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Atlantic Lithium Limited
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Multiple Broad and High-Grade Drill Intersections Resource Extension Drilling Results Ewoyaa Lithium Project, Ghana, West Africa

83m at 1% Li_2O from 36m Returned at Dog-Leg Target

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 broad and high-grade assay results from the resource drilling completed during 2023 at the Company's flagship Ewoyaa Lithium Project ("Ewoyaa" or the "Project") in Ghana, West Africa.

Highlights:

- Further assay results received for 7,220m of extensional resource reverse circulation ("RC") drilling completed at Ewoyaa as part of the ongoing 2023/2024 drilling programme.

- Multiple high-grade and broad extensional drill intersections reported at the new Dog-Leg target, Okwesi, Anokyi and Ewoyaa-South 2 deposits outside of the current 35.3Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O Ewoyaa Mineral Resource Estimate[1] ("MRE" or the "Resource"), including highlights at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off and a maximum 4m of internal dilution of:

    - GRC1020: **83m at 1% Li_20** from 36m
    - GRC1017: **47m at 1.05% Li_2O** from 87m
    - GRC0996: **24m at 1.21% Li_2O** from 29m
    - GRC0994: **11m at 1.9% Li_2O** from 105m
    - GRC1023: **24m at 0.81% Li_2O** from 159m
    - GRC1020: **21m at 0.87% Li_2O** from 139m
    - GRC0989: **12m at 1.49% Li_2O** from 108m
    - GRC0983: **12m at 1.34% Li_2O** from 38m
    - GRC1000: **9m at 1.68% Li_2O** from 22m

- Results at Dog-Leg are significant; drilling has intersected shallow dipping, near surface mineralised pegmatite bodies with true thicknesses up to 35m outside of the MRE, proving potential for significant resource growth.

- Drilling to recommence shortly; prioritisation of the recently added 3,000m plant site sterilisation programme in support of mine site commissioning, ahead of completion of the remaining 26,500m resource growth and infill programme commenced in 2023.

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

"We are pleased to deliver further impressive assay results from drilling completed in 2023, part of the ongoing programme. These latest results from the new Dog-Leg target, Okwesi, Anokyi and Ewoyaa South-2 deposits have returned multiple high-

grade and broad extensional intersections, including 83m at 1% Li_2O from 36m and 47m at 1.05% Li_2O from 87m at the new Dog-Leg target.

"All reported drilling results fall outside of the current MRE; pertinent in that they occur both within a new mineralised area at the Dog-Leg target and near surface at both the Dog-Leg target and Ewoyaa-South 2 deposit strike extension.

"We are excited to re-commence drilling for the 2024 season with an initial focus on 3,000m of sterilisation drilling at the proposed plant site and then the remaining meterage of the ongoing 26,500m resource drilling programme targeting Resource growth and conversion.

"We look forward to updating shareholders on our ongoing progress, including as remaining assay results for drilling completed during 2023 become available."

New Drilling Results

Further assay results have been received for 7,720m of RC drilling from the ongoing 2023 drill programme at the Ewoyaa Lithium Project. Broad high-grade extensional drilling results have been reported at the new Dog-Leg target and Okwesi, Anokyi and Ewoyaa South-2 deposits. The reported results sit outside of the current MRE[1] (*refer* ***Table 1***, ***Table 2***, ***Appendix 1*** *and* ***Appendix 2***).

Further extensional drilling results have defined new mineralisation at the Dog-Leg target and extended mineralisation at depth outside of the current MRE[1] at the Okwesi, Anokyi and Ewoyaa-South 2 deposits (*refer* ***Figure 1***, ***Figure 2, Figure 3*** *and* ***Figure 4***) respectively, including highlight intersections at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off and a maximum 4m of internal dilution shown in ***Table 1***.

Drilling aims to intersect mineralised pegmatite bodies 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***.

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
GRC1020	36	119	83	250	1.00	GRC1020: 83m at 1% Li20 from 36m		83	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1017	87	134	47	156	1.05	GRC1017: 47m at 1.05% Li2O from 87m		49.35	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC0996	29	53	24	80	1.21	GRC0996: 24m at 1.21% Li2O from 29m		29.04	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0994	105	116	11	135	1.89	GRC0994: 11m at 1.9% Li2O from 105m		20.82	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1023	159	183	24	212	0.81	GRC1023: 24m at 0.81% Li2O from 159m		19.44	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	139	160	21	250	0.87	GRC1020: 21m at 0.87% Li2O from 139m		18.27	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC0989	108	120	12	140	1.48	GRC0989: 12m at 1.49% Li2O from 108m		17.79	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0983	38	50	12	120	1.33	GRC0983: 12m at 1.34% Li2O from 38m		16.01	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1000	22	31	9	120	1.68	GRC1000: 9m at 1.68% Li2O from 22m	weathered pegmatite	15.08	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1005	135	143	8	160	1.74	GRC1005: 8m at 1.75% Li2O from 135m		13.95	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0986	122	131	9	150	1.50	GRC0986: 9m at 1.51% Li2O from 122m		13.54	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0990	142	151	9	170	1.39	GRC0990: 9m at 1.39% Li2O from 142m		12.48	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0991	150	160	10	180	1.19	GRC0991: 10m at 1.2% Li2O from 150m		11.93	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0992	148	158	10	175	1.13	GRC0992: 10m at 1.14% Li2O from 148m		11.32	Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC1004	91	99	8	120	1.25	GRC1004: 8m at 1.25% Li2O from 91m		9.98	Resource Drilling	Okwesi

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

Broad and high-grade drill intersections are reported for resource drilling at the new Dog-Leg target in addition to extensional resource drilling at the Okwesi, Anokyi and Ewoyaa South-2 deposits.

New drilling at the Dog-Leg target (*refer announcement of* ***28 November 2023***) has delivered broad and high-grade drill

intersection, some of which occur near surface and all occurring outside of the current MRE*. Highlights include hole GRC1020: 83m at 1% Li_20 from 36m and hole GRC1017: 47m at 1.05% Li_2O from 87m (refer **Figure 1**, **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**).

The results are significant in that an apparent shallow dipping mineralised pegmatite body has been intersected in multiple drill holes with true widths of 20m to 35m which has the potential to add significant near surface resource tonnes.

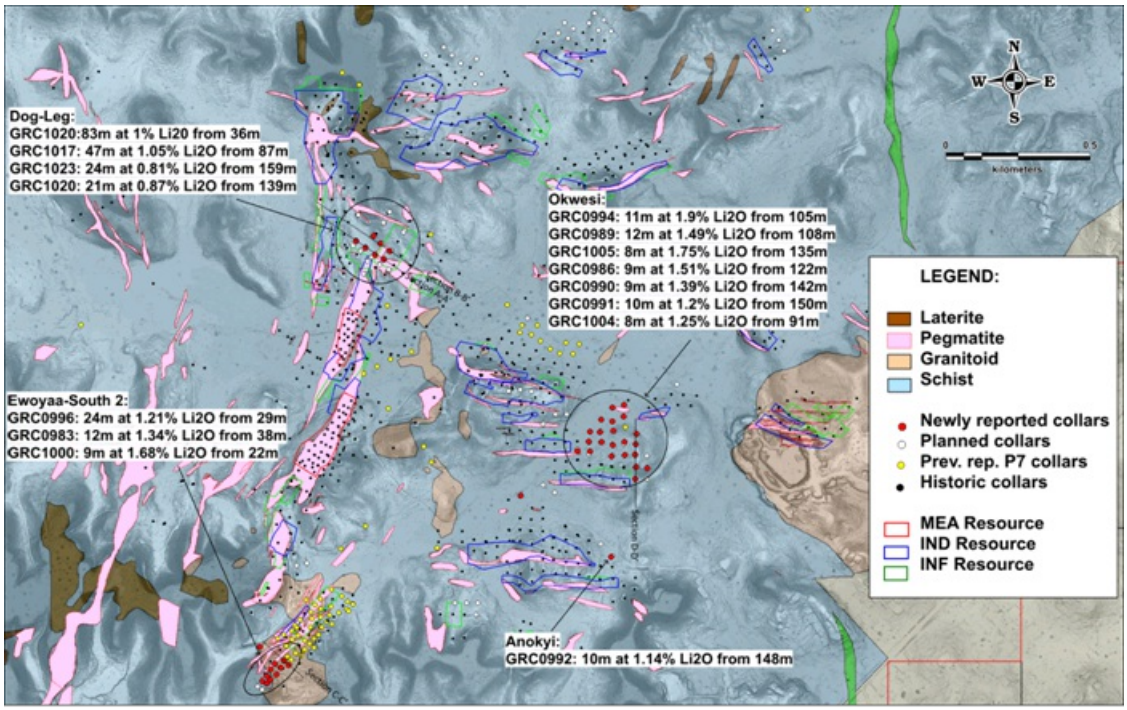


Figure 1: Location of reported assay results with highlight drill intersections on transparent topography background

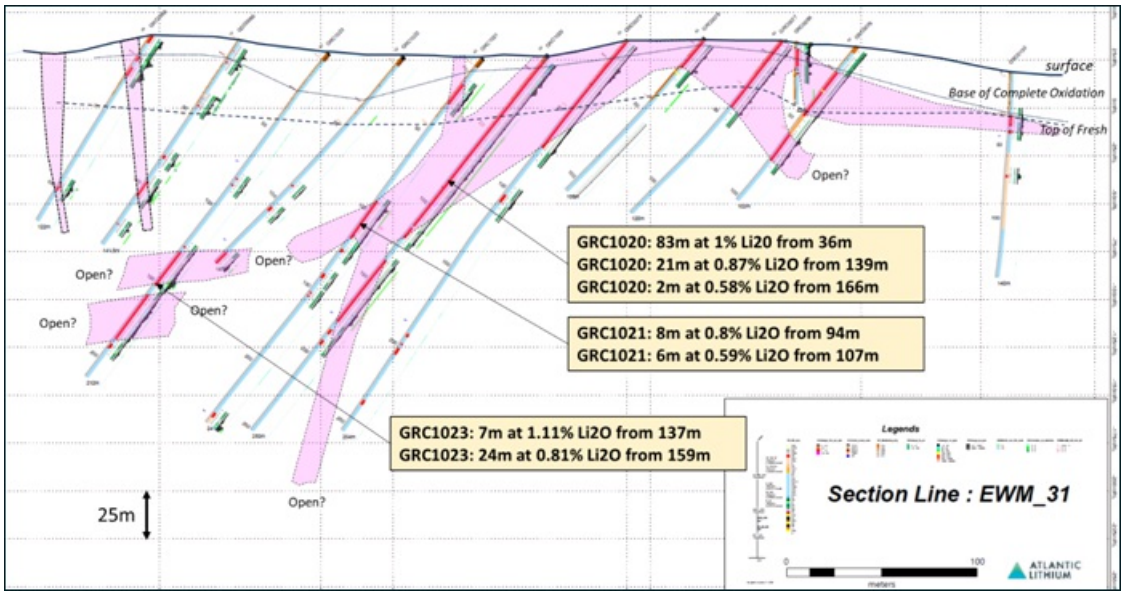
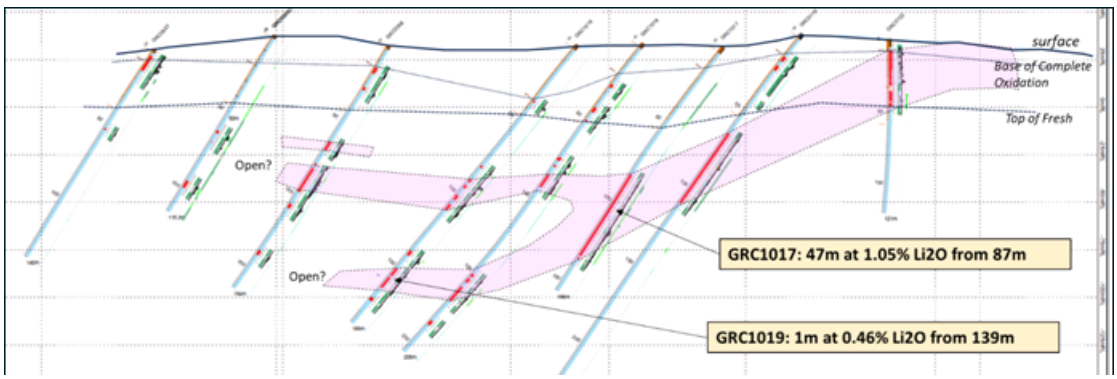


Figure 2: Cross-section A-A' showing assay results received for holes GRC1020, GRC1021 and GRC1023 at the Dog-Leg target



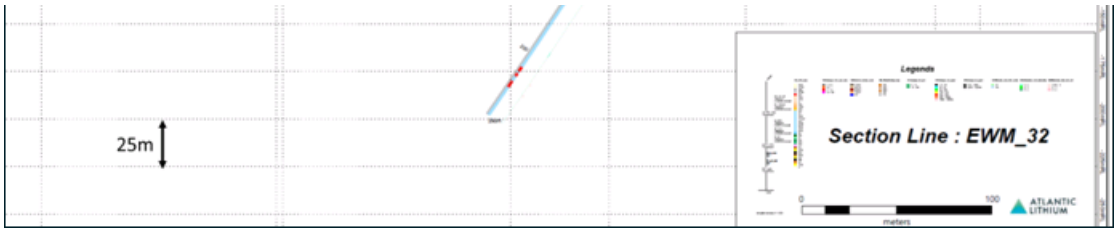


Figure 3: Cross-section B-B' showing assay results received for holes GRC1017 and GRC1019 at the Dog-Leg target

Mineralisation has been extended outside of the current MRE[1] along strike for a further 120m and near surface at the Ewoyaa-South 2 deposit including highlights in holes GRC0996: 24m at 1.21% Li_2O from 29m, GRC0983: 12m at 1.34% Li_2O from 38m and GRC1000: 9m at 1.68% Li_2O from 22m providing potential for further resource growth near surface (*refer **Figure 1** and **Figure 4***).

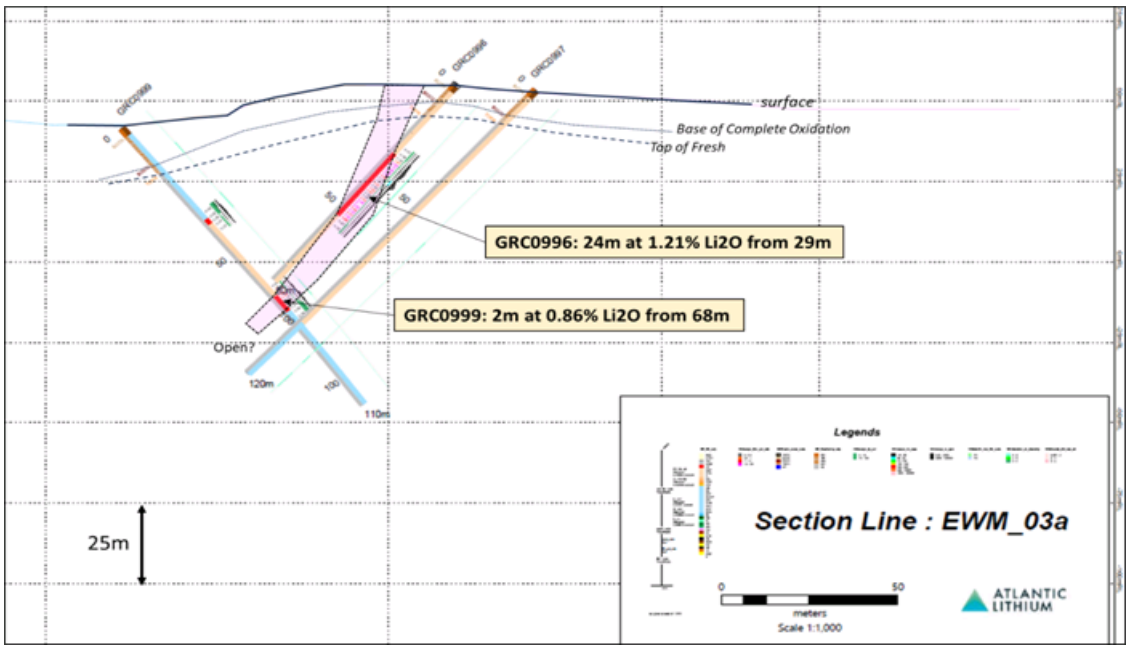


Figure 4: Cross-section C-C' showing assay results received for hole GRC0996 and GRC0999, near surface at the Ewoyaa-South 2 deposit

Mineralisation has been extended along strike and at depth, outside of the current MRE[1] at the Okwesi deposit, including highlight holes of GRC0994: 11m at 1.9% Li_2O from 105m, GRC0989: 12m at 1.49% Li_2O from 108m and GRC1005: 8m at 1.75% Li_2O from 135m (*refer **Figure 1** and **Figure 5***).

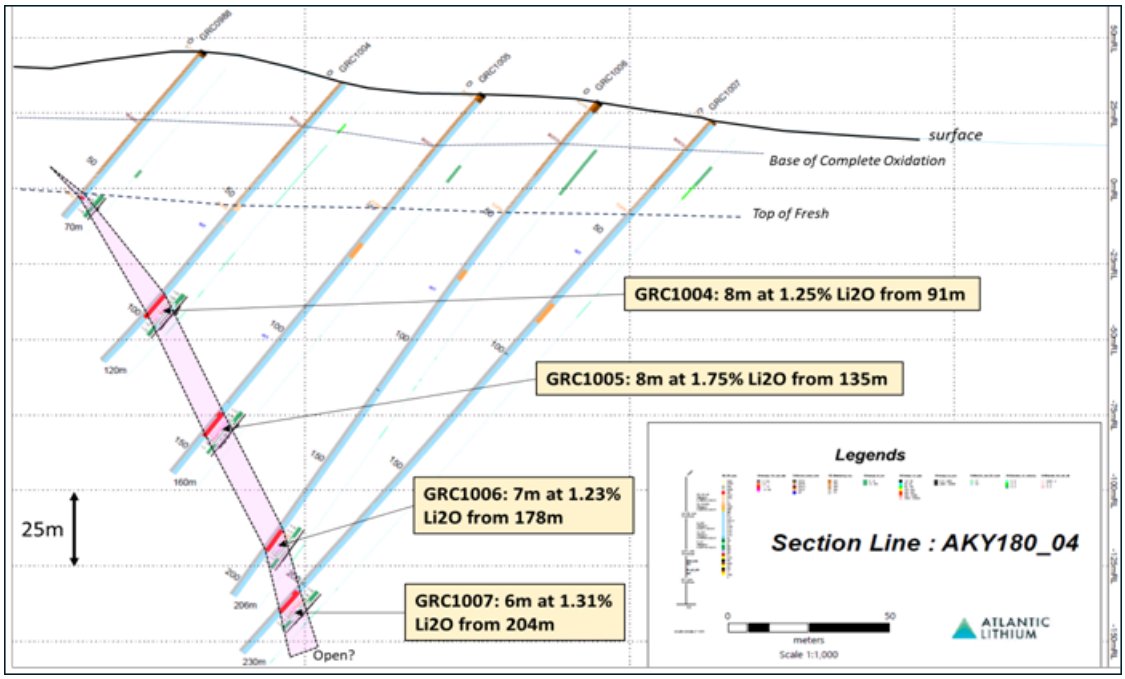


Figure 5: Cross-section C-C' showing assay results received for holes GRC1004, GRC1005, GRC1006 and GRC1007 at the Okwesi deposit; note mineralisation opening at depth

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.

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. Material assumptions for the Project have been revised on grant of the Mining Lease for the Project, announced by the Company on 20 October 2023. The Company it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement or the announcements dated 1 February 2023 and 20 October 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.

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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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 509km^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
GRC0992	122	130	8	7.00	175	0.95	GRC0992: 8m at 0.95% Li2O from 122m		7.59	Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC0992	148	158	10	9.00	175	1.13	GRC0992: 10m at 1.14% Li2O from 148m		11.32	Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC1016	195	196	1		292		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC1016	197	201	4		292		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC1016	207	211	4		292		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC1016	244	246	2		292		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC1016	258	259	1		292		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC1016	273	275	2		292		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC1017	83	87	4		156		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1017	87	134	47	23.00	156	1.05	GRC1017: 47m at 1.05% Li2O from 87m		49.35	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1017	135	136	1		156		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	27	29	2		206		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite		Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	42	45	3		206		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite		Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	50	51	1		206		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite		Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	74	76	2		206		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	79	80	1		206		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	85	93	8	5.00	206		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	151	153	2		206		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	154	157	3		206		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	160	170	10	8.00	206		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1018	184	187	3		206		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	37	38	1		188		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite		Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	81	82	1		188		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	90	92	2		188		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	94	96	2		188		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	101	104	3		188		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	107	111	4		188		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	139	140	1		188	0.46	GRC1019: 1m at 0.46% Li2O from 139m		0.46	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	140	142	2		188		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	151	156	5		188		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	157	164	7		188		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1019	171	173	2		188		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	5	36	31		250		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite		Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	36	119	83	35.00	250	1.00	GRC1020:83m at 1% Li20 from 36m		83	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	119	122	3		250		no significant intersections			Resource	Dog Leg

GRC1020	115	122	5		230		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	137	139	2		250		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	139	160	21	15.00	250	0.87	GRC1020: 21m at 0.87% Li2O from 139m		18.27	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	160	166	6		250		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	166	168	2		250	0.58	GRC1020: 2m at 0.58% Li2O from 166m		1.15	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	168	178	10		250		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	183	186	3		250		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1020	190	193	3		250		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	17	30	13		241		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite		Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	93	94	1		241		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	94	102	8	6.00	241	0.80	GRC1021: 8m at 0.8% Li2O from 94m		6.38	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	102	107	5		241		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	107	113	6	4.00	241	0.58	GRC1021: 6m at 0.59% Li2O from 107m		3.5	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	113	117	4		241		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	124	126	2		241		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	140	143	3		241		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	152	153	1		241		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	154	155	1		241		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1021	234	237	3		241		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1022	89	90	1		147		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1022	105	108	3		147		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1022	139	147	8		147		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	81	82	1		212		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	85	86	1		212		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	126	127	1		212		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	130	137	7		212		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	137	144	7	6.00	212	1.11	GRC1023: 7m at 1.11% Li2O from 137m		7.74	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	144	152	8		212		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	158	159	1		212		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	159	183	24	15.00	212	0.81	GRC1023: 24m at 0.81% Li2O from 159m		19.44	Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	183	187	4		212		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC1023	190	193	3		212		no significant intersections			Resource Drilling	Dog Leg
GRC0982					80			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0983	38	50	12	3.00	120	1.33	GRC0983: 12m at 1.34% Li2O from 38m		16.01	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0984					120			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0985					120			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0996	29	53	24	6.00	80	1.21	GRC0996: 24m at 1.21% Li2O from 29m		29.04	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0997					120			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0998	0	15	15	4.00	101		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite		Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0999	68	70	2		110	0.86	GRC0999: 2m at 0.86% Li2O from 68m		1.72	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1000	4	12	8	4.00	120	0.90	GRC1000: 8m at 0.9% Li2O from 4m	weathered pegmatite	7.16	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1000	22	31	9	5.00	120	1.68	GRC1000: 9m at 1.68% Li2O from 22m	weathered pegmatite	15.08	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1001					120			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1002					80			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0986	122	131	9	8.00	150	1.50	GRC0986: 9m at 1.51% Li2O from 122m		13.54	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0987	161	168	7	7.50	185	1.30	GRC0987: 7m at 1.31% Li2O from 161m		9.12	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0988	61	62	1		70		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite		Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0989	108	120	12	11.00	140	1.48	GRC0989: 12m at 1.49% Li2O from 108m		17.79	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0990	142	151	9	9.00	170	1.39	GRC0990: 9m at 1.39% Li2O from 142m		12.48	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0991	150	160	10	9.00	180	1.19	GRC0991: 10m at 1.2% Li2O from 150m		11.93	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0993	187	193	6	5.00	210	1.34	GRC0993: 6m at 1.35% Li2O from 187m		8.05	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0994	105	116	11	10.00	135	1.89	GRC0994: 11m at 1.9% Li2O from 105m		20.82	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0995	148	154	6	5.00	170	1.18	GRC0995: 6m at 1.18% Li2O from 148m		7.05	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1003					146			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1004	91	99	8	7.00	120	1.25	GRC1004: 8m at 1.25% Li2O from 91m		9.98	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1005	135	143	8	7.00	160	1.74	GRC1005: 8m at 1.75% Li2O from 135m		13.95	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1006	178	185	7	5.00	206	1.23	GRC1006: 7m at 1.23% Li2O from 178m		8.61	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1007	204	210	6	5.00	230	1.30	GRC1007: 6m at 1.31% Li2O from 204m		7.82	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1008					150			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1009	194	199	5	5.00	220	1.42	GRC1009: 5m at 1.42% Li2O from 194m		7.09	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1010					300			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1011					250			No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1012					200			No pegmatite		Resource	Okwesi

						intersected		Drilling	
GRC1013				290		No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1014	20	22	2	260	no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite		Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1015				240		No pegmatite intersected		Resource Drilling	Okwesi

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
GRC0982	80	715346	578268	60.38	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0983	120	715362	578285	57.96	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0984	120	715373	578273	57.28	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0985	120	715362	578260	59.57	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0986	150	716604	579054	25.20	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0987	185	716603	579098	25.13	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0988	70	716640	578969	45.14	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0989	140	716558	579048	23.43	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0990	170	716562	579088	20.67	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0991	180	716523	579098	17.56	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0992	175	716555	578700	23.68	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0993	210	716517	579133	15.80	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0994	135	716483	579065	17.19	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0995	170	716478	579100	15.84	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC0996	80	715421	578340	55.18	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0997	120	715437	578324	53.26	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0998	101	715388	578328	56.53	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC0999	110	715338	578387	41.72	-50	125	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1000	120	715375	578308	56.70	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1001	120	715395	578292	51.97	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1002	80	715411	578314	52.97	-50	305	Resource Drilling	EWY_Sth2
GRC1003	146	716439	579068	15.35	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1004	120	716643	579012	34.53	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1005	160	716640	579055	30.98	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1006	206	716641	579091	28.41	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1007	230	716645	579126	22.04	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1008	150	716682	579007	32.71	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1009	220	716563	579137	16.93	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1010	300	716561	579218	13.79	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1011	250	716560	579170	14.55	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1012	200	716483	579134	14.69	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1013	290	716600	579227	13.93	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1014	260	716599	579187	15.07	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1015	240	716521	579176	14.13	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Okwesi
GRC1016	292	716242	578912	16.44	-50	180	Resource Drilling	Anokyi
GRC1017	156	715788	579761	31.31	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Dog-Leg
GRC1018	206	715755	579787	33.16	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Dog-Leg
GRC1019	188	715731	579813	32.38	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Dog-Leg
GRC1020	250	715768	579733	27.50	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Dog-Leg
GRC1021	241	715736	579747	25.78	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Dog-Leg
GRC1022	147	715703	579772	26.72	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Dog-Leg
GRC1023	212	715671	579795	28.38	-50	305	Resource Drilling	Dog-Leg

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).

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

- 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

	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.	• 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.
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.
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	• 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.

	statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	
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.

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