

Resource and Exploration 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 further assay results from the resource and exploration drilling programme underway at the Ewoyaa Lithium Project ("Ewoyaa" or the "Project") in Ghana, West Africa.

Highlights:

- Further assay results received for 6,150m of infill and exploration reverse circulation ("RC") and groundwater monitoring drilling completed at Ewoyaa as part of the broader 18,500m 2023 planned drilling programme.
- High-grade infill drill intersections reported at the Ewoyaa South-2 deposit, designed to convert Inferred to Indicated Resources.
- Newly reported assay results extend mineralisation at the Ewoyaa South-2 and Ewoyaa North-East deposits, outside of the current JORC (2012) compliant 35.3 Mt @ 1.25% Li₂O Ewoyaa Mineral Resource Estimate¹ ("MRE" or the "Resource")
- Additional intersections are reported at the Kaampakrom Ewoyaa Main and Ewoyaa North-West deposits, also outside of the current Resource¹.
- High-grade drill intersections at Ewoyaa South-2, Ewoyaa North-East, Ewoyaa Main and Ewoyaa North-West deposits, reported as downhole intercepts, with estimated true widths included in the intersections table, including highlights at a 0.4% Li₂O cut-off and a maximum 4m of internal dilution of:
 - o GRC0961: **48m at 1.31%** Li₂O from 137m
 - o GRC0959: **24m at 1.86%** Li₂O from 10m
 - o GRC0943: **29m at 1.37%** Li₂O from 184m
 - o GRC0951: **29m at 1.2%** Li₂O from 69m
 - o GRC0952: **23m at 1.51%** Li₂O from 23m
 - o GRC0955: **13m at 1.19%** Li₂O from 28m
 - o GRC0944: **9m at 1.6%** Li₂O from 223m
 - o GRC0959: **9m at 1.48%** Li₂O from 44m
 - o GRC0960A: **8m at 1.18%** Li₂O from 75m

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

"We are pleased to report ongoing drilling assay results across the Ewoyaa Lithium Project, which have returned high-grade infill and extension intersections.

"Further results from the Ewoyaa South-2 and Ewoyaa North-East deposit have extended mineralisation outside of the current Resource envelope, including 48m at 1.13% Li₂O from 137m at Ewoyaa South-2, where mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

"A total of 18,500m of infill, extensional and exploration RC drilling has been planned for 2023. These programmes are intended to grow and improve the confidence of the Ewoyaa Resource, in turn, improving the economics of the Project.

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

New Drilling Results

Further assay results have been received for 6,150m of RC drilling from the ongoing infill, extensional and exploration drill programme at the Ewoyaa Lithium Project. High-grade infill results have been reported at the Ewoyaa South-2 deposit. Further high-grade drill intersections have been reported for extensional drilling results at the Ewoyaa South-2, Ewoyaa North-East and Ewoyaa North-West deposits which sit outside of the current MRE¹ (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 infill and extensional drilling results at the Ewoyaa South-2 deposit have confirmed mineralisation continuity and extended mineralisation at depth, outside of the current MRE¹ (refer **Figure 1**, **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**). New high-grade intersections occur close to surface and are reported as downhole intercepts, with estimated true widths included in the intersections table, including highlights at a 0.4% Li₂O cut-off and a maximum 4m of internal dilution shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Drill intersection highlights at greater than 5 Li x m, reported at a 0.4% Li₂O cut-off and maximum of 4m of internal dilution

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Interval	Li ₂ O%	Intersection	Comment	Hole Purpose	metal content Li x m	Hole depth_m	Deposit
GRC0961	137	185	48	1.31	GRC0961: 48m at 1.31% Li ₂ O from 137m		Resource Drilling	62.75	200	STH2
GRC0959	10	34	24	1.86	GRC0959: 24m at 1.86% Li ₂ O from 10m		Resource Drilling	44.53	80	STH2
GRC0951	69	98	29	1.19	GRC0951: 29m at 1.2% Li ₂ O from 69m		Resource Drilling	34.61	130	STH2
GRC0952	23	46	23	1.50	GRC0952: 23m at 1.51% Li ₂ O from 23m		Resource Drilling	34.56	80	STH2
GRC0955	28	41	13	1.18	GRC0955: 13m at 1.19% Li ₂ O from 28m		Resource Drilling	15.39	70	STH2
GRC0959	44	53	9	1.47	GRC0959: 9m at 1.48% Li ₂ O from 44m		Resource Drilling	13.24	80	STH2
GRC0960A	75	83	8	1.17	GRC0960A: 8m at 1.18% Li ₂ O from 75m		Resource Drilling	9.37	120	STH2
GRC0956	65	74	9	0.87	GRC0956: 9m at 0.88% Li ₂ O from 65m		Resource Drilling	7.85	120	STH2
GRC0956	41	46	5	1.06	GRC0956: 5m at 1.07% Li ₂ O from 41m		Resource Drilling	5.31	120	STH2

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

Further high-grade extensional drill intersections are reported at the Ewoyaa North-East, Ewoyaa Main and Ewoyaa North-West deposits where mineralisation has been encountered outside of the current MRE (refer **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). New drill intersections are reported as downhole intercepts, with estimated true widths included in the intersections table, including highlights at a 0.4% Li₂O cut-off and a maximum 4m of internal dilution shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Drill intersection highlights at greater than 4 Li x m, reported at a 0.4% Li₂O cut-off and maximum of 4m of internal dilution

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Interval	Li ₂ O%	Intersection	Comment	Hole Purpose	metal content Li x m	Hole depth_m	Deposit
GRC0943	184	213	29	1.37	GRC0943: 29m at 1.37% Li ₂ O from 184m		Resource Drilling	39.73	260	NE
GRC0944	223	232	9	1.59	GRC0944: 9m at 1.6% Li ₂ O from 223m		Resource Drilling	14.33	290	NE
GRC0406	346	351	5	1.41	GRC0406: 5m at 1.41% Li ₂ O from 346m	extension of existing hole	Geophysics Target	7.05	354	EWY_M
GRC0945	155	158	3	2.01	GRC0945: 3m at 2.02% Li ₂ O from 155m		Resource Drilling	6.04	240	NW
GRC0966	90	97	7	0.85	GRC0966: 7m at 0.85% Li ₂ O from 90m		Resource Drilling	5.94	135	KPK
GRC0967	70	75	5	1.12	GRC0967: 5m at 1.13% Li ₂ O from 70m		Resource Drilling	5.62	102	KPK
GRC0946	174	178	4	1.04	GRC0946: 4m at 1.04% Li ₂ O from 174m		Resource Drilling	4.16	280	NW

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

The 2023 drilling programme is designed to infill the Ewoyaa South-2 deposit to convert mineralisation from the Inferred to Indicated category. Approximately 3,000m of infill drilling has been planned at the Ewoyaa South-2 deposit, with a further 7,000m of resource extensional drilling planned at the Ewoyaa Main, Ewoyaa North-east and Kaampakrom deposits. A further 6,500m of exploration drilling and 2,000m of diamond core (“DD”) drilling is planned as part of the 2023 field season (*refer announcement of 19 April 2023*).

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.

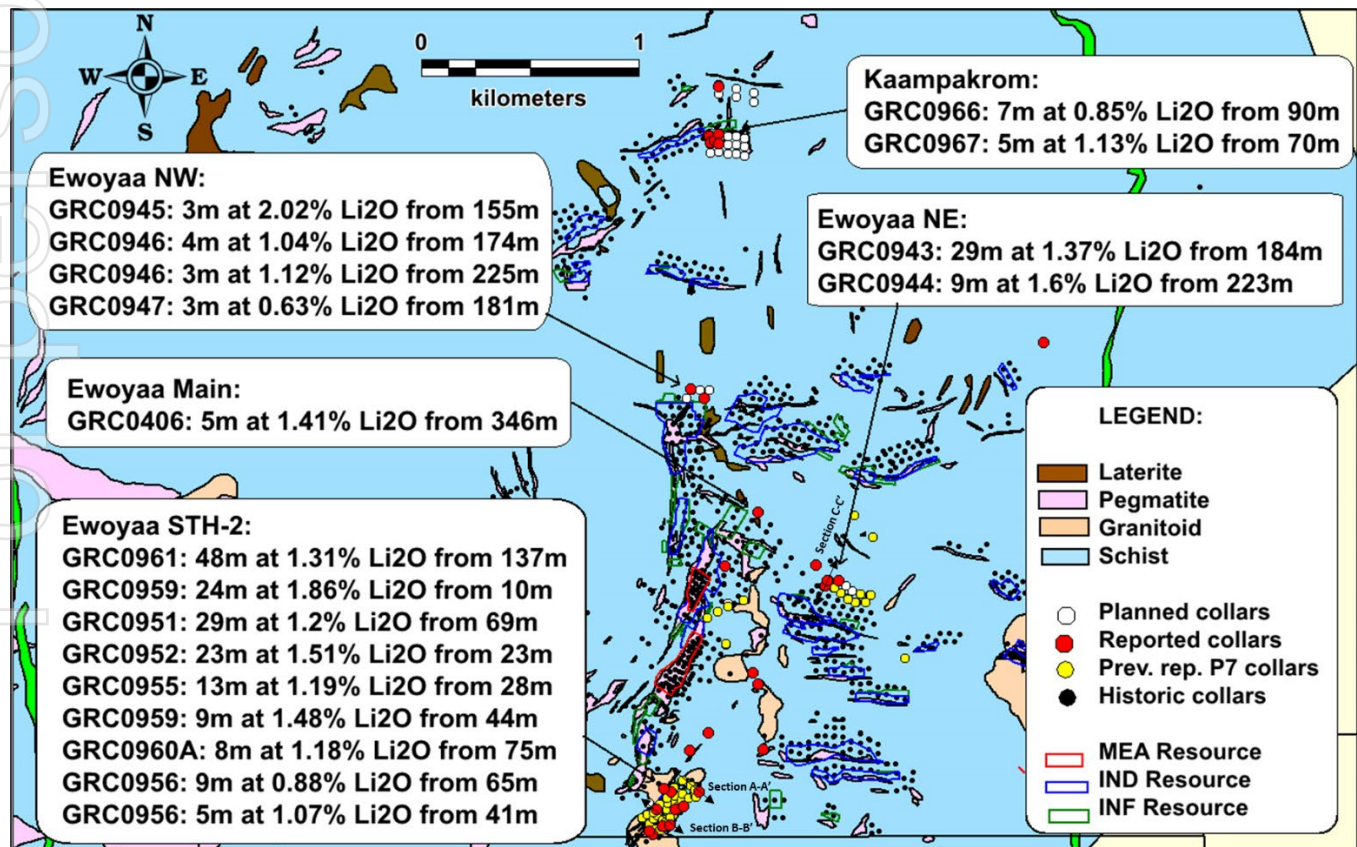
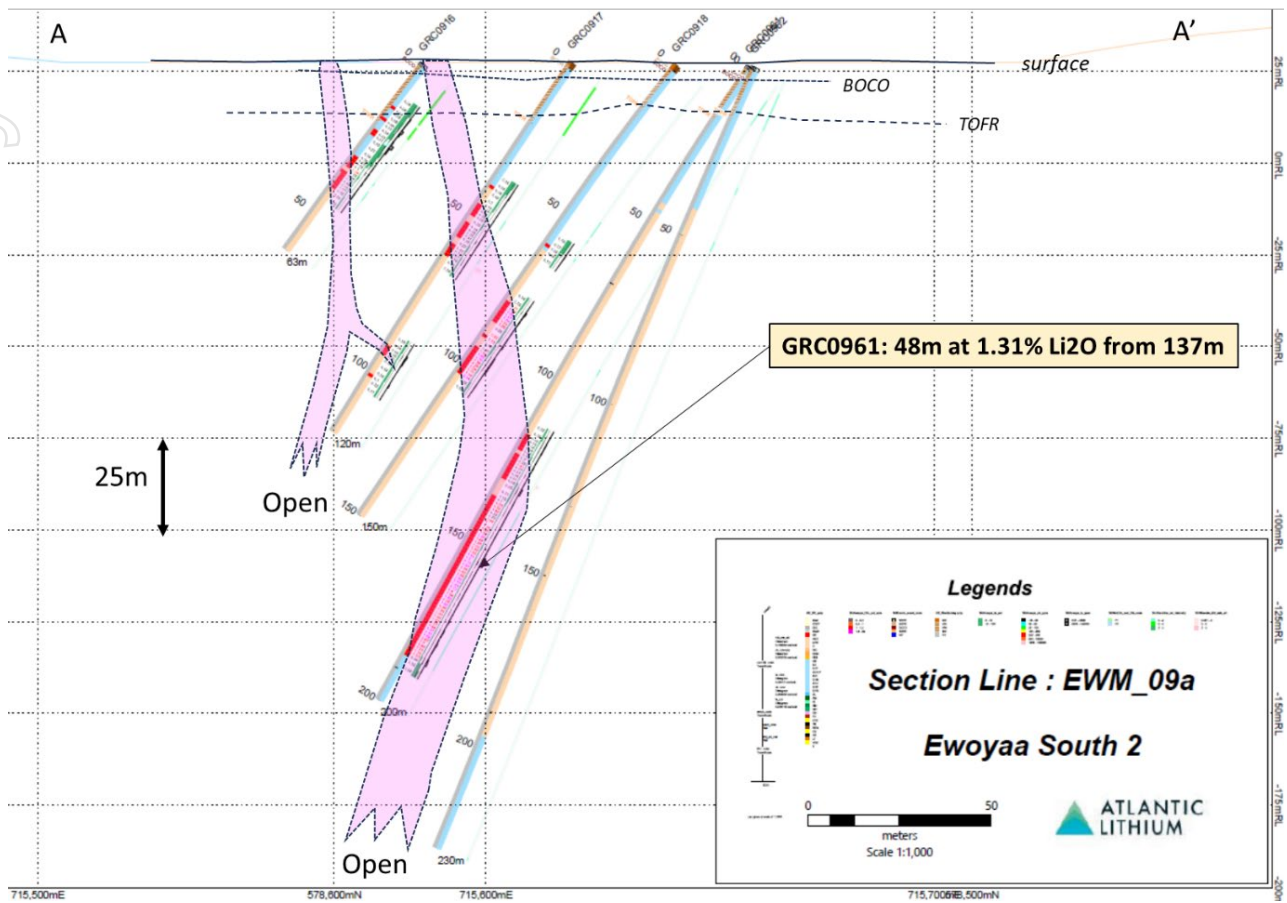
Figure 1: Location of reported assay results with highlight drill intersections


Figure 2: Cross-section A-A' showing assay results received for GRC0961 at the Ewoyaa South-2 deposit with mineralisation open at depth and along strike



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Figure 3: Cross-section B-B' showing assay results received for GRC0951 and GRC0952 at the Ewoyaa South-2 deposit

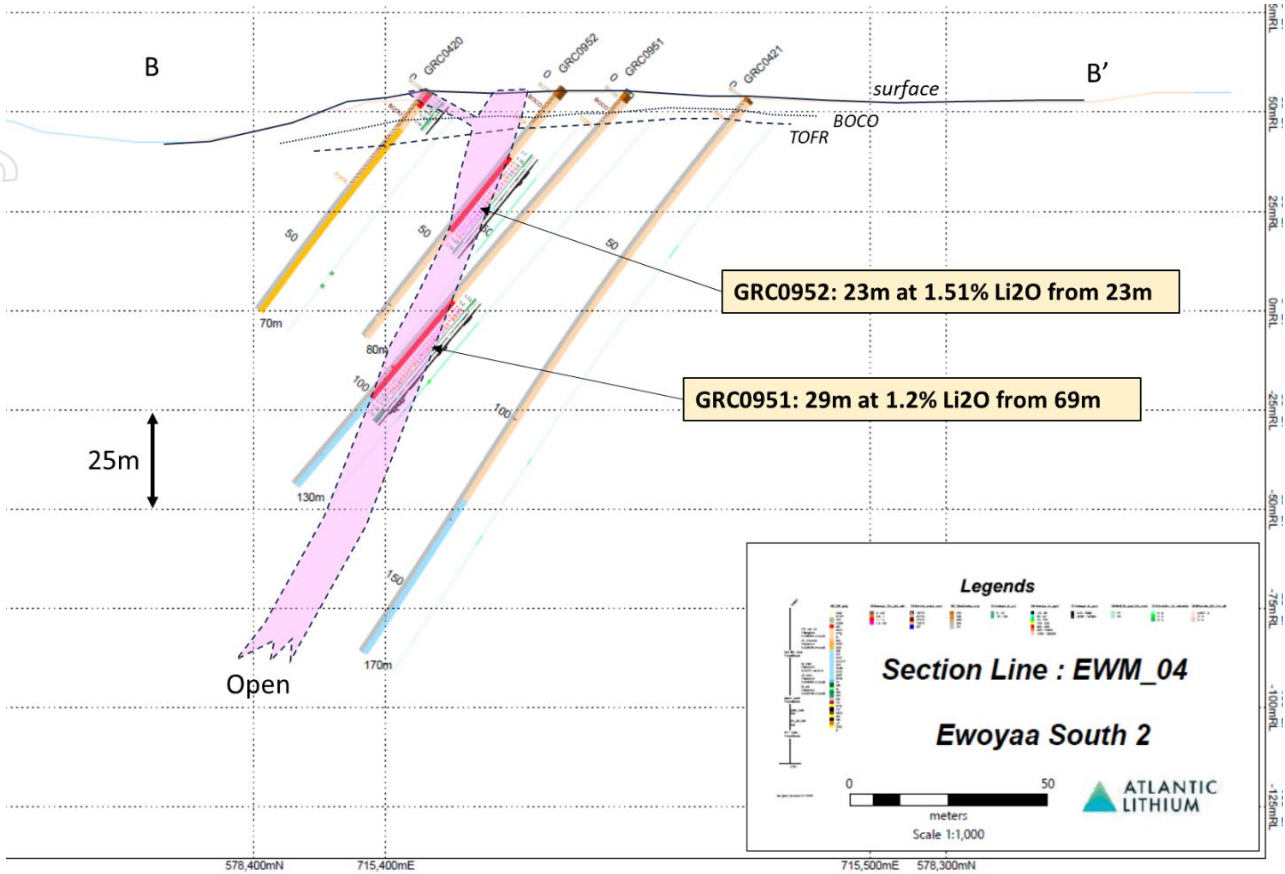
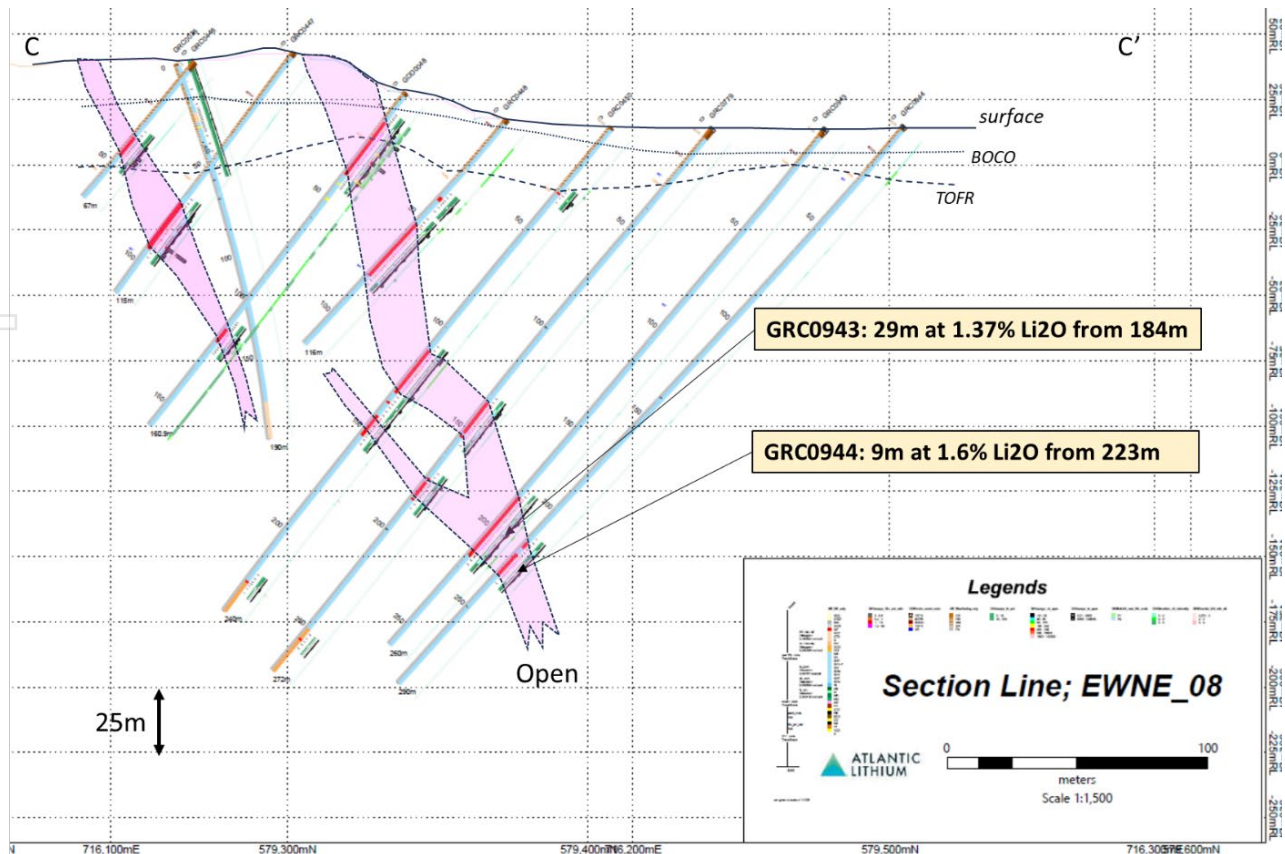


Figure 4: Cross-section C-C' showing assay results received for GRC0943 and GRC0944 at the Ewoyaa North-East deposit



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 35.3 Mt @ 1.25% Li₂O 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 3.5 Mt @ 1.37% Li₂O in the Measured category, 24.5 Mt @ 1.25% Li₂O in the Indicated category and 7.4 Mt @ 1.16% Li₂O 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'. 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 Warriess. Mr Warriess 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. Mr Warriess 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

www.atlanticlithium.com.au

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 Company signed a funding agreement with Piedmont Lithium Inc. towards the development of the Ewoyaa Project. Atlantic Lithium is currently advancing the Ewoyaa Project through feasibility studies and intends to be producing a spodumene concentrate via simple gravity only process flowsheet.

Atlantic Lithium holds 560km² and 774km² 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% Li₂O cut-off and maximum 4m of internal dilution

Hole ID	From_m	To_m	Interval	Est. true thick_m	Li ₂ O %	Intersection	Comment	Hole Purpose	metal content Li x m	Hole depth_m	Deposit
GRC0406	327	328	1		0.54	GRC0406: 1m at 0.54% Li ₂ O from 327m	extension of existing hole	Geophysics Target	0.54	354	EWY_M
GRC0406	346	351	5	3	1.41	GRC0406: 5m at 1.41% Li ₂ O from 346m	extension of existing hole	Geophysics Target	7.05	354	EWY_M
GRC0936	25	26	1			no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite	Resource Drilling		300	Geophys
GRC0936	199	203	4			no significant intersections		Resource Drilling		300	Geophys
GRC0937	83	84	1			no significant intersections		Hydro monitoring hole		220	Hydro
GRC0938	242	245	3			no significant intersections		Resource Drilling		300	NE
GRC0939	0	100	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Hydro monitoring hole		100	Hydro
GRC0940	0	100	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Hydro monitoring hole		100	Hydro
GRC0941	0	300	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Resource Drilling		300	NE
GRC0942	0	150	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Hydro monitoring hole		150	Hydro
GRC0943	184	213	29	15	1.37	GRC0943: 29m at 1.37% Li ₂ O from 184m		Resource Drilling	39.73	260	NE
GRC0944	223	232	9	5	1.59	GRC0944: 9m at 1.6% Li ₂ O from 223m		Resource Drilling	14.33	290	NE
GRC0945	141	142	1		0.48	GRC0945: 1m at 0.48% Li ₂ O from 141m		Resource Drilling	0.48	240	NW
GRC0945	147	148	1		0.42	GRC0945: 1m at 0.42% Li ₂ O from 147m		Resource Drilling	0.42	240	NW
GRC0945	155	158	3		2.01	GRC0945: 3m at 2.02% Li ₂ O from 155m		Resource Drilling	6.04	240	NW
GRC0946	174	178	4		1.04	GRC0946: 4m at 1.04% Li ₂ O from 174m		Resource Drilling	4.16	280	NW
GRC0946	225	228	3		1.12	GRC0946: 3m at 1.12% Li ₂ O from 225m		Resource Drilling	3.35	280	NW
GRC0947	181	184	3		0.62	GRC0947: 3m at 0.63% Li ₂ O from 181m		Resource Drilling	1.87	240	NW
GRC0948	197	204	7			no significant intersections		Resource Drilling		250	Geophys
GRC0948	208	211	3			no significant intersections		Geophysics Target		250	Geophys
GRC0949	0	230	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Geophysics Target		230	Geophys
GRC0950	0	260	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Geophysics Target		260	Geophys
GRC0951	69	98	29	12	1.19	GRC0951: 29m at 1.2% Li ₂ O from 69m		Resource Drilling	34.61	130	STH2
GRC0952	23	46	23	10	1.50	GRC0952: 23m at 1.51% Li ₂ O from 23m		Resource Drilling	34.56	80	STH2
GRC0953	0	160	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Resource Drilling		160	STH2
GRC0954	0	180	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Resource Drilling		180	STH2
GRC0955	28	41	13	6	1.18	GRC0955: 13m at 1.19% Li ₂ O from 28m		Resource Drilling	15.39	70	STH2
GRC0956	41	46	5	3	1.06	GRC0956: 5m at 1.07% Li ₂ O from 41m		Resource Drilling	5.31	120	STH2
GRC0956	52	56	4		0.80	GRC0956: 4m at 0.81% Li ₂ O from 52m		Resource Drilling	3.21	120	STH2
GRC0956	65	74	9	5	0.87	GRC0956: 9m at 0.88% Li ₂ O from 65m		Resource Drilling	7.85	120	STH2
GRC0957	4	10	6			no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite	Resource Drilling		140	STH2
GRC0957	117	121	4			no significant intersections		Resource Drilling		140	STH2
GRC0958	0	160	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Resource Drilling		160	STH2
GRC0959	1	2	1		0.54	GRC0959: 1m at 0.54% Li ₂ O from 1m	weathered pegmatite	Resource Drilling	0.54	80	STH2
GRC0959	10	34	24	8	1.86	GRC0959: 24m at 1.86% Li ₂ O from 10m		Resource Drilling	44.53	80	STH2
GRC0959	44	53	9	6	1.47	GRC0959: 9m at 1.48% Li ₂ O from 44m		Resource Drilling	13.24	80	STH2
GRC0959	63	66	3		0.93	GRC0959: 3m at 0.93% Li ₂ O from 63m		Resource Drilling	2.78	80	STH2
GRC0960A	43	44	1		0.47	GRC0960A: 1m at 0.47% Li ₂ O from 43m		Resource Drilling	0.47	120	STH2
GRC0960A	68	73	5	3	0.73	GRC0960A: 5m at 0.74% Li ₂ O from 68m		Resource Drilling	3.66	120	STH2
GRC0960A	75	83	8	6	1.17	GRC0960A: 8m at 1.18% Li ₂ O from 75m		Resource Drilling	9.37	120	STH2
GRC0960A	85	86	1		1.11	GRC0960A: 1m at 1.11% Li ₂ O from 85m		Resource Drilling	1.11	120	STH2
GRC0960A	88	90	2		1.36	GRC0960A: 2m at 1.36% Li ₂ O from 88m		Resource Drilling	2.72	120	STH2
GRC0960A	103	104	1		1.00	GRC0960A: 1m at 1% Li ₂ O from 103m		Resource Drilling	1	120	STH2
GRC0961	125	126	1		0.41	GRC0961: 1m at 0.41% Li ₂ O from 125m		Resource Drilling	0.41	200	STH2
GRC0961	137	185	48	20	1.31	GRC0961: 48m at 1.31% Li ₂ O from 137m		Resource Drilling	62.75	200	STH2

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Interval	Est. true thick_m	Li ₂ O %	Intersection	Comment	Hole Purpose	metal content Li x m	Hole depth_m	Deposit
GRC0962	0	230	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Resource Drilling		230	STH2
GRC0963	56	59	3			no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite	Resource Drilling		104	KPK
GRC0963	68	72	4			no significant intersections		Resource Drilling		104	KPK
GRC0963	86	90	4			no significant intersections		Resource Drilling		104	KPK
GRC0964	61	62	1		0.78	GRC0964: 1m at 0.78% Li ₂ O from 61m		Resource Drilling	0.78	80	KPK
GRC0965	84	87	3			no significant intersections		Resource Drilling		120	KPK
GRC0966	90	97	7	5	0.85	GRC0966: 7m at 0.85% Li ₂ O from 90m		Resource Drilling	5.94	135	KPK
GRC0966	100	101	1		0.68	GRC0966: 1m at 0.68% Li ₂ O from 100m		Resource Drilling	0.68	135	KPK
GRC0967	70	75	5	4	1.12	GRC0967: 5m at 1.13% Li ₂ O from 70m		Resource Drilling	5.62	102	KPK
GRC0968	42	43	1			no significant intersections		Resource Drilling		120	KPK
GRC0968	102	103	1			no significant intersections		Resource Drilling		120	KPK
GRC0969	0	80	0			no significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	Resource Drilling		80	KPK
GRC0970	18	23	5	4	0.46	GRC0970: 5m at 0.47% Li ₂ O from 18m	weathered pegmatite	Resource Drilling	2.31	90	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	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Hole Azimuth	Hole depth_m	Hole Purpose	Comment
GRC0406	715780	579572	42.44	-50	305	354	Geophysics Target	extension of existing hole from 225m
GRC0936	715952	578731	20.52	-50	270	300	Resource Drilling	weathered pegmatite
GRC0937	715931	579818	25.89	-90	0	220	Hydro monitoring hole	
GRC0938	716299	579504	13.26	-60	210	300	Resource Drilling	
GRC0939	717239	580599	19.96	-90	0	100	Hydro monitoring hole	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0940	715618	578728	28.37	-90	0	100	Hydro monitoring hole	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0941	716195	579575	14.73	-60	210	300	Resource Drilling	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0942	714717	579505	25.09	-90	0	150	Hydro monitoring hole	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0943	716239	579479	13.63	-50	210	260	Resource Drilling	
GRC0944	716247	579504	13.71	-50	210	290	Resource Drilling	
GRC0945	715683	580340	66.10	-90	0	240	Resource Drilling	
GRC0946	715682	580338	65.99	-60	270	280	Resource Drilling	
GRC0947	715623	580381	66.74	-90	0	240	Resource Drilling	
GRC0948	715703	578807	28.47	-50	305	250	Geophysics Target	
GRC0949	715932	579029	30.74	-50	130	230	Geophysics Target	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0950	715906	579083	40.16	-50	180	260	Geophysics Target	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0951	715446	578343	54.91	-50	305	130	Resource Drilling	
GRC0952	715432	578354	56.22	-50	305	80	Resource Drilling	
GRC0953	715492	578378	56.86	-60	305	160	Resource Drilling	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0954	715525	578384	54.91	-50	305	180	Resource Drilling	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0955	715464	578455	46.88	-50	125	70	Resource Drilling	
GRC0956	715550	578456	40.76	-50	125	120	Resource Drilling	
GRC0957	715552	578456	40.65	-60	305	140	Resource Drilling	weathered pegmatite
GRC0958	715587	578467	38.23	-60	270	160	Resource Drilling	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0959	715529	578534	33.21	-50	125	80	Resource Drilling	weathered pegmatite
GRC0960A	715497	578551	31.10	-50	125	120	Resource Drilling	
GRC0961	715661	578536	26.03	-60	305	200	Resource Drilling	
GRC0962	715661	578535	26.03	-70	305	230	Resource Drilling	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0963	715702	581546	48.97	-50	305	104	Resource Drilling	weathered pegmatite
GRC0964	715705	581542	48.95	-50	0	80	Resource Drilling	
GRC0965	715710	581511	43.26	-50	0	120	Resource Drilling	
GRC0966	715732	581521	50.75	-50	305	135	Resource Drilling	
GRC0967	715749	581549	56.19	-50	0	102	Resource Drilling	
GRC0968	715750	581507	52.67	-50	0	120	Resource Drilling	
GRC0969	715748	581769	19.78	-50	0	80	Resource Drilling	No pegmatite intersected
GRC0970	715748	581769	19.78	-50	0	90	Resource Drilling	weathered pegmatite

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Na₂O₂ fusion with combination OES/MS). ALS Laboratory in Brisbane was used for the Company's initial due diligence work programs 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 Na₂O₂ fusion, and combination MS/ICP analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 programs 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 program. Drill sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed. • The DD twin program has identified a positive grade bias for iron in the RC compared to the DD results.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 programs 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 programs 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 programs. 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 Li₂O%.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 32km², 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 programs. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the drilling program, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 license in the name of the joint-venture party (Barari Development Ghana Limited). Document number: 0853652-18. The Project occurs within a Mineral Prospecting license and was renewed on the 27th July 2021 for a further three-year period, valid until 27th July 2024. The Mankessim South licence is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Green Metals Resources. The Mineral Prospecting license renewal was submitted in Nov 2022 for a further three-year period. The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical trenching and mapping were completed by the Ghana Geological survey during the 1960's. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams have been included within the Mineral Resource report 'Ewoyaa Lithium Project Mineral Resource Estimate' dated 25 March 2023.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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~