u>74,280 \$</u>	<u>(9,093)</u>	<u>\$29,842,129 \$</u>	<u>(16,361)</u>	<u>\$(28,418,650)</u>	<u>\$ 1,472,595</u>
Reclassification of Note Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(705,000)	-	-	(705,000)
Vesting of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,058	-	-	24,058
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301,615	301,615
Balance December 31, 2019	<u>- \$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>290,000 \$</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>74,280,354 \$</u>	<u>74,280 \$</u>	<u>(9,093)</u>	<u>\$29,161,187 \$</u>	<u>(16,361)</u>	<u>\$(28,117,035)</u>	<u>\$ 1,093,268</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the 7 Months Ended December 31,		For the Years Ended May 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 301,615	\$ (219,492)	\$ (281,443)	\$ (1,065,482)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Compensation expense of stock options	24,058	–	21,142	273,185
Restricted Common stock issued for services	–	–	174,060	101,239
Fair value adjustment for marketable securities	(46,010)	113,783	148,295	302,345
Change in operating assets and liabilities:				
Other receivables	(196,844)	(198,240)	(243,712)	(46,504)
Prepaid expenses	35,833	(9,000)	(44,833)	3,343
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(75,935)	76,461	41,586	31,959
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – related parties	72,183	25,253	138,434	–
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>114,900</u>	<u>(211,236)</u>	<u>(46,471)</u>	<u>(399,915)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of royalty interest	–	–	(300,000)	–
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	–	52,220	73,053	–
Purchase of marketable securities	–	(110,000)	–	(197,442)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>–</u>	<u>(57,780)</u>	<u>(226,947)</u>	<u>(197,442)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	–	–	2,000	–
Proceeds from sale of preferred stock	–	–	–	14,500
Purchase of treasury stock	–	–	–	(9,093)
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>5,407</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	114,900	(269,015)	(271,418)	(591,950)
Cash, beginning of year	113,350	384,768	384,768	976,718
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 228,250</u>	<u>\$ 115,753</u>	<u>\$ 113,350</u>	<u>\$ 384,768</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash paid for:				
Interest	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Income taxes	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Non-cash financing activities:				
Exercise of warrants in exchange for note receivable	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 705,000	\$ –
Issuance of restricted stock for prepaid director fees	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 180,833	\$ –

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

Patriot Gold Corp. (“Company”) was incorporated in the State of Nevada on November 30, 1998. The Company is engaged in natural resource exploration and acquires, explores, and develops natural resource properties. Currently the Company’s mineral operations are primarily focused in Nevada. The Company’s common stock trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol PGOL, and also on the Over-The-Counter (“OTCQB”) market under the symbol PGOL.

On May 23, 2017, the Company caused the incorporation of its wholly owned subsidiary, Patriot Gold Canada Corp (“Patriot Canada”), under the laws of British Columbia, Canada.

On April 16, 2010, the Company caused the incorporation of its wholly owned subsidiary, Provex Resources, Inc., (“Provex”) under the laws of Nevada. Effective May 7, 2018, Provex’s name was changed to Goldbase, Inc. (“Goldbase”).

Subsequent to the Company’s most recent fiscal year-end of May 31, 2019, the Company elected to change its fiscal year-end to coincide with a calendar year-end of December 31, 2019. All information related to the seven months ended December 31, 2018 are unaudited.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Goldbase and Patriot Canada. Collectively, they are referred to herein as “the Company”. Inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts related to the prior year financial presentation have been reclassified to conform with the presentation as of December 31, 2019.

Management’s Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes that all applicable estimates and adjustments are appropriate. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Going Concern

Management believes they will have sufficient funds to support their business based on the following: (a) revenues derived from the Moss royalty, given the Moss mine is now in production; (b) the Company’s marketable securities are relatively liquid; (c) the Company believes it can raise additional funds if needed to support our business plan, although there can be no assurance that the Company can raise any additional funds, or if it can, that such funds will be on terms acceptable to the Company.

Exploration and Development Costs

Mineral exploration costs and payments related to the acquisition of the mineral rights are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, the costs incurred to acquire and develop such property will be capitalized. Such costs will be amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the probable reserve. No costs have been capitalized through December 31, 2019.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all investment instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents to the extent the funds are not being held for investment purposes. The Company has no cash equivalents as of December 31, 2019 or May 31, 2019 and 2018.

Marketable Securities

Investment securities are classified in one of three categories: held to maturity, available for sale, or trading. Management determines the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase. Investment securities are classified as held to maturity when the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. As of December 31, 2019, and May 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has no investments in held to maturity securities.

Investment securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings.

Investment securities that are not considered to be held to maturity or trading are classified as available for sale. This type of investment is stated at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in net income. Gains and losses from sales of investments classified as available for sale are determined using the specific identification method. As of December 31, 2019, and May 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has no investments classified as available for sale.

The Company's short-term marketable securities classified as trading securities are comprised of Northern Vertex Mining Corp. and Strata Power Corporation ("Strata") stock. The Company acquired the Northern Vertex stock on May 26, 2016 as part of the Moss Property sale. The Company purchased Strata common stock through multiple private placement offerings during the year ended May 31, 2018 (see Note 10).

Royalties Receivables

Royalties Receivables consist of amounts due from Golden Vertex related to the net smelter return royalty on the Gold/Silver Mine in Arizona (see Note 4). An allowance for uncollectible receivables is based on historical collection trends and write-off history. As of December 31, 2019, and May 31, 2019, and 2018, there was no allowance recorded.

Reclamation Deposits

Various mining laws and permits require that financial assurances be in place for certain environmental and reclamation obligations. Accordingly, the Company pays cash bonds to the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") upon acquisition of mining rights for estimated potential reclamation obligations. Any residual funds after reclamation obligations have been paid, are refunded to the Company. Upon payment of a cash bond, the Company recognizes a reclamation deposit as a long-term asset on its Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2019, and May 31, 2019, and 2018, there were no reclamation deposits recorded.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency and reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated to U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary items are translated at rates in effect when the assets were acquired, or obligations incurred. Revenue and expenses are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the consolidated statements of operations.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company has no off-balance-sheet concentrations of credit risk such as foreign exchange contracts, options contracts or other foreign hedging arrangements. The Company maintains the majority of its cash balances with two financial institutions in the form of demand deposits.

Income/Loss per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares plus dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period.

As of December 31, 2019, and May 31, 2019, and 2018, all of the outstanding stock options and warrants were excluded from the computation of diluted shares outstanding as they would have had an anti-dilutive impact on the Company's income (loss) from continuing operations.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other gains and losses affecting shareholders' equity that, under generally accepted accounting principles, are excluded from net income. For the Company, such items consist primarily of foreign currency translation gains and losses.

Accumulated other comprehensive income at December 31, 2019 and May 31, 2019 and 2018, consists of foreign currency adjustments related to the Company changing its functional currency from Canadian to U.S. dollar in 2003.

Stock Options

The Company measures all employee stock-based compensation awards using a fair value method on the date of grant and recognizes such expense in its consolidated financial statements over the requisite service period. The Company uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value of stock-based compensation awards on the date of grant. The Black-Scholes pricing model requires management to make assumptions regarding option lives, expected volatility, and risk-free interest rates.

The Company accounts for non-employee stock-based awards in accordance with the Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2018-07, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*: Under the new standard, the Company will value all equity classified awards at their grant-date under ASC718 and no options were required to be revalued at adoption.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value of stock-based compensation awards. The Black-Scholes pricing model requires management to make assumptions regarding option lives, expected volatility, and risk-free interest rates.

Stock-based Compensation

We account for equity-based transactions with nonemployees awards in accordance with the Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2018-07, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*: ASU 2018-07 establishes that equity-based payment transactions with nonemployees shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The fair value of common stock issued for payments to nonemployees is measured at the market price on the date of grant. The fair value of equity instruments, other than common stock, is estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. In general, we recognize the fair value of the equity instruments issued as deferred stock compensation and amortize the cost over the term of the contract.

We account for employee stock-based compensation in accordance with the guidance of FASB ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*, which requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. The fair value of the equity instrument is charged directly to compensation expense and credited to additional paid-in capital over the period during which services are rendered.

The Company has granted Restricted Common Stock, where the Restricted Common Stock is restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant. During the three-year period the recipient may not sell or otherwise dispose of the shares. The Company has applied a discount for illiquidity to the price of the Company's stock when determining the amount of expense to be recorded for the Restricted Common Stock issuance. The discount for illiquidity for the Restricted Common Stock was estimated on the date of grant by taking the average close price of the freely traded common shares for the period in which the services were provided, and applying an illiquidity discount of 10% for each multiple that the total Restricted Common Stock is of the average daily volume for the period, to a maximum of 50%.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments, including prepaids, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, at December 31, 2019 and May 31, 2019 and 2018 approximates their fair values due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments. Management is of the opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The Company carries other company's equity instruments at fair value as required by U.S. GAAP, which are valued using level 1 inputs under the fair value hierarchy.

In general, investments with original maturities of greater than 90 days and remaining maturities of less than one year are classified as short-term investments. Investments with maturities beyond one year may also be classified as short-term based on their highly liquid nature and can be sold to fund current operations.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Fair value is defined within the accounting rules as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The rules established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. As presented in the tables below, this hierarchy consists of three broad levels:

Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2. Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets), or model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from or corroborated with observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs also include non-binding market consensus prices that can be corroborated with observable market data, as well as quoted prices that were adjusted for security-specific restrictions.

Level 3. Unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology are significant to the measurement of the fair value of assets or liabilities. These Level 3 inputs also include non-binding market consensus prices or non-binding broker quotes that we were unable to corroborate with observable market data.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2019		Fair Value Measurement at May 31, 2019		Fair Value Measurement at May 31, 2018	
	Using Level 1	Total	Using Level 1	Total	Using Level 1	Total
	Assets:					
Marketable securities	\$ 158,282	\$ 158,282	\$ 112,272	\$ 112,272	\$ 333,620	\$ 333,620

Revenue Recognition

On June 1, 2018, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (“ASC 606”), which provides a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company receives a royalty from Golden Vertex of 3% of net smelter returns (see Note 3) and recognizes revenue at the time minerals are produced and sold at the Moss mine. The Company’s revenue recognition policy standards include the following elements under ASU 606:

1. Identify the contract with the customer. The contract with Golden Vertex is documented in the Purchase and Sale Agreement dated 5/12/16 and the Royalty Deed dated 5/25/16.
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract. The performance obligation in the contract required Patriot to relinquish its 30% interest in the Moss gold/silver mine. The Company conveyed all of its right, title and interest in those certain patented and unpatented lode mining claims situated in the Oatman Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona together with all extralateral and other associated rights, water rights, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or appertaining thereto, and all rights-of-way, easements, rights of access and ingress to and egress from the claims appurtenant thereto, and in which the Company had any interest.
3. Determine the transaction price. The transaction price was C\$1,500,000 plus 3% of the Net Smelter Returns on the future production of the Moss mine. See Note 3 for definition of Net Smelter Returns.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract. The Company only has one performance obligation, the transfer of the rights to the Moss mine, which has already been fulfilled.
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The C\$1,500,000 was recognized as a sale of the mining rights in 2016, resulting in a gain from the disposition of the property. The 3% net smelter returns royalty will be recognized as revenue in the period that Golden Vertex produces and sells minerals from the Moss mine, which began in March 2018. The royalties that have been received to date have been highly variable, as the amounts are dependent upon the monthly production, the demand of the buyers, the spot price of gold and silver, the costs associated with refining and transporting the product, etc. As such, management has determined that the revenue recognition shall be treated as variable consideration as defined in ASC 606. Variable consideration should only be recognized to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Given the fact that royalties to date

have been highly variable with a great degree of uncertainty, and any attempts to estimate future revenue would likely result in a significant reversal of revenue, royalty revenue will be recognized when payments and settlement statements are received from Golden Vertex, in the period for which the sales were made by Golden Vertex. It is at that time that any uncertainty related to royalty payments is resolved. The Company applied ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method applied to contracts not yet completed as of the date of adoption and resulted in the recognition of \$46,504 during the year ended May 31, 2018.

Related Party Transactions

A related party is generally defined as (i) any person who holds 10% or more of the Company's securities and their immediate families, (ii) the Company's management, (iii) an entity or person who directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Company, or (iv) anyone who can significantly influence the financial and operating decisions of the Company. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Income Taxes

The Company follows ASC 740-10-30, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted ASC 740-10-25 ("ASC 740-10-25") with regard to uncertainty of income tax positions. ASC 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under ASC 740-10-25, we may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. ASC 740-10-25 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, and accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. We had no material adjustments to our liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of ASC 740-10-25.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." The pronouncement revises the methodology for measuring credit losses on financial instruments and the timing of when such losses are recorded. The guidance is effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2021 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect. These pronouncements did not have any material impact on the financial statements unless otherwise disclosed, and the Company does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 3 - MINERAL PROPERTIES

Bruner and Vernal Properties

On May 28, 2010, the Company entered into an exclusive right and option agreement with Canamex Resources Corp. ("Canamex") whereby Canamex could earn a 70% (or up to 75% if a bankable feasibility study is performed) undivided interest in the Bruner, and Bruner Expansion properties, herein after collectively referred to as the "Bruner Properties". Upon the completion of the terms of the Agreement by Canamex, and upon earning its initial interest, the parties agreed to negotiate a definitive joint venture agreement in good faith to supersede the agreement.

During the first half of 2016, it was determined by the Company that Canamex had successfully earned a 70% interest in the Bruner Property according to the terms of the Bruner Option Agreement.

On April 25, 2017, the Company and Canamex Resources Corp. entered into a purchase and sale agreement (“Bruner Purchase and Sale Agreement”) whereby Canamex Resources purchased Patriot Gold's 30% working interest in the Bruner gold/silver mine for US\$1,000,000 cash. The Company retains a two percent net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty on the Bruner properties including any claims acquired within a two-mile area of interest around the existing claims. Additionally, Canamex has the option to buy-down half of the NSR royalty retained by Patriot for US\$5 million any time during a five-year period following closing of the purchase and sale agreement.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company has incurred approximately \$89,616 of accumulated option and exploration expenses on the Vernal property.

During the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company incurred exploration expenses of \$0 and \$1,860 on the Vernal property, respectively. During the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company incurred exploration expenses of \$1,860 and \$2,008 on the Vernal property, respectively.

Moss Property

On March 4, 2004 the Company signed a Letter Agreement (the “Agreement”) that earned it a 100% interest in a number of patented and unpatented mining claims known as the Moss Mine property located in the Oatman Mining District of Mohave county Arizona by paying MinQuest Inc. a one-time fee of \$50,000. This \$50,000 fee was paid on July 7, 2004. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Agreement, MinQuest would retain a 3% NSR on any and all production derived from the unpatented mining claims listed under the Agreement and on public lands within 1 mile of MinQuest, Inc.’s outside perimeter of the present claim boundary; a 1.0% NSR on patented claims with no other royalty within the property; and a 0.5% overriding NSR on all production within the property derived from patented claims with other royalty interests.

On February 28, 2011, the Company entered into an Exploration and Option to Enter Joint Venture Agreement (the “Moss Agreement”), with Idaho State Gold Company, LLC, (“ISGC”) whereby the Company granted the option and right to earn a vested seventy percent (70%) interest in the property and the right and option to form a joint venture for the management and ownership of the properties called the Moss Property, Mohave County, Arizona. Pursuant to the Moss Agreement, ISGC paid US \$500,000 upon execution, and agreed to spend an aggregate total of US \$8 million on exploration and related expenditures over the next five years and subsequent to exercise the earn-in, ISGC and Patriot Gold would form a 70/30 joint venture. Under this agreement financing of future work on the property would be on a proportional basis under the direction of a management committee with voting rights proportional to ownership percentage. Either party could be diluted on the basis of a standard formula if it did not contribute to the planned programs. If either party was diluted below 10 percent, their interest would convert to a three percent NSR (net smelter return) royalty. An existing 3-3.5 percent NSR existed on the Moss Mine Property.

In March, 2011, ISGC transferred its rights to the Exploration and Option Agreement dated February 28, 2011, to Northern Vertex Mining Corp. (“Northern Vertex”).

On January 21, 2016, an arbitrator ruled that Northern Vertex met the required expenditures, successfully carried out pilot production, and produced a feasibility study thereby fulfilling the Exploration and Option Agreement terms entitling them to have earned an undivided 70% interest in the Moss Property.

On May 12, 2016, the Company entered into a material definitive Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Mining Claims and Escrow Instructions (the “Purchase and Sale Agreement”) with Golden Vertex Corp., an Arizona corporation (“Golden Vertex,” a wholly-owned Subsidiary of Northern Vertex) whereby Golden Vertex agreed to purchase the Company’s remaining 30% working interest in the Moss Gold/Silver Mine for \$1,155,600 (C\$1,500,000) plus a 3% net smelter return royalty. Specifically, the Company conveyed all of its right, title and interest in those certain patented and unpatented lode mining claims situated in the Oatman Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona together with all extralateral and other associated rights, water rights, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or appertaining thereto, and all rights-of-way, easements, rights of access and ingress to and egress from the claims appurtenant thereto and in which the Company had any interest. The purchase price consisted of \$924,479 (C\$1,200,000) in cash payable at closing and the remaining \$231,120 (C\$300,000) was paid by the issuance of Northern Vertex common shares to the Company valued at \$0.26 (C\$0.35) (857,140 shares), issued pursuant to the terms and provisions of an investment agreement entered between the Company and Northern Vertex contemporaneous to the Purchase and Sale Agreement. The investment agreement prohibited the resale of the shares during the four-month period following the date of issuance and thereafter, the Company agreed to not sell the shares in an amount exceeding 100,000 shares per month.

Windy Peak Property

The Windy Peak Property, (“Windy Peak”) consists of 114 unpatented mineral claims covering approximately 2,337 acres, 3 miles NNE of the Bell Mountain and 7 miles east of the Fairview mining district in southwest Nevada.

As of December 31, 2019, the Company has incurred approximately \$687,209 of exploration expenses on the Windy Peak Property, and \$161,367 and \$358,610 were spent for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. For the twelve months ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company spent \$392,365 and \$32,444, respectively.

Rainbow Mountain Property

In the fall of 2018, after conducting initial reconnaissance of the Rainbow Mountain, the Company acquired the Rainbow Mountain Property (“Rainbow Mountain”). This early-stage exploration project was secured through staking and filing the associated paperwork and fees with the BLM and County.

The Rainbow Mountain gold project consists of 81 unpatented lode claims totaling approximately 1,620 contiguous acres, located approximately 23 km southeast of Fallon, in the state of Nevada. Access to the project area is by paved highway, followed by a short stretch of gravel road.

Annual maintenance fees paid to the BLM and recording fees must be paid to the respective county on or before September 1 of each year to keep the claims in good standing, provided the filings are kept current these claims can be kept in perpetuity. As of December 31, 2019, the company has incurred approximately \$88,014 of fees and exploration expenses on the Rainbow Mountain Property, and \$58,523 and \$29,312 were spent for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. For the twelve months ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company spent \$29,492 and \$0, respectively.

NOTE 4 – ROYALTY INTERESTS

Pursuant to the Purchase and Sale Agreement with Golden Vertex, the Company’s has a 3% net smelter return royalty on the Moss Gold/Silver Mine in Arizona. For the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company earned royalties of \$881,714 and \$436,033, respectively. For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company earned royalties of \$864,779 and \$46,504, respectively. As of December 31, 2019, and May 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had Royalties Receivables of \$487,060, \$290,216 and \$46,504, respectively.

Pursuant to the Bruner Purchase and Sale Agreement with Canamex Resources, the Company has a 2% net smelter return royalty on the Bruner Gold/Silver mine in Nevada. As of December 31, 2019, no royalties have yet been earned.

In March 2019, the Company purchased a Vanadium Oxide royalty interest from a related party. In exchange for a non-refundable payment of \$300,000, the Company will receive royalties based on the gross production of Vanadium Oxide (“Vanadium”) from a bitumen deposit covering 19 oil sands leases in Alberta. For each barrel of bitumen produced from the specified oil sands until March 21, 2039, or upon termination of mining, whichever is earlier, the Company will be paid a royalty equal to 25 grams of Vanadium per barrel of bitumen produced, multiplied by the price of Vanadium Pentoxide 98% min in-warehouse Rotterdam published on the last business day of the month in which the gross production of bitumen occurred. As of May 31, 2019, \$220,000 had been paid, and the remaining \$80,000 and was reflected in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities. The balance was paid in installments through December 31, 2019. As of December 31, 2019, no royalties have yet been earned.

NOTE 5 - STOCK OPTIONS

The Company’s Board of Directors adopted the 2019 Stock Option Plan (the “2019 Plan”) in July 2019, the 2014 Stock Option Plan (the “2014 Plan”) in June 2014, the 2012 Stock Option Plan (the “2012 Plan”) in July 2012 and the 2005 Stock Option Plan (the “2005 Plan”) in November 2005. The combined compensation costs charged against those plans were \$24,058 and \$0 for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. For the twelve months ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, the combined compensation costs were \$21,142 and \$273,185, respectively.

The 2019 Plan, 2014 Plan, the 2012 Plan and the 2005 Plan reserve and make available for grant common stock shares of up to 9,500,000, 5,000,000, 3,900,000 and 2,000,000, respectively. In November 2015, the 2005 Stock Option Plan expired so that no share may be granted pursuant to this Plan. No option can be granted under the plans 10 years after the plan inception date.

Options granted to officers or employees under the plans may be incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options. Options granted to directors, consultants, and independent contractors are limited to non-qualified stock options.

The plans are administered by the Board of Directors or a committee designated by the Board of Directors. Subject to specified limitations, the Board of Directors or the Committee has full authority to grant options and establish the terms and conditions for vesting and exercise thereof. However, the aggregate fair market value (determined at the time the option is

granted) of the shares with respect to which incentive stock options are exercisable for the first time by an optionee during any calendar year cannot exceed \$100,000.

Options granted pursuant to the plans are exercisable no later than ten years after the date of grant. The exercise price per share of common stock for options granted shall be determined by the Board of Directors or the designated committee, except for incentive stock options granted to a holder of ten percent or more of Patriot's common stock, for whom the exercise price per share will not be less than 110% of the fair market value.

As of December 31, 2019, there were 9,500,000, 535,000 and 2,680,000 shares available for grant under the 2019 Plan, 2014 Plan and 2012 Stock Option Plan, respectively.

Stock Option Activity

The fair value of each stock option is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. No options were granted in the seven months ended December 31, 2019 or the twelve months ended May 31, 2019. Assumptions regarding volatility, expected term, dividend yield and risk-free interest rate are required for the Black-Scholes model. The volatility assumption is based on the Company's historical experience. The risk-free interest rate is based on a U.S. treasury note with a maturity similar to the option award's expected life. The expected life represents the average period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The assumptions for volatility, expected life, dividend yield and risk-free interest rate are presented in the table below:

	12/31/19	5/31/19	5/31/18
Risk-free interest rate	N/A	N/A	2.07% - 2.9%
Expected life in years	N/A	N/A	10
Volatility	N/A	N/A	425.9% - 438.5%
Expected dividend yield	N/A	N/A	\$0
Exercise Price	N/A	N/A	\$0.10

The following table summarizes stock option activity and related information for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and the years ended May 31, 2019:

	Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance May 31, 2017	7,015,000	\$ 0.10	8.6	\$ 0.00
Option granted	3,470,000	0.10		
Options cancelled / expired	(3,000,000)	0.10		
Options exercised	—	—		
Balance May 31, 2018	7,485,000	\$ 0.10	7.8	\$ 0.00
Option granted	—	—		
Options cancelled / expired	—	—		
Options exercised	(20,000)	0.10		
Balance May 31, 2019	7,465,000	\$ 0.10	7.07	\$ 0.00
Option granted	—	—		
Options cancelled / expired	—	—		
Options exercised	—	—		
Balance December 31, 2019	7,465,000	\$ 0.10	6.48	\$ 0.00
Exercisable at December 31, 2019	7,465,000	\$ 0.10	6.48	\$ 0.00

The following table summarized information pertaining to unvested stock options for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at May 31, 2017	548,333	\$ 0.139
Granted	3,470,000	0.078

Vested	(3,343,333)	0.081
Exercised / forfeited	—	—
Unvested at May 31, 2018	675,000	\$ 0.112
Granted	—	—
Vested	(325,000)	0.110
Exercised / forfeited	—	—
Unvested at May 31, 2019	350,000	\$ 0.113
Granted	—	—
Vested	(350,000)	0.113
Exercised / forfeited	—	—
Unvested at December 31, 2019	—	\$ —

As of May 31, 2019, the Company had \$24,058 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested stock options, which was recognized in July 2019.

The Company issues new stock when options are exercised.

NOTE 6 - COMMON STOCK

The Company may issue up to 400,000,000 shares of \$.001 par value common stock. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had 74,380,354 of common shares outstanding.

During the seven months ended December 31, 2019, no shares of common stock were granted. During the year ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, the company granted 7,851,500 and 2,531,250 restricted shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.04 per share in payment for services provided to the Company, for total non-cash expense of \$174,060 and \$101,239. The Restricted Common Stock is restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant. During the three-year period the recipient may not sell or otherwise dispose of the shares.

During the year ended May 31, 2018, the Company bought back 100,000 shares of its stock. The shares have been credited to the treasury stock account at cost of \$9,093.

NOTE 7 - WARRANTS

The following table summarizes warrant activity during the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018. All outstanding warrants were exercisable during this period.

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding May 31, 2017	35,611,204	\$ 0.09
Issued	—	—
Canceled / exercised	(2,601,747)	0.09
Expired	—	—
Outstanding May 31, 2018	33,009,457	\$ 0.09
Issued	—	—
Canceled / exercised	(8,000,000)	0.09
Expired	(12,112,500)	0.07
Outstanding May 31, 2019	12,896,957	\$ 0.11
Issued	—	—
Canceled / exercised	—	—
Expired	(1,236,957)	0.05
Outstanding December 31, 2019	11,660,000	\$ 0.12

In April 2019, warrants for 8,000,000 shares were exercised in exchange for a note receivable for \$705,000. As a result of this transaction, the shareholder is now considered a beneficial owner (see Note 10 – Related Party Transactions). The note is non-interest bearing and can be repaid at any time with 15 days advance notice to the Company. As this note remains outstanding as of December 31, 2019, in accordance with ASC 505-10-45-2, it has been reclassified as a reduction of Additional Paid-In Capital.

The following tables summarizes outstanding warrants as of December 31, 2019, all of which are exercisable:

Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable			
<u>Range of Exercise Prices</u>	<u>Number of Warrants</u>	<u>Weighted Avg Exercise Price</u>	<u>Remaining Contractual Life (years)</u>
\$0.05 - \$0.08	2,340,000	\$0.08	0.86
\$0.09 - \$0.14	6,320,000	\$0.11	4.29
\$0.15 - \$0.21	3,000,000	\$0.16	5.72
Total Outstanding December 31, 2019	<u>11,660,000</u>		

NOTE 8 - PREFERRED STOCK

The Company did not issue any preferred stock during the seven months ended December 31, 2019 or the year ended May 31, 2019. During the year ended May 31, 2018 the company sold 290,000 shares of Series A preferred stock to a related party for total proceeds of \$14,500. The holders of the Series A Preferred stock shall be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends in preference to the declaration or payments of dividends on the Common Stock. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock shall receive any accrued and unpaid dividends before distribution or payments to the holders of the Common Stock. Series A Preferred Stock carries the same right to vote and act as Common stock, except that it carries super-voting rights entitling it to One Hundred (100) votes per share.

NOTE 9 - INCOME TAXES

As of December 31, 2019, the Company had a net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforward for income tax reporting purposes of approximately \$10,000,000 that may be offset against future taxable income. The carryforwards of \$10,614,000 generated prior to fiscal year 2019 begin expiring in 2024 and unless utilized, will continue to expire. Beginning in fiscal 2019, net operating losses can be carried forward indefinitely, however they can only be utilized to offset up to 80% of taxable income.

Current tax laws limit the amount of loss available to be offset against future taxable income when a substantial change in ownership occurs. Therefore, the amount available to offset future taxable income may be limited. No tax benefit has been reported in the financial statements, because the Company believes there is a 50% or greater chance the carryforwards will expire unused. Accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the loss carryforwards are offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount.

Deferred tax assets of the Company are as follows:

	<u>12/31/19</u>	<u>5/31/19</u>	<u>5/31/18</u>
Loss carryforwards	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2,205,000	\$ 2,163,000
Stock compensation expense	174,000	169,000	79,000
Mineral property amortization	44,000	31,000	4,000
Deferred tax asset	<u>2,318,000</u>	<u>2,405,000</u>	<u>2,246,000</u>
Less valuation allowance	(2,318,000)	(2,405,000)	(2,246,000)
Deferred tax asset recognized	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

A valuation allowance has been recorded to reduce the net benefit recorded in the financial statements related to these deferred tax assets. The valuation allowance is deemed necessary as a result of the uncertainty associated with the ultimate realization of these deferred tax assets.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 21% to net loss for the year. The sources and tax effect of the differences are as follows:

	<u>12/31/19</u>	<u>5/31/19</u>	<u>5/31/18</u>
Computed expected tax benefit (liability)	\$ 63,339	\$ (59,103)	\$ (233,517)
Permanent differences	9,102	30,259	63,492
Other	14,559	36,844	(2,833,975)
Change in valuation allowance	(87,000)	(8,000)	3,054,000
Income tax provision	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

With few exceptions, the Company is generally no longer subject to U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2016.

NOTE 10 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For each of the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, Mr. Zachary Black, a Board Member, received 250,000 shares of restricted common stock, in lieu of cash, for services provided to the Company. The Restricted Common Stock is restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant. The shares were valued at \$0.04 for total non-cash expense of \$10,000. Mr. Black provides geological consulting services to the Company pursuant to a consulting agreement. He is paid on an hourly basis for his services and reimbursed for his out-of-pocket expenses in performing such consulting services. For the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, Mr. Black was paid fees in the amount of \$58,350 and \$51,894, respectively. For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, Mr. Black was paid fees in the amount of \$53,298 and \$0, respectively. In addition, for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense in the amount of \$24,058 and \$0, respectively, related to the vesting of Mr. Black's stock options. For the twelve months ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense in the amount of \$21,142 and \$0, respectively, related to the vesting of Mr. Black's stock options.

For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, Mr. Robert Coale, Chairman of the Board, received 250,000 and 281,250 shares of restricted common stock, in lieu of cash, for services provided to the Company. The Restricted Common Stock is restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant. The shares were valued at \$0.04 for total non-cash expense of \$10,000 and \$11,239, respectively. Mr. Coale provides geological consulting services to the Company pursuant to a consulting agreement. He is paid on an hourly basis for his services and reimbursed for his out-of-pocket expenses in performing such consulting services. For the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, Mr. Coale was paid fees in the amount of \$0 and \$11,303, respectively. For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, Mr. Coale was paid fees in the amount of \$11,303 and \$7,586, respectively.

For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, Mr. Trevor Newton, President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director of the Company, received 2,101,500 and 2,000,000 shares of restricted common stock, in lieu of cash, for services provided to the Company. The Restricted Common Stock is restricted for a period of three years following the date of grant. The shares were valued at \$0.04 for total non-cash expense of \$84,060 and \$80,000, respectively. Mr. Newton provides consulting services to the Company pursuant to a consulting agreement. He is paid on an hourly basis for his services and reimbursed for his out-of-pocket expenses in performing such consulting services. For the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, Mr. Newton was paid fees in the amount of \$127,464 and \$69,300, respectively. For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, Mr. Newton was paid fees in the amount of \$160,684 and \$144,199, respectively.

During the year ended May 31, 2018, the company sold 290,000 shares of Series A preferred stock to Mr. Newton for total proceeds of \$14,500.

Prior to 2019, Board Members were not paid directors' fees. However, in an effort to keep expenses down and avoid hiring additional staff, Board Members have become more active in the provision of services as the Company has become more active in developing its projects, vetting new properties, and managing its corporate affairs. Based on the recommendation from legal counsel, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board, each director will now be paid fees of \$70,000 per calendar year. Each director term is three years. As of December 31, 2019, the fees of \$70,000 for Mr. Coale and Mr. Black are reflected in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities – Related Parties. In lieu of cash, Mr. Newton opted to receive his director fees in restricted shares of the Company, totaling 5,250,000 shares. The shares were valued at \$0.04 for total non-cash expense of \$40,833 for the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and \$29,167 for year ended May 31, 2019, recorded as Directors Fees Expense. The fees for the remainder of calendar years 2020 and 2021 are recorded as Prepaid Expenses, in the amount of \$140,000. The Company recognizes these consulting fees as general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In April 2019, warrants for 8,000,000 shares were exercised in exchange for a note receivable for \$705,000. As a result of this transaction, the shareholder is now considered a related party. The note is non-interest bearing and can be repaid at any time with 15 days advance notice to the Company. As this note remains outstanding as of December 31, 2019, in accordance with ASC 505-10-45-2, it has been reclassified as a reduction of Additional Paid-In Capital. In addition, this shareholder provides consulting services to the company including claims administration of the Moss mine royalties. For the seven months ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, consulting fees were paid in the amount of \$35,631 and \$0, respectively. For the years ended May 31, 2019 and 2018, consulting fees were paid in the amount of \$32,450 and \$0, respectively.

During the year ended May 31, 2018, the Company acquired 2,000,000 shares of common stock of Strata Power Corporation ("Strata") through a series of private placements for a total cost of \$197,442 (CDN \$253,088) as an investment in lithium mining extraction technologies. The purchase was accounted for as a marketable security in available for sale securities. Strata is a related party through Trevor Newton, who is President and a member the Board of Directors of both Patriot and Strata. Management has considered the guidance that is used to evaluate whether the Company has significant influence over Strata and has determined that no such significant influence exists.

NOTE 11 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In accordance with SFAS 165 (ASC 855-10) management has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued and has determined that it does not have any material subsequent events to disclose in these financial statements.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PATRIOT GOLD CORP.

Dated: March 26, 2020

By: /s/ Trevor Newton
Name: Trevor Newton
Title: Chief Executive Officer and President

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>/s/ Trevor Newton</u> Trevor Newton	Director	March 26, 2020
<u>/s/ Robert Coale</u> Robert Coale	Director	March 26, 2020
<u>/s/ Zachary Black</u> Zachary Black	Director	March 26, 2020