ATLANTIC LITHIUM

AIM: ALL, ASX: A11, OTCQX: ALLIF

07 November 2023

8,000m of Additional Resource Extension Drilling Planned
Resource and Metallurgical Drilling Results
Drilling Returns High-grade Infill & Extensional Intersections
Ewoyaa Lithium Project, Ghana, West Africa

Atlantic Lithium Limited (AIM: ALL, ASX: A11, OTCQX: ALLIF, "Atlantic Lithium" or the "Company"), the African-focused lithium exploration and development company targeting to deliver Ghana's first lithium mine, is pleased to announce the addition of 8,000m of drilling targeting resource growth to the ongoing 2023 programme and further assay results from the resource and metallurgical drilling programme underway at the Ewoyaa Lithium Project ("Ewoyaa" or the "Project") in Ghana, West Africa.

Highlights:

- Ongoing drilling programme increased by 43% with the addition of 8,000m of extensional resource drilling targeting resource growth following the grant of the Mining Lease for the Project.
    - Planned 18,500m programme increased to a total of 26,500m targeted for completion in Q2 2024, of which 16,164m has been reported to date, including the results reported herewith.

- Further assay results received for 2,362m of resource and metallurgical reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond core ("DD") drilling completed at Ewoyaa as part of the broader 2023 planned drilling programme.

- High-grade infill and extensional drill intersections reported at the Ewoyaa Main, Anokyi and Ewoyaa South-2 deposits designed to provide metallurgical drill core whilst infilling the resource and extend mineralisation.
    - Reported assay results extend mineralisation at the Ewoyaa Main deposit, outside of the current 35.3Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O Ewoyaa Mineral Resource Estimate[1] ("MRE" or the "Resource") in hole GDD0093.

    - Shallow high-grade infill drill intersections at Ewoyaa Main, Anokyi and Ewoyaa South-2 reported as downhole intercepts, with estimated true widths included in the intersections table, including highlights at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off and a maximum 4m of internal dilution of:
        - GDD0105: **47.6m at 1.25%** Li_2O from 65.7m
        - GDD0107C: **53m at 0.93%** Li_2O from 30m
        - GDD0109: **28.7m at 1.51%** Li_2O from 79.3m
        - GDD0104: **28.2m at 1.23%** Li_2O from 81.2m
        - GDD0106: **22.4m at 1.07%** Li_2O from 34m
        - GDD0110: **14m at 1.46%** Li_2O from 33m

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Commenting on the Company's latest progress, Neil Herbert, Executive Chairman of Atlantic Lithium, said:

"We are pleased to report that a further 8,000m of drilling has been planned across the Ewoyaa Lithium Project in addition to the existing 18,500m programme. This planned drilling, which will bring the total programme to approximately 26,500m of infill, extensional, exploration and studies drilling, follows the recent grant of the Mining Lease for the Project and represents the commencement of an escalation in the Company's exploration efforts, which will go into Q2 2024, focused on growing the Ewoyaa Resource.

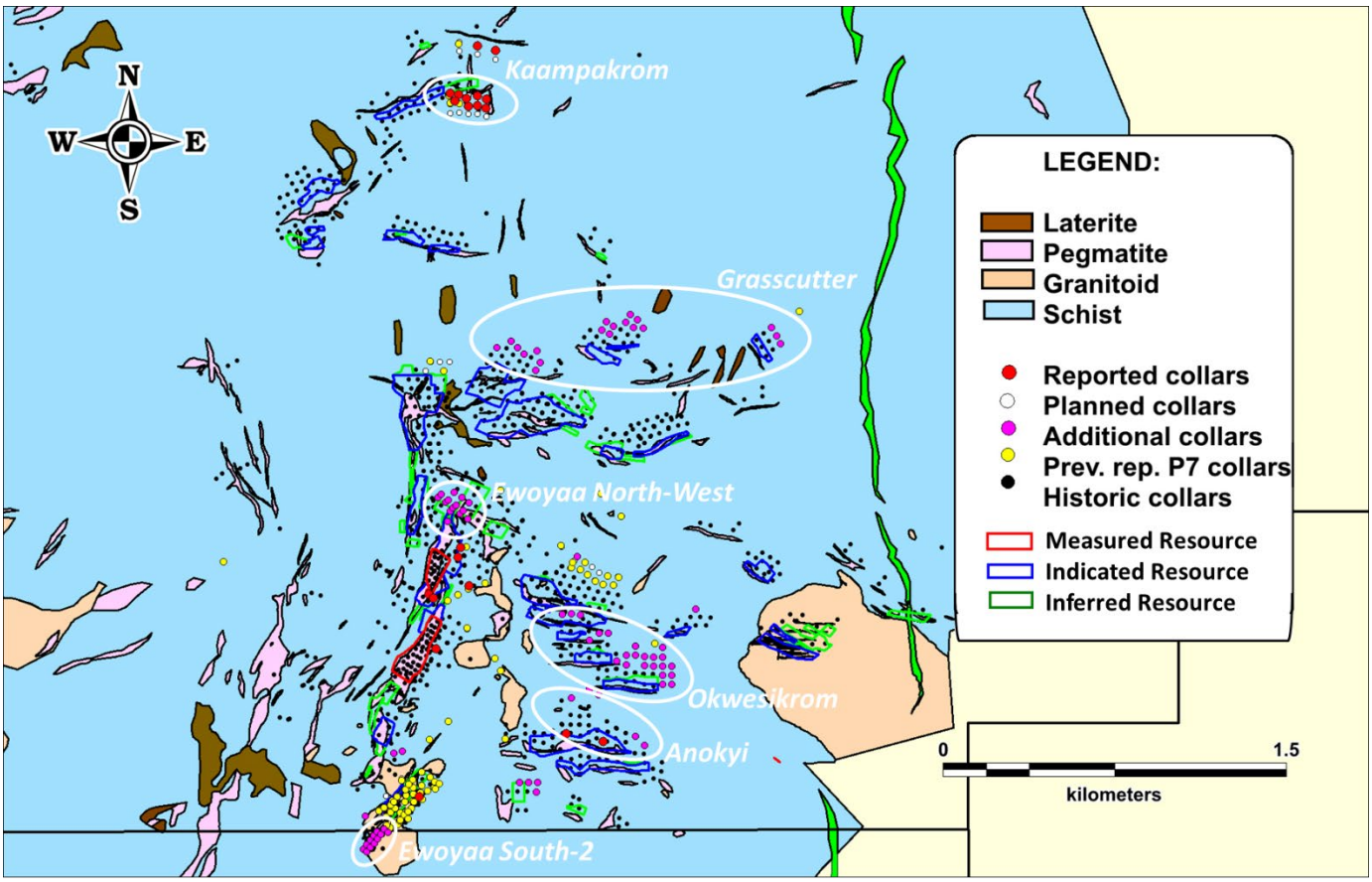
"At the same time, we continue to deliver impressive assay results from the ongoing programme. These latest results from the Ewoyaa Main, Anokyi and Ewoyaa South-2 deposits have returned multiple high-grade and broad infill intersections, including 47.6m at 1.25% from 65.7m and 28.7m at 1.51% Li_2O from 79.3m, which increase the confidence in the current Resource, whilst we have extended mineralisation beyond the Resource envelope in hole GDD0093, which intersected 15.5m at 0.83% Li_2O from 182.7m at Ewoyaa Main, where mineralisation remains open at depth.

"We look forward to updating shareholders on our ongoing progress, including as remaining assay results become available."

Expanded Drilling Programme

The 2023 drilling programme has been expanded with an additional approximate 8,000m of RC drilling planned for resource depth and strike extensions at the Okwesikrom, Anokyi, Grasscutter, Ewoyaa North-West and Ewoyaa South-2 deposits (*refer* ***Figure 1***). The total programme now stands at approximately 26,500m with 16,164m reported to date and drilling targeted to be completed in Q2 2024.

Figure 1: Expanded resource extension programme with newly planned holes highlighted in pink and deposit areas named



New Drilling Results

Further assay results have been received for 2,362m of RC and DD drilling from the ongoing metallurgical, extensional and infill drill programme at the Ewoyaa Lithium Project. High-grade metallurgical drilling results have been reported at the Ewoyaa Main, Anokyi and Ewoyaa South-2 deposits, also serving as infill resource holes. Further high-grade drill intersections have been reported for an extensional drilling result at the Ewoyaa Main deposit which sits outside of the current MRE[1] (*refer* ***Table 1, Table 2, Appendix 1*** *and* ***Appendix 2***).

Drilling aims to intersect mineralised pegmatite dykes perpendicular to strike and dip to approximate true width. This is not always achieved due to the variable nature of pegmatites or challenging drill access, with some drill intersections drilled down-dip as apparent widths. Accordingly, estimated true widths are included in the intersections table in Appendix 1.

Further metallurgical studies infill and extensional drilling results have confirmed mineralisation continuity and extended mineralisation at depth outside of the current MRE respectively (*refer* ***Figure 2, Figure 3*** *and* ***Figure 4***), including highlight intersections at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off and a maximum 4m of internal dilution shown in ***Table 1***.

Table 1: Drill intersection highlights at greater than 10 Li x m, reported at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off and maximum of 4m of internal dilution

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Hole depth_m	Li_2O%	Intersection	Comment	metal content Li x m	Hole Purpose	Deposit
GDD0105	65.7	113.3	47.6	150	1.25	GDD0105: 47.6m at 1.25% Li_2O from 65.7m		59.42	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0107C	30	83	53	100	0.93	GDD0107C: 53m at 0.93% Li_2O from 30m		49.29	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0109	79.3	108	28.7	180	1.51	GDD0109: 28.7m at 1.51% Li_2O from 79.3m		43.24	Metallurgical Studies	AKY
GDD0104	81.2	109.4	28.2	150	1.23	GDD0104: 28.2m at 1.23% Li_2O from 81.2m		34.45	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0106	34	56.4	22.4	90	1.07	GDD0106: 22.4m at 1.07% Li_2O from 34m		23.80	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0110	33	47	14	180	1.46	GDD0110: 14m at 1.46% Li_2O from 33m		20.42	Metallurgical Studies	AKY
GDD0108	83.9	106.4	16.1	140	1.04	GDD0108: 16.1m at 1.04% Li_2O from 83.9m		16.74	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Sth2
GDD0093	182.7	198.2	15.5	300	0.83	GDD0093: 15.5m at 0.83% Li_2O from 182.7m		12.83	Resource Drilling	EWY_Main
GDD0108	111.6	120	8.4	140	1.28	GDD0108: 8.4m at 1.28% Li_2O from 111.6m		10.69	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Sth2

Note: *Metal content is based on intercept rather than estimated true width*

Further high-grade drill intersections are reported for metallurgical drilling at the Ewoyaa Main, Anokyi and Ewoyaa South-2 deposits, providing drill core for future test-work as well as confirming mineralisation continuity within the current MRE as infill drilling results. High-grade and broad and shallow intersections include holes GDD105: 47.6m at 1.25% Li_2O from 65.7m, GDD107C: 53m at 0.93% Li_2O from 30m and GDD106: 22.4m at 1.07% Li_2O from 34m (*refer* ***Figure 2, Figure 3*** *and* ***Figure 4***).

Mineralisation has also been extended outside of the current MRE in hole GDD0093: 15.5m at 0.83% Li_2O from 182.7m and 13.2m at 0.74% Li_2O from 217.5m as depth extensions within the Ewoyaa Main deposit providing potential for further Resource[1] growth at depth (*refer* ***Figure 2*** *and* ***Figure 5***).

Sample preparation was completed by Intertek Ghana and assay by Intertek Perth, with all reported results passing QA/QC protocols, providing confidence in reported results.

Figure 2: Location of reported assay results with highlight drill intersections

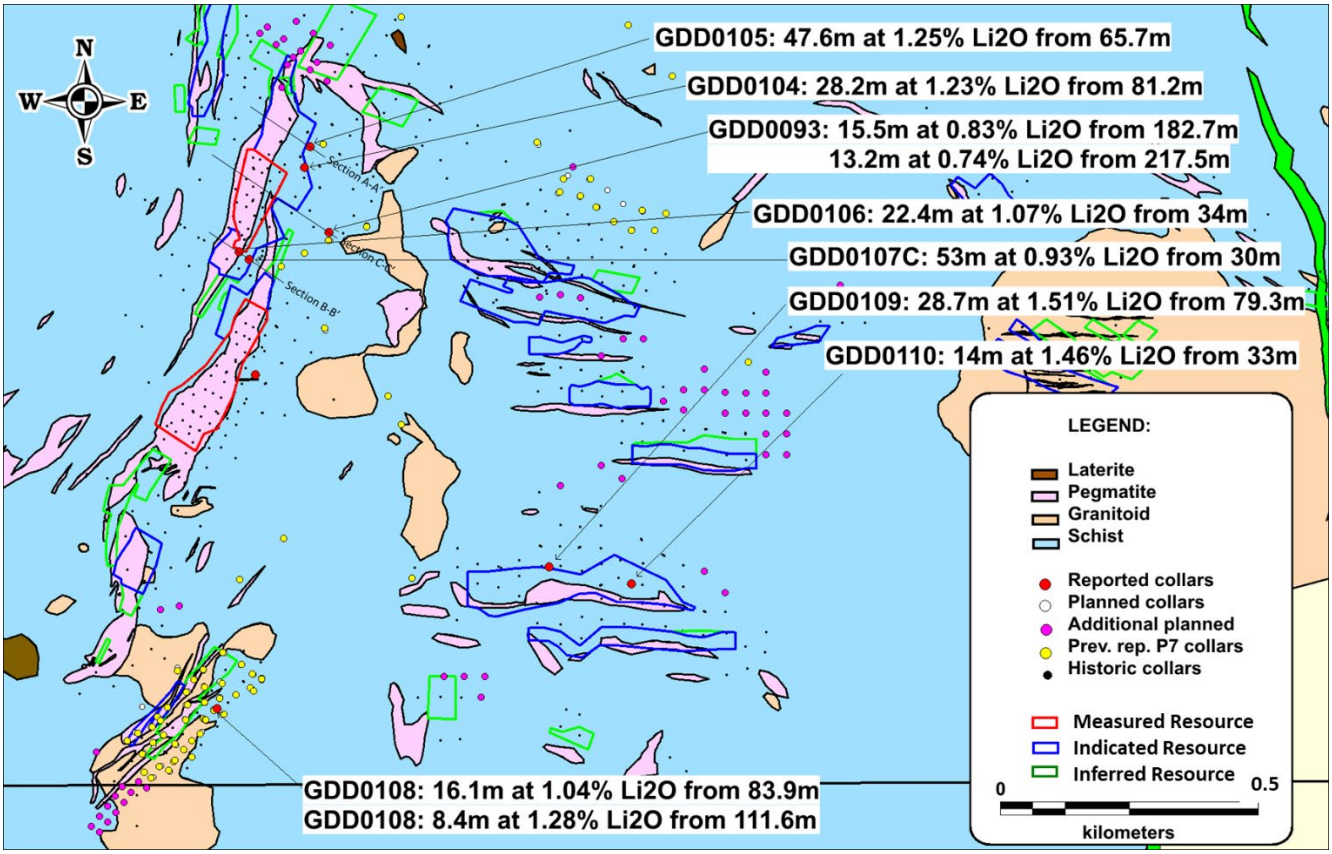


Figure 3: Cross-section A-A' showing assay results received for metallurgical hole GDD0105 at the Ewoyaa Main deposit

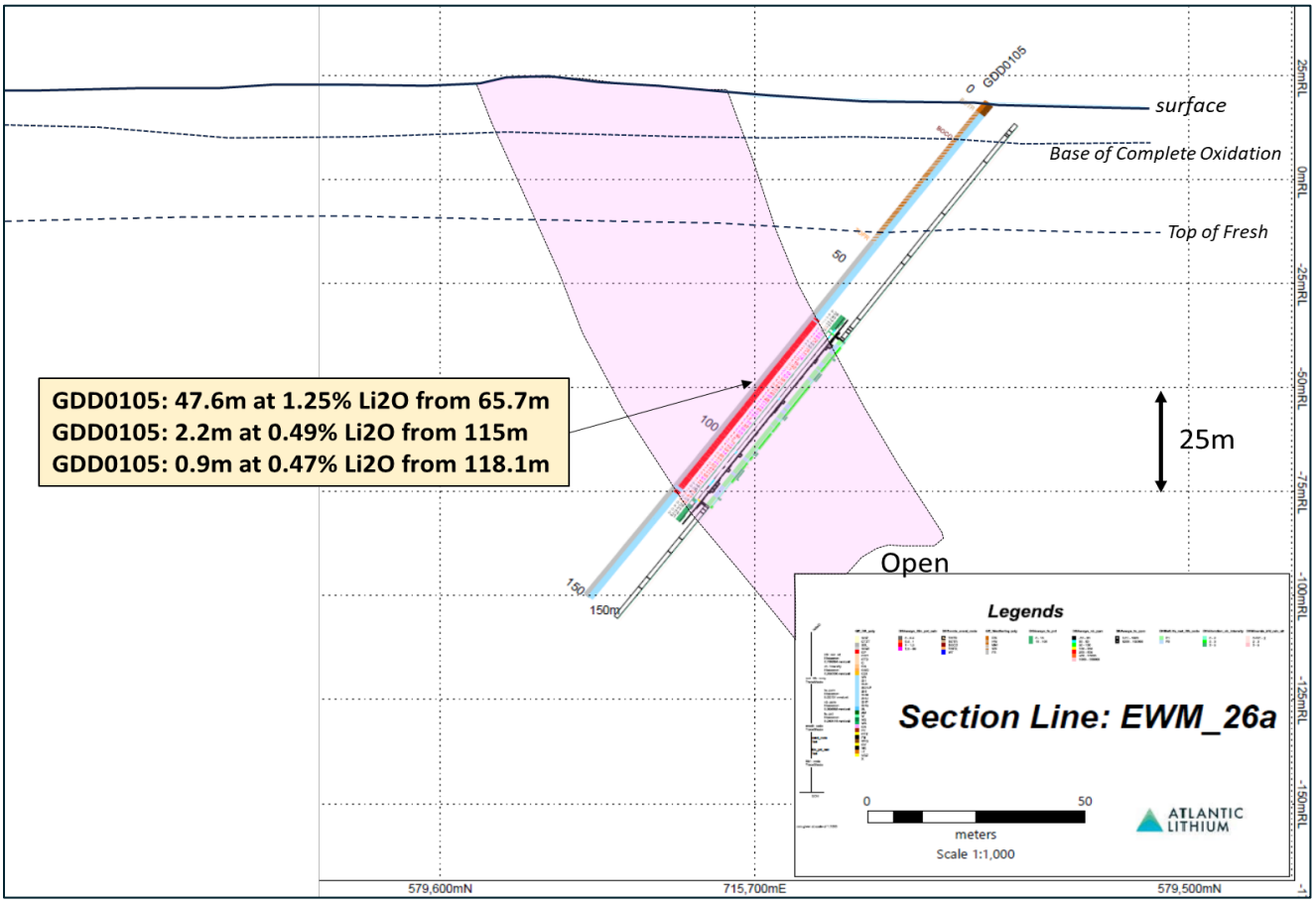


Figure 4: Cross-section B-B' showing assay results received for metallurgical holes GDD0106 and GDD0107C at the Ewoyaa Main deposit

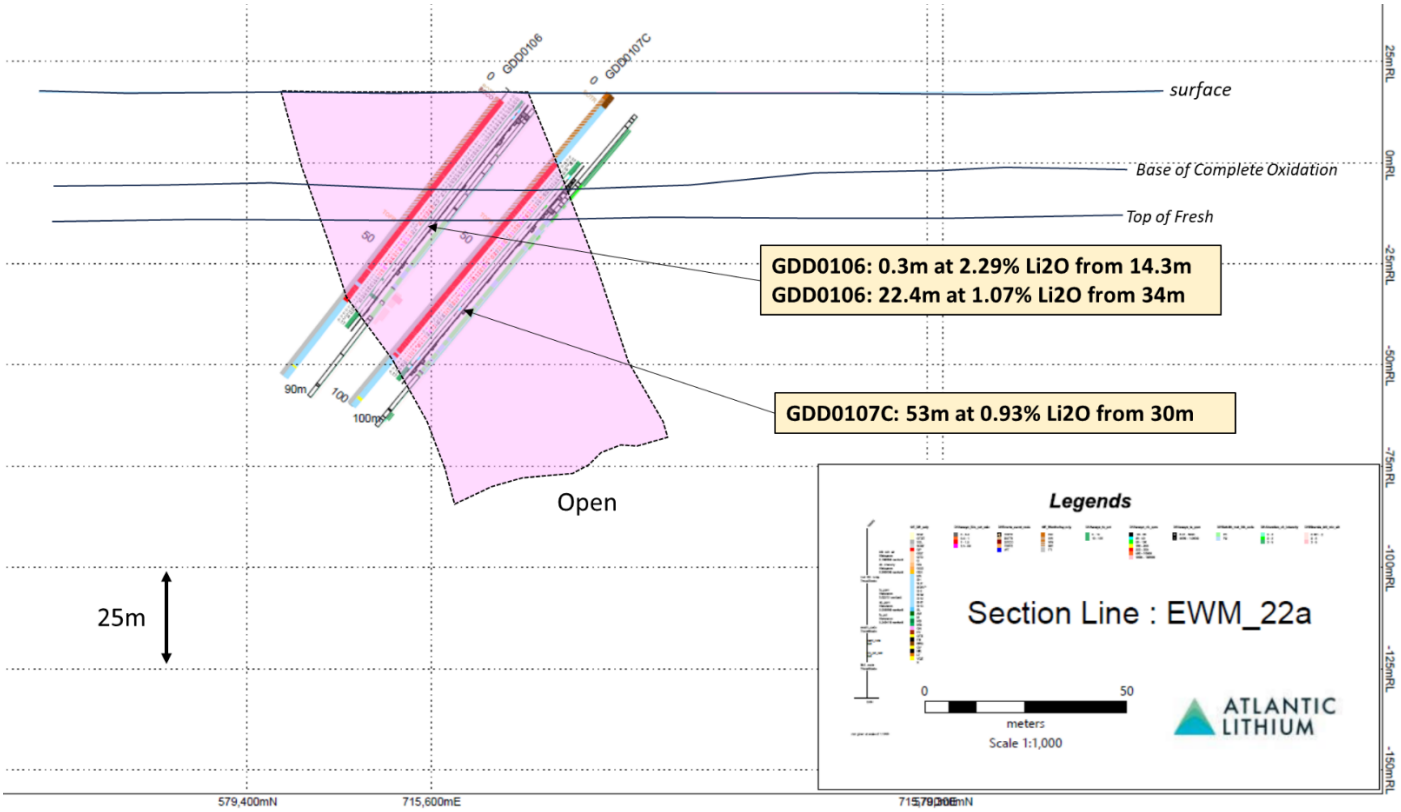
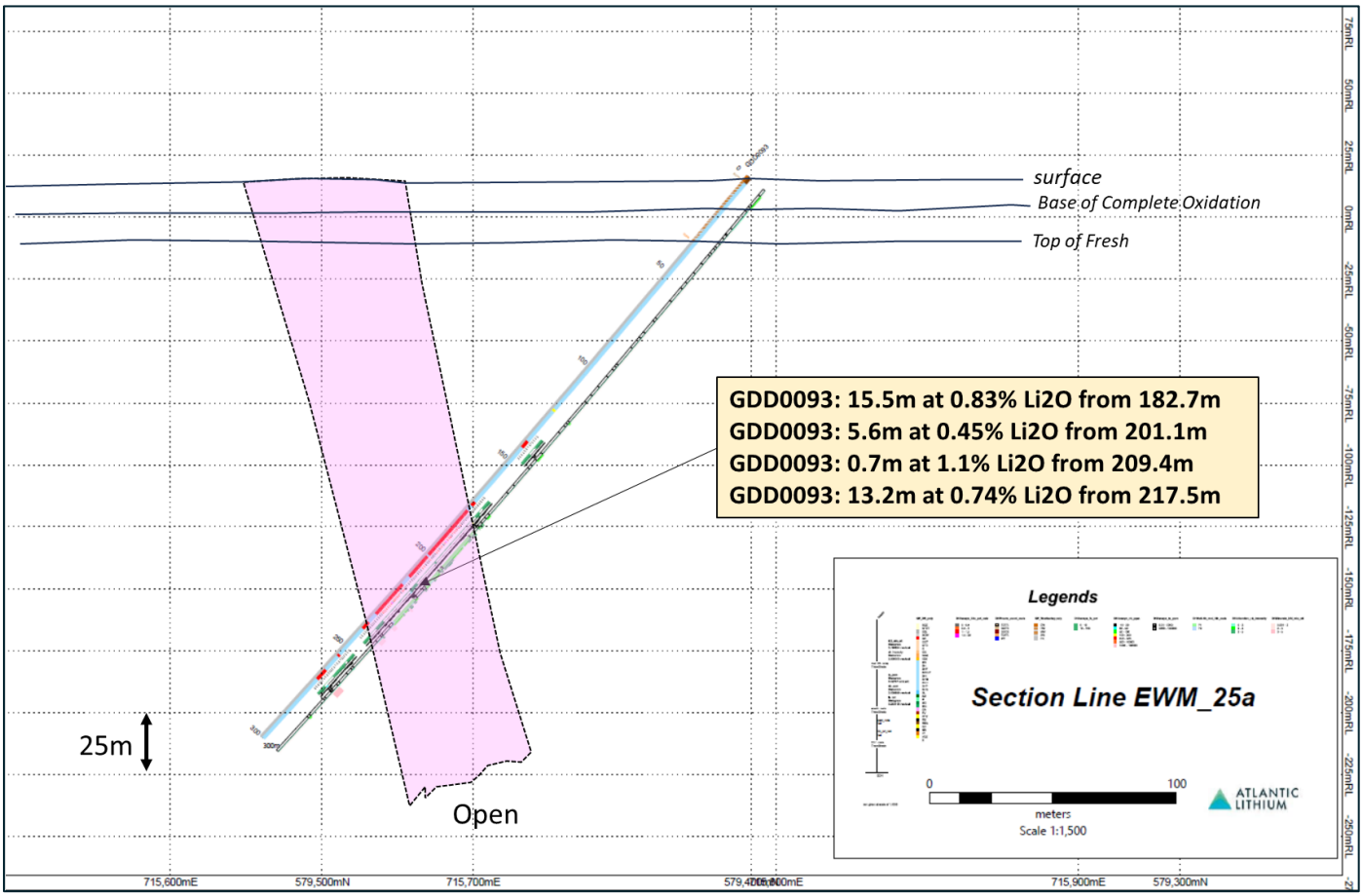


Figure 5: Cross-section C-C' showing assay results received for resource extension hole GDD0093 at the Ewoyaa Main deposit



End note

[1] Ore Reserves, Mineral Resources and Production Targets

The information in this announcement that relates to Ore Reserves, Mineral Resources and Production Targets complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). The information in this announcement relating to the Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of 35.3Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O for Ewoyaa is extracted from the Company's announcement dated 1 February 2023, which is available at atlanticlithium.com.au. The MRE includes a total of 3.5Mt @ 1.37% Li_2O in the Measured category, 24.5Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O in the Indicated category and 7.4Mt @ 1.16% Li_2O in the Inferred category. The Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed, and it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement or the announcement dated 1 February 2023.

Competent Persons

Information in this report relating to the exploration results is based on data reviewed by Mr Lennard Kolff (MEcon. Geol., BSc. Hons ARSM), Chief Geologist of the Company. Mr Kolff is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists who has in excess of 20 years' experience in mineral exploration and is a Qualified Person under the AIM Rules. Mr Kolff consents to the inclusion of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report relating to Mineral Resources was compiled by Shaun Searle, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Searle has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and is a Qualified Person under the AIM Rules. Mr Searle is a director of Ashmore. Ashmore and the Competent Person are independent of the Company and other than being paid fees for services in compiling this report, neither has any financial interest (direct or contingent) in the Company. Mr Searle consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The reported Ore Reserves have been compiled by Mr Harry Warries. Mr Warries is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and an employee of Mining Focus Consultants Pty Ltd. He has sufficient experience, relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' of December 2012 ("JORC Code") as prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia and is a Qualified Person under the AIM Rules. Mr Warries gives Atlantic Lithium Limited consent to use this reserve estimate in reports.

This announcement contains inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of the Market Abuse Regulation (EU) 596/2014 as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("MAR"), and is disclosed in accordance with the Company's obligations under Article 17 of MAR.

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Notes to Editors:

About Atlantic Lithium

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Atlantic Lithium is an AIM and ASX-listed lithium company advancing a portfolio of lithium projects in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire through to production.

The Company's flagship project, the Ewoyaa Project in Ghana, is a significant lithium spodumene pegmatite discovery on track to become Ghana's first lithium-producing mine.

The Definitive Feasibility Study for the Project indicates the production of 3.6Mt of spodumene concentrate over a 12-year mine life, making it one of the top 10 largest spodumene concentrate mines in the world.

The Project, which was awarded a Mining Lease in October 2023, is being developed under a funding agreement with Piedmont Lithium Inc.

Atlantic Lithium holds 560km^2 and 774km^2 of tenure across Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire respectively, comprising significantly under-explored, highly prospective licences.

Appendix 1 New drill intersections reported in hole ID order, reported at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off and maximum 4m of internal dilution

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Interval_m	Est. true thick_m	Hole depth_m	Li_2O %	Intersection	Comment	metal content Li x m	Hole Purpose	Deposit
GDD0093	182.7	198.2	15.5	12	300	0.83	GDD0093: 15.5m at 0.83% Li2O from 182.7m		12.83	Resource Drilling	EWY_Main
GDD0093	201.1	206.7	5.6	4	300	0.45	GDD0093: 5.6m at 0.45% Li2O from 201.1m		2.47	Resource Drilling	EWY_Main
GDD0093	209.4	210.1	0.7		300	1.1	GDD0093: 0.7m at 1.1% Li2O from 209.4m		0.77	Resource Drilling	EWY_Main
GDD0093	217.5	230.7	13.2	11	300	0.74	GDD0093: 13.2m at 0.74% Li2O from 217.5m		9.67	Resource Drilling	EWY_Main
GDD0104	81.2	109.4	28.2	24	150	1.23	GDD0104: 28.2m at 1.23% Li2O from 81.2m		34.45	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0105	65.7	113.3	47.6	41	150	1.25	GDD0105: 47.6m at 1.25% Li2O from 65.7m		59.42	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0105	115	117.2	2.2		150	0.49	GDD0105: 2.2m at 0.49% Li2O from 115m		1.07	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0105	118.1	119	0.9		150	0.47	GDD0105: 0.9m at 0.47% Li2O from 118.1m		0.42	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0106	14.3	14.6	0.3		90	2.29	GDD0106: 0.3m at 2.29% Li2O from 14.3m	weathered pegmatite	0.69	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0106	34	56.4	22.4	20	90	1.07	GDD0106: 22.4m at 1.07% Li2O from 34m		23.80	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0107C	30	83	53	42	100	0.93	GDD0107C: 53m at 0.93% Li2O from 30m		49.29	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0108	40.6	49.4	8.8	5	140	0.85	GDD0108: 8.8m at 0.85% Li2O from 40.6m		7.48	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Sth2
GDD0108	62.7	64.2	1.5		140	0.73	GDD0108: 1.5m at 0.73% Li2O from 62.7m		1.09	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Sth2
GDD0108	83.9	106.4	16.1	10	140	1.04	GDD0108: 16.1m at 1.04% Li2O from 83.9m		16.74	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Sth2
GDD0108	111.6	120	8.4	5	140	1.28	GDD0108: 8.4m at 1.28% Li2O from 111.6m		10.69	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Sth2
GDD0109	79.3	108	28.7	18	180	1.51	GDD0109: 28.7m at 1.51% Li2O from 79.3m		43.24	Metallurgical Studies	AKY
GDD0110	33	47	14	11	180	1.46	GDD0110: 14m at 1.46% Li2O from 33m		20.42	Metallurgical Studies	AKY
GDD0110	154.2	155.2	1		180	0.41	GDD0110: 1m at 0.41% Li2O from 154.2m		0.41	Metallurgical Studies	AKY
GDD0111	82.6	87.7	5.1	4	180	0.52	GDD0111: 5.1m at 0.52% Li2O from 82.6m		2.63	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0111	91.8	105	13.2	10	180	0.55	GDD0111: 13.2m at 0.55% Li2O from 91.8m		7.26	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GDD0111	123.5	124.5	1		180	0.42	GDD0111: 1m at 0.42% Li2O from 123.5m		0.42	Metallurgical Studies	EWY_Main
GRC0971					120		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 4m to 6m, 33m to 34m, 43m to 45m and 65m to 67m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0972					80		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 6m to 9m and 25m to 27m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0973					80		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 6m to 7m, 28m to 30m and 38m to 40m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0974					80		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 30m to 32m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0975					80		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 33m to 35m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0976					120		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 47m to 48m, 76m to 77m, 96m to 97m and 114m to 115m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0977					120		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 32m to 33m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0978					92		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 72m to 77m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0979					120		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 1m to 12m, 16m to 17m, 25m to 27m, 84m to 85m and 96m to 97m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0980					90		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 60m to 63m			Resource Drilling	KPK
GRC0981					180		No significant intersections - narrow pegmatite intervals recorded between 89m to 93m			Resource Drilling	KPK

Note 1: *Metal content is based on intercept rather than estimated true width*

Note 2: *Estimated true width only included for mineralised intersections greater than 4m*

Appendix 2 Newly reported drill hole collar locations

Hole_ID	Hole depth_m	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Hole Azimuth	Hole Purpose	Deposit
GDD0093	300	715792	579401	16.23	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Ewoyaa Main
GDD0104	150	715744	579526	18.20	-50	305	Metallurgical Studies	Ewoyaa Main
GDD0105	150	715755	579567	19.75	-50	305	Metallurgical Studies	Ewoyaa Main
GDD0106	90	715616	579363	16.94	-50	305	Metallurgical Studies	Ewoyaa Main
GDD0107C	100	715637	579348	16.60	-50	305	Metallurgical Studies	Ewoyaa Main
GDD0108	140	715574	578478	37.58	-50	305	Metallurgical Studies	Ewoyaa South-2
GDD0109	180	716218	578753	22.04	-50	180	Metallurgical Studies	Anokyi
GDD0110	180	716378	578720	27.80	-50	180	Metallurgical Studies	Anokyi
GDD0111	180	715648	579124	33.74	-50	305	Metallurgical Studies	Ewoyaa Main
GRC0971	120	715790	581495	47.97	-50	0	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0972	80	715830	581541	36.81	-50	0	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0973	80	715869	581527	40.40	-50	0	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0974	80	715910	581739	42.41	-50	0	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0975	80	715830	581761	24.27	-50	0	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0976	120	715830	581499	50.69	-50	0	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0977	120	715865	581487	55.03	-50	0	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0978	92	715748	581547	56.31	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0979	120	715780	581529	44.03	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0980	90	715710	581552	52.36	-50	330	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom
GRC0981	180	715730	581519	49.83	-50	330	Resource Drilling	Kaampakrom

Note: *Grid references reported in projection UTM, WGS84, Zone 30N*

The following extract from the JORC Code 2012 Table 1 is provided for compliance with the Code requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results.

JORC Code Table 1: Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals with a nominal 3-6kg sub-sample split off for assay using a rig-mounted cone splitter at 1m intervals. • DD holes were quarter core sampled at 1m intervals or to geological contacts for geochemical analysis. • For assaying, splits from all prospective ore zones (i.e. logged pegmatites +/- interburden) were sent for assay. Outside of these zones, the splits were composited to 4m using a portable riffle splitter. • Holes without pegmatite were not assayed. • Approximately 5% of all samples submitted were standards and coarse blanks. Blanks were typically inserted with the interpreted ore zones after the drilling was completed. • Approximately 2.5% of samples submitted were duplicate samples collected after logging using a riffle splitter and sent to an umpire laboratory. This ensured zones of interest were duplicated and not missed during alternative routine splitting of the primary sample. • Prior to the December 2018 - SGS Tarkwa was used for sample preparation (PRP100) and subsequently forwarded to SGS Johannesburg for analysis; and later SGS Vancouver for analysis (ICP90A). • Post December 2018 to present – Intertek Tarkwa was used for sample preparation (SP02/SP12) and subsequently forwarded to Intertek Perth for analysis (FP6/MS/OES - 21 element combination Na_2O_2 fusion with combination OES/MS). • ALS Laboratory in Brisbane was used for the Company's initial due diligence work programmes and was selected as the umpire laboratory since Phase 1. ALS conducts ME-ICP89, with a Sodium Peroxide Fusion. Detection limits for lithium are 0.01-10%. Sodium Peroxide fusion is considered a "total" assay technique for lithium. In addition, 22 additional elements assayed with Na_2O_2 fusion, and combination MS/ICP analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• Six phases of drilling were undertaken at the Project using RC and DD techniques. All the RC drilling used face sampling hammers. • Phase 1 and 2 programmes used a 5.25 inch hammers while Phase 3 used a 5.75-inch hammer. • All DD holes were completed using PQ and HQ core from surface (85mm and 63.5mm). • All DD holes were drilled in conjunction with a Reflex ACT II tool; to provide an accurate determination of the bottom-of-hole orientation. • All fresh core was orientated to allow for geological, structural and geotechnical logging by a Company geologist.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• A semi-quantitative estimate of sample recovery was completed for the vast majority of drilling. This involved weighing both the bulk samples and splits and calculating theoretical recoveries using assumed densities. Where samples were not weighed, qualitative descriptions of the sample size were recorded. Some sample loss was recorded in the collaring of the RC drill holes. • DD recoveries were measured and recorded. Recoveries in excess of 95.8% have been achieved for the DD drilling programme. Drill sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed. • The DD twin programme has identified a positive grade bias for iron in the RC compared to the DD results.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All drill sample intervals were geologically logged by Company geologists. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardised logging system that captured preliminary metallurgical domains. • All logging is qualitative, except for the systematic collection of magnetic susceptibility data which could be considered semi quantitative. • Strip logs have been generated for each drill hole to cross-check geochemical data with geological logging. • A small sample of washed RC drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging, and sample reject materials from the laboratory are stored at the Company's field office. • All drill holes have been logged and reviewed by Company technical staff. • The logging is of sufficient detail to support the current reporting of a Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• RC samples were cone split at the drill rig. For interpreted waste zones the 1 or 2m rig splits were later composited using a riffle splitter into 4m composite samples. • DD core was cut with a core saw and selected half core samples dispatched to Nagrom Laboratory in Perth for preliminary metallurgical test work. • The other half of the core, including the bottom-of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference. • The remaining DD core was quarter cored for geochemical analysis. • Since December 2018, samples were submitted to Intertek Tarkwa (SP02/SP12) for sample preparation. Samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a Boyd crusher with an 800-1,200g rotary split, producing a nominal 1,500g split crushed sample; which was subsequently pulverised in a LM2 ring mill. Samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. All the preparation equipment was flushed with barren material prior to the commencement of the job. Coarse reject material was kept in the original bag. Lab sizing analysis was undertaken on a nominal 1:25 basis. Final pulverised samples (20g) were airfreighted to Intertek in Perth for assaying. • The vast majority of samples were drilled dry. Moisture content was logged qualitatively. All intersections of the water table were recorded in the database. • Field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative and understand repeatability, with good repeatability. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques were appropriate and industry standard.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Analysis for lithium and a suite of other elements for Phase 1 drilling was undertaken at SGS Johannesburg / Vancouver by ICP-OES after Sodium Peroxide Fusion. Detection limits for lithium (10ppm – 100,000ppm). Sodium Peroxide fusion is considered a “total” assay technique for lithium. • Review of standards and blanks from the initial submission to Johannesburg identified failures (multiple standards reporting outside control limits). A decision was made to resubmit this batch and all subsequent batches to SGS Vancouver – a laboratory considered to have more experience with this method of analysis and sample type. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation and considered to be representative. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory, including sizing analysis to monitor preparation and internal laboratory QA/QC. These were reviewed and retained in the company drill hole database. • 155 samples were sent to an umpire laboratory (ALS) and/assayed using equivalent techniques, with results demonstrating good repeatability. • Atlantic Lithium’s review of QAQC suggests the SGS Vancouver and Intertek Perth laboratories performed within acceptable limits. • No geophysical methods or hand-held XRF units have been used for determination of grades in the Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intersections were visually field verified by company geologists and Shaun Searle of Ashmore during the 2019 site visit. • Drill hole data was compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists in the field. Where hand-written information was recorded, all hardcopy records were kept and archived after digitising. • Phase 1 and 2 drilling programmes were captured on paper or locked excel templates and migrated to an MS Access database and then into Datashed (industry standard drill hole database management software). The Phase 3 to 6 programmes were captured using LogChief which has inbuilt data validation protocols. All analytical results were transferred digitally and loaded into the database by a Datashed consultant. • The data was audited, and any discrepancies checked by the Company personnel before being updated in the database. • Twin DD holes were drilled to verify results of the RC drilling programmes. Results indicate that there is iron contamination in the RC drilling process. • Reported drill hole intercepts were compiled by the Chief Geologist. • Adjustments to the original assay data included converting Li ppm to Li_2O%.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The collar locations were surveyed in WGS84 Zone 30 North using DGPS survey equipment, which is accurate to 0.11mm in both horizontal and vertical directions. All holes were surveyed by qualified surveyors. Once validated, the survey data was uploaded into Datashed. • RC drill holes were routinely down hole surveyed every 6m using a combination of EZ TRAC 1.5 (single shot) and Reflex Gyroscopic tools. • After the tenth drill hole, the survey method was changed to Reflex Gyro survey with 6m down hole data points measured during an end-of-hole survey. • All Phase 2 and 3 drill holes were surveyed initially using the Reflex Gyro tool, but later using the more efficient Reflex SPRINT tool. Phase 4 and 5 drill holes were surveyed using a Reflex SPRINT tool. • LiDAR survey Southern Mapping to produce rectified colour images and a digital terrain model (DTM) 32km^2, Aircraft C206 aircraft-mounted LiDAR Riegl Q780 Camera Hasselblad H5Dc with 50mm Fixfocus lens. • Coordinate system: WGS84 UTM30N with accuracy to ±0.04. • The topographic survey and photo mosaic output from the survey is accurate to 20mm. • Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for resource estimation purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The RC holes were initially drilled on 100m spaced sections and 50m hole spacings orientated at 300° or 330° with dips ranging from -50° to -60°. Planned hole orientations/dips were occasionally adjusted due to pad and/or access constraints. • Hole spacing was reduced to predominantly 40m spaced sections and 40m hole spacings, with infill to 20m by 15m in the upper portions of the Ewoyaa Main deposit. Holes

		are generally angled perpendicular to interpreted mineralisation orientations at the Project. • Samples were composited to 1m intervals prior to estimation.
Criteria	**JORC Code Explanation**	**Commentary**
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• The drill line and drill hole orientation are oriented as close as practicable to perpendicular to the orientation of the general mineralised orientation. • Most of the drilling intersects the mineralisation at close to 90 degrees ensuring intersections are representative of true widths. It is possible that new geological interpretations and/or infill drilling requirements may result in changes to drill orientations on future programmes. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were stored on site prior to road transportation by Company personnel to the SGS preparation laboratory. • With the change of laboratory to Intertek, samples were picked up by the contractor and transported to the sample preparation facility in Tarkwa.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Prior to the drilling programme, a third-party Project review was completed by an independent consultant experienced with the style of mineralisation. • In addition, Shaun Searle of Ashmore reviewed drilling and sampling procedures during the 2019 site visit and found that all procedures and practices conform to industry standards.

'JORC Code 2012 Table 1' Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Project covers two contiguous licences the Mankessim (RL 3/55) and Mankessim South (PL3/109) licence. • The Mankessim is a joint-venture, with the licence in the name of the joint-venture party (Barari DV Ghana Limited). Document number: 0853652-18. • The Project occurs within a Mineral Prospecting licence and was renewed on the 27 July 2021 for a further three-year period, valid until 27 July 2024. • The Mankessim South licence is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Green Metals Resources. The Mineral Prospecting licence renewal was submitted in Nov 2022 for a further three-year period. • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments. • Mining Lease granted in respect of the Project for a period of 15 years, effective 20 October 2023 until 19 October 2038, file number APL-M-93.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical trenching and mapping were completed by the Ghana Geological survey during the 1960s. But for some poorly referenced historical maps, none of the technical data from this work was located. Many of the historical trenches were located, cleaned and re-logged. No historical drilling was completed.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Pegmatite-hosted lithium deposits are the target for exploration. This style of mineralisation typically forms as dykes and sills intruding or in proximity to granite source rocks. • Surface geology within the Project area typically consists of sequences of staurolite and garnet-bearing pelitic schist and granite with lesser pegmatite and mafic intrusives. Outcrops are typically sparse and confined to ridge tops with colluvium and mottled laterite blanketing much of the undulating terrain making geological mapping challenging. The hills are often separated by broad, sandy drainages.
Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • downhole length and interception depth • hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• No exploration results are being reported. • All information was included in the appendices (of the Mineral Resource report). No drill hole information were excluded (from the Mineral Resource report).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Exploration results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • No metal equivalent values are being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• The drill line and drill hole orientation are oriented as close to 90° degrees to the orientation of the anticipated mineralised orientation as practicable. • The majority of the drilling intersects the mineralisation between 60° and 80° degrees.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report 'Ewoyaa Lithium Project Mineral Resource Estimate' dated 25 March 2023.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All hole collars were surveyed WGS84 Zone 30 North grid using a differential GPS. All RC and DD holes were down-hole surveyed with a north-seeking gyroscopic tool. • Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Results were estimated from drill hole assay data, with geological logging used to aid interpretation of mineralised contact positions. • Geological observations are included in the report.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Follow up RC and DD drilling may be undertaken. • Further metallurgical test work may be required as the Project progresses through the study stages. • Drill spacing is currently considered adequate for the current level of interrogation of the Project.

~end~