ATLANTIC LITHIUM

RESOURCE EVALUATION UPDATE

AIM: ALL, ASX: A11, OTC: ALLIF

2 November 2022

Highest Reported Grade to Date of 4.52% Li_2O over 1m
Multiple High-Grade and Broad Drill Intersections
Ewoyaa Lithium Project Ghana, West Africa

Atlantic Lithium Limited (AIM: ALL, OTC: ALLIF, ASX: A11 "Atlantic Lithium" or the "Company"), the funded African-focussed lithium exploration and development company targeting to deliver Ghana's first lithium mine, is pleased to announce assay results from the resource and exploration drilling programme now completed at the Ewoyaa Lithium Project ("Ewoyaa" or the "Project") in Ghana, West Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Assay results reported for 5,668m of infill and exploration reverse circulation ("RC") drilling completed at the Ewoyaa Main, Grasscutter East, Grasscutter West and Anokyi deposits, part of the now-completed resource evaluation and exploration RC and diamond drilling ("DD") programme.**

- **Newly reported drilling results fall both within and outside the currently defined 30.1Mt @ 1.26% Li_2O Ewoyaa JORC (2012) Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE" or the "Resource"), providing further confidence in Resource conversion at the Ewoyaa Main deposit, and extending mineralisation downdip at the Grasscutter East, Grasscutter West and Anokyi deposits.**

- **Highest reported single RC assay result to date of 4.52% Li_2O over 1m in hole GRC0704 from 54m and 3.99% Li_2O from 53m.**

- **Broad, high-grade infill drill intersections within the current MRE reported at the Ewoyaa Main deposit including highlights of:**
  - **GRC0697: 95m at 1.48% Li_2O from 5m**
  - **GRC0703: 87m at 1.61% Li_2O from 0m**
  - **GRC0701: 78m at 1.67% Li_2O from 12m**
  - **GRC0710: 74m at 1.65% Li_2O from 15m**
  - **GRC0692: 76m at 1.43% Li_2O from 14m**
  - **GRC0720: 62m at 1.34% Li_2O from 28m**
  - **GRC0722: 57m at 1.31% Li_2O from 23m**
  - **GRC0717: 47m at 1.57% Li_2O from 43m**
  - **GRC0696: 44m at 1.41% Li_2O from 7m**
  - **GRC0712: 72m at 0.85% Li_2O from 18m**
  - **GRC0700: 44m at 1.32% Li_2O from 46m**
  - **GRC0725: 43m at 1.13% Li_2O from 44m**
  - **GRC0706: 27m at 1.57% Li_2O from 38m**

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- **GRC0704: 23m at 1.4% Li_2O from 36m**
- **GRC0711: 23m at 1.38% Li_2O from 39m**
- **GRC0696: 30m at 0.94% Li_2O from 58m**
- **GRC0704: 16m at 1.65% Li_2O from 73m**
- **GRC0724: 21m at 1.18% Li_2O from 30m**
- **GRC0694: 20m at 1.05% Li_2O from 24m**

- **Broad, high-grade exploration drill intersections outside of the current MRE, reported at the Grasscutter East, Grasscutter West and Anokyi deposits, including highlights of:**
  - **GRC0721: 45m at 1.16% Li_2O from 274m**
  - **GRC0695: 29m at 1.72% Li_2O from 141m**
  - **GRC0705: 25m at 1.49% Li_2O from 171m**
  - **GRC0693: 23m at 1.18% Li_2O from 274m**
  - **GRC0699: 14m at 1.66% Li_2O from 213m**
  - **GRC0716: 13m at 1.36% Li_2O from 302m**
  - **GRC0721: 11m at 1.44% Li_2O from 177m**
  - **GRC0718A: 14m at 0.93% Li_2O from 193m**
  - **GRC0713: 10m at 1.2% Li_2O from 172m**
  - **GRC0709: 10m at 1.02% Li_2O from 176m**

- **Approximately 21,000m of results from the 47,000m drilling programme reported to date.**

- **Recently announced Pre-Feasibility Study (*refer RNS of 22 September 2022*) delivers exceptional financial outcomes for a 2Mtpa operation, producing an average c. 255,000tpa of 6% Li_2O spodumene concentrate ("SC6") over a 12.5-year operation:**
  - **LOM revenues exceeding US$4.84bn, Post-tax NPV_8 of US$1.33bn, IRR of 224% over 12.5 years**
  - **US$125m capital cost estimate with an industry-leading payback period of <5 months**
  - **C1 cash operating costs of US$278 per tonne of 6% lithium spodumene concentrate Free on Board ("FOB") Ghana Port, after by-product credits**
  - **Average Life of Mine ("LOM") EBITDA of US$248m per annum**
  - **18.9Mt at 1.24% Li_2O Maiden Ore Reserve**
  - **Average annualised US$1,359/dry metric tonne SC6 pricing used**
- **Significant potential for resource upgrades and exploration upside; potential for project metrics to substantially improve with increased scale.**

Commenting on the Company's latest progress, Lennard Kolff, Interim Chief Executive Officer of Atlantic Lithium, said:

"We are delighted to report ongoing high-grade drill intersections, both within the infill programme targeting conversion of Indicated to Measured resources and within the exploration programme targeting resource growth outside the current MRE.

"The latest infill drilling results from within the current Resource at the Ewoyaa Main deposit have returned multiple high-grade pegmatite intervals over 1.5% Li_2O and up to 95m long with the hole ending in mineralisation, providing further confidence in future Resource to Reserve conversion.

"Exploration drilling outside of the current Resource has returned multiple intersections, including highlights of 29m at 1.72% Li_2O and 25m at 1.49% Li_2O at the Anokyi deposit, 45m at 1.16% Li_2O at the Grasscutter West deposit and 23m at 1.18% Li_2O at the Grasscutter East deposit. These results reaffirm the significant growth potential at the Ewoyaa Project, which we hope to unlock.

"We are thrilled to report our highest-grade RC drilling result to date at the Ewoyaa Project of 4.52% Li_2O over 1m, including an adjacent 1m interval of 3.99% Li_2O in infill drilling at the Ewoyaa Main deposit.

"We anticipate further news flow from pending drilling results into the end of the year and are targeting a Resource upgrade at the end of 2022 or early 2023, dependent on lab turn-around time. The increased Resource estimate will inform a Definitive Feasibility Study, targeted for completion in mid-2023.

"With the Pre-Feasibility Study now delivered, the Mining Licence application submitted, ongoing positive drilling results and with the support of our funding agreement with Piedmont Lithium, we feel the Company is ideally positioned to benefit from the unprecedented levels of lithium demand that are expected over the coming years."

New Drilling Results:

Further assay results have been received for an additional 5,668m of RC drilling from the recently completed drill programme at the Ewoyaa Project. Multiple high-grade and broad infill 'Measured' drill intersections are reported within the Ewoyaa Main deposit, which falls within the currently defined 30.1Mt @ 1.26% Li_2O MRE (*refer* ***Table 1***, ***Appendix 1*** *and* ***Appendix 2***). Additionally, multiple drill intersections are reported for exploration drilling results outside of the currently defined Resource (*refer* ***Table 2***, ***Appendix 1*** *and* ***Appendix 2***).

Table 1: High-grade infill drill intersection highlights at greater than 20 Li x m, reported at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off and maximum of 4m of internal dilution at the Ewoyaa Main deposit.

Hole ID	Target	From m	To m	Interval m	Hole depth m	assay Li_2O %	Intersection	Comment	metal content Li x m
GRC0697	MEA	5.00	100.00	95.00	100.00	1.48	GRC0697: 95m at 1.48% Li2O from 5m		140.33
GRC0703	MEA	0.00	87.00	87.00	90.00	1.61	GRC0703: 87m at 1.61% Li2O from 0m		139.85
GRC0701	MEA	12.00	90.00	78.00	90.00	1.66	GRC0701: 78m at 1.67% Li2O from 12m		129.68
GRC0710	MEA	15.00	89.00	74.00	90.00	1.64	GRC0710: 74m at 1.65% Li2O from 15m		121.66
GRC0692	MEA	14.00	90.00	76.00	90.00	1.42	GRC0692: 76m at 1.43% Li2O from 14m		108.29
GRC0720	MEA	28.00	90.00	62.00	90.00	1.34	GRC0720: 62m at 1.34% Li2O from 28m		83.05
GRC0722	MEA	23.00	80.00	57.00	90.00	1.30	GRC0722: 57m at 1.31% Li2O from 23m		74.25
GRC0717	MEA	43.00	90.00	47.00	90.00	1.57	GRC0717: 47m at 1.57% Li2O from 43m		73.68
GRC0696	MEA	7.00	51.00	44.00	90.00	1.41	GRC0696: 44m at 1.41% Li2O from 7m		62.00
GRC0712	MEA	18.00	90.00	72.00	90.00	0.85	GRC0712: 72m at 0.85% Li2O from 18m		61.20
GRC0700	MEA	46.00	90.00	44.00	90.00	1.31	GRC0700: 44m at 1.32% Li2O from 46m		57.76

GRC0725	MEA	44.00	87.00	43.00	90.00	1.12	GRC0725: 43m at 1.13% Li2O from 44m		48.37
GRC0706	MEA	38.00	65.00	27.00	90.00	1.56	GRC0706: 27m at 1.57% Li2O from 38m		42.22
GRC0704	MEA	36.00	59.00	23.00	90.00	1.40	GRC0704: 23m at 1.4% Li2O from 36m		32.20
GRC0711	MEA	39.00	62.00	23.00	90.00	1.37	GRC0711: 23m at 1.38% Li2O from 39m		31.60
GRC0696	MEA	58.00	88.00	30.00	90.00	0.94	GRC0696: 30m at 0.94% Li2O from 58m		28.20
GRC0704	MEA	73.00	89.00	16.00	90.00	1.65	GRC0704: 16m at 1.65% Li2O from 73m		26.39
GRC0724	MEA	30.00	51.00	21.00	90.00	1.18	GRC0724: 21m at 1.18% Li2O from 30m		24.70
GRC0694	MEA	24.00	44.00	20.00	81.00	1.05	GRC0694: 20m at 1.05% Li2O from 24m		20.91

Table 2: High-grade exploration 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 at the Grasscutter East, Grasscutter West and Anokyi deposits.

Hole ID	Target	From m	To m	Interval m	Hole depth m	assay Li_2O %	Intersection	Comment	metal content Li x m
GRC0721	EXPL	274.00	319.00	45.00	347.00	1.15	GRC0721: 45m at 1.16% Li2O from 274m		51.77
GRC0695	EXPL	141.00	170.00	29.00	190.00	1.71	GRC0695: 29m at 1.72% Li2O from 141m		49.70
GRC0705	EXPL	171.00	196.00	25.00	219.00	1.48	GRC0705: 25m at 1.49% Li2O from 171m		37.03
GRC0693	EXPL	274.00	297.00	23.00	348.00	1.18	GRC0693: 23m at 1.18% Li2O from 274m		27.12
GRC0699	EXPL	213.00	227.00	14.00	261.00	1.66	GRC0699: 14m at 1.66% Li2O from 213m		23.22
GRC0716	EXPL	302.00	315.00	13.00	337.00	1.35	GRC0716: 13m at 1.36% Li2O from 302m		17.60
GRC0721	EXPL	177.00	188.00	11.00	347.00	1.43	GRC0721: 11m at 1.44% Li2O from 177m		15.75
GRC0718A	EXPL	193.00	207.00	14.00	254.00	0.92	GRC0718A: 14m at 0.93% Li2O from 193m		12.93
GRC0713	EXPL	172.00	182.00	10.00	210.00	1.20	GRC0713: 10m at 1.2% Li2O from 172m		11.95
GRC0709	EXPL	176.00	186.00	10.00	207.00	1.01	GRC0709: 10m at 1.02% Li2O from 176m		10.14

Resource infill drilling results received to date at the Ewoyaa Main deposit have confirmed mineralisation continuity and ability to convert from Inferred and Indicated resources to Measured resources on a nominal 20m x 20m grid. Measured drilling targeted the first 1.5 to 2 years of planned production at the Ewoyaa Main deposit and was planned to provide Proven Reserves in support of the Definitive Feasibility Study, in addition to further material for test-work and customer acceptance samples within the planned starter pit.

High grades over broad intervals were reported from near surface within the proposed starter pit zone of the Ewoyaa Main deposit, including highlights of 95m at 1.48% Li_2O from 5m, 87m at 1.61% Li_2O from surface, 78m at 1.67% Li_2O from 12m and 74m at 1.65% Li_2O from 15m (*refer **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**).*

Exploration drilling results outside the 30.1Mt at 1.26% Li_2O Resource continue to demonstrate further resource scale potential at the Ewoyaa Project, where new drilling results have returned highlights of 45m at 1.16% Li_2O at the Grasscutter West deposit, 29m at 1.72% Li_2O and 25m at 1.49% Li_2O at the Anokyi deposit and 23m at 1.18% Li_2O at the Grasscutter East deposit (*refer **Figure 1**, **Figure 3** and **Figure 4***).

The highest-grade meter interval reported to date in RC drilling of 4.52% Li_2O, including an adjacent 1m downhole interval of 3.99% Li_2O was achieved in hole GRC0704 between 53m to 55m at the Ewoyaa Main deposit. The mineralisation occurs within a larger reported interval of 23m at 1.4% Li_2O from 36m in hole GRC0704 as part of the infill programme and demonstrates the high grades present at the deposit.

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.

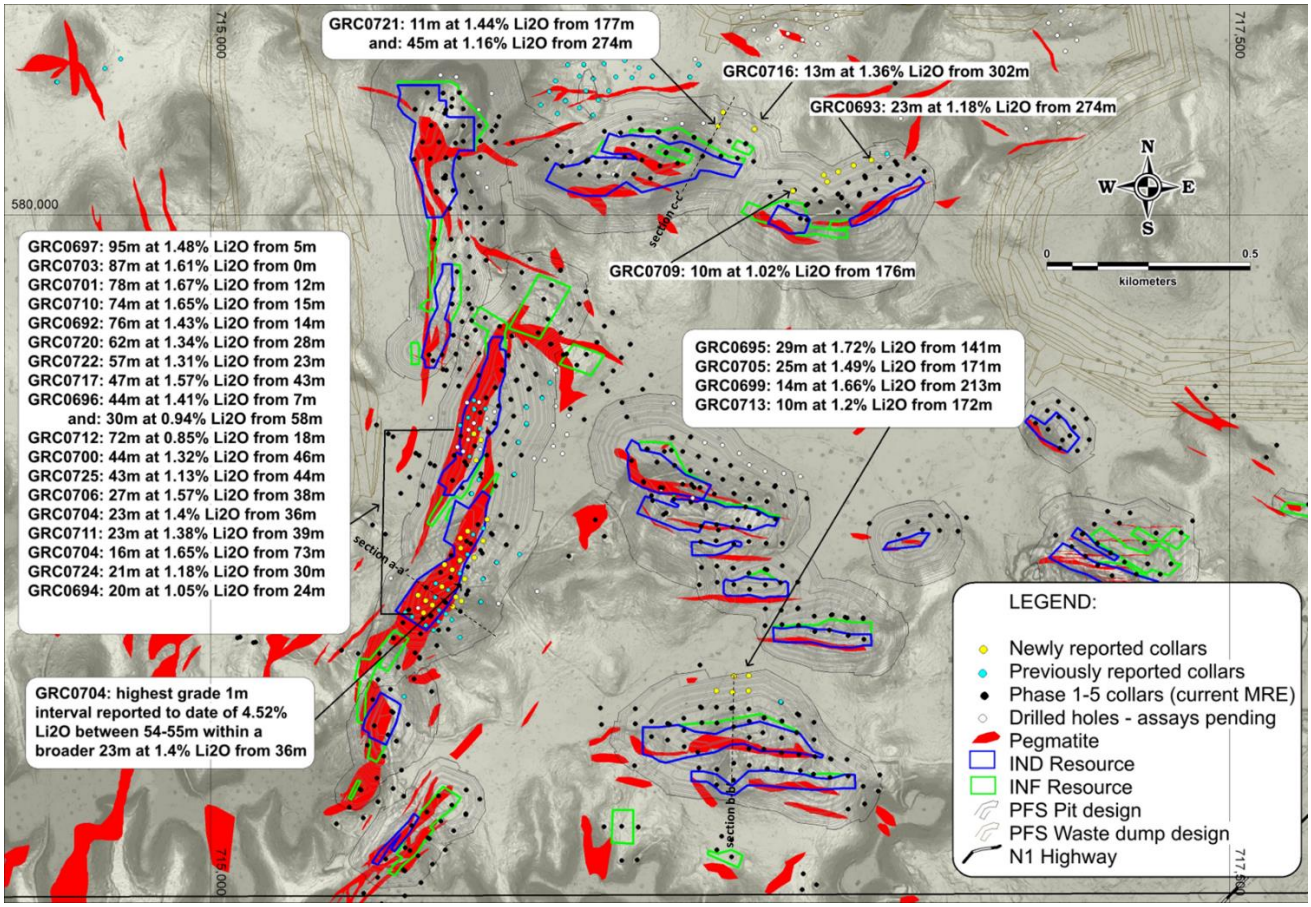

Figure 1: *Location of reported assay results with highlight drill intersections for Measured holes and Exploration holes (inclusive holes highlighted individually outside of Ewoyaa Main).*

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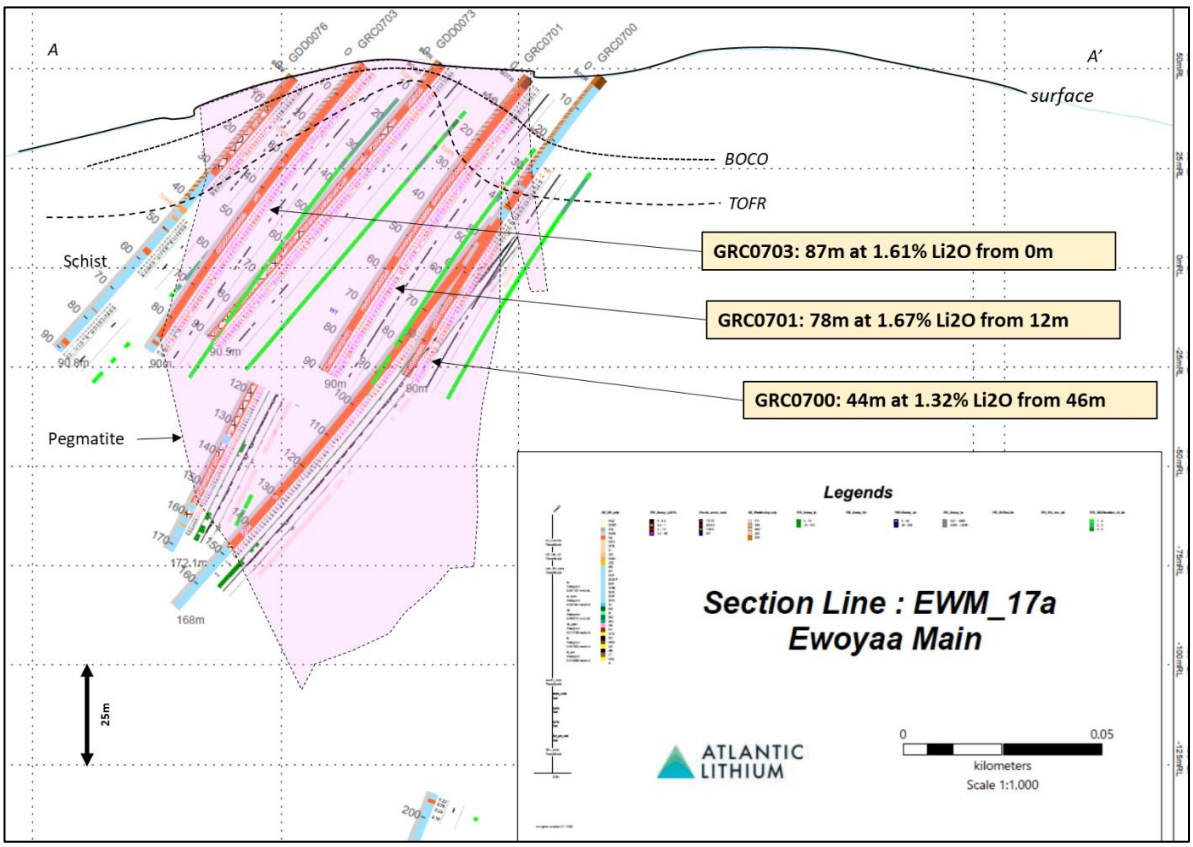

Figure 2: *Cross-section A-A' showing assay results received for infill holes GRC0700, GRC0701 and GRC0703 at the Ewoyaa Main deposit.*

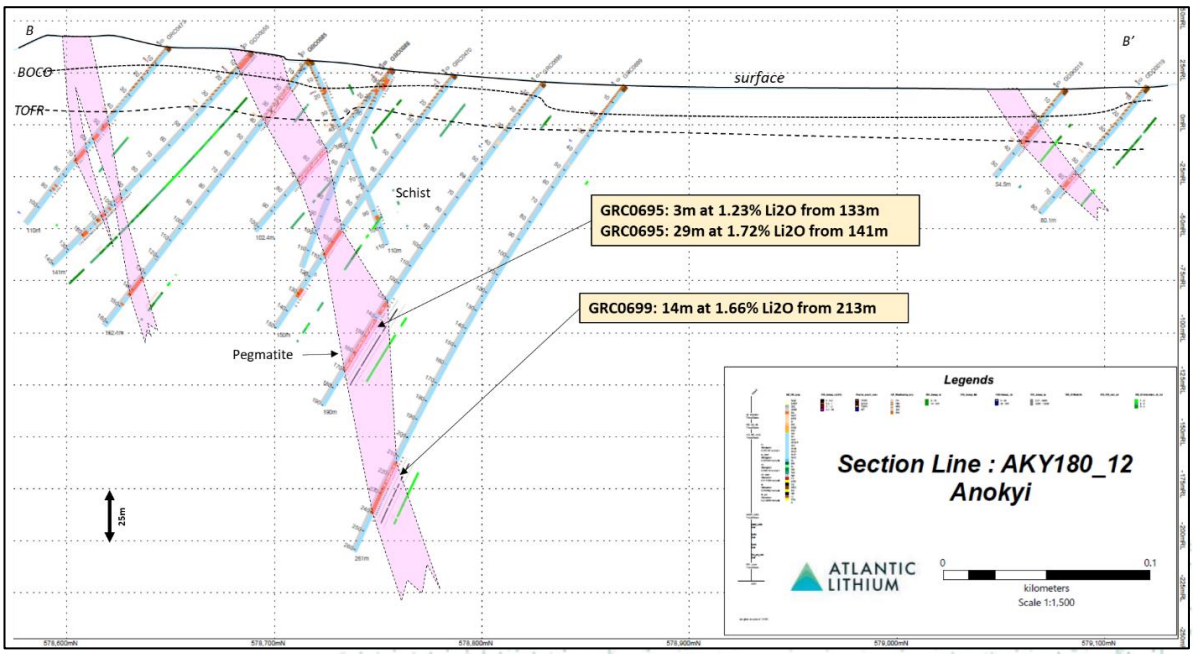

Figure 3: *Cross-section B-B' assay results received for exploration holes GRC0695 and GRC0699 at the Anokyi deposit.*

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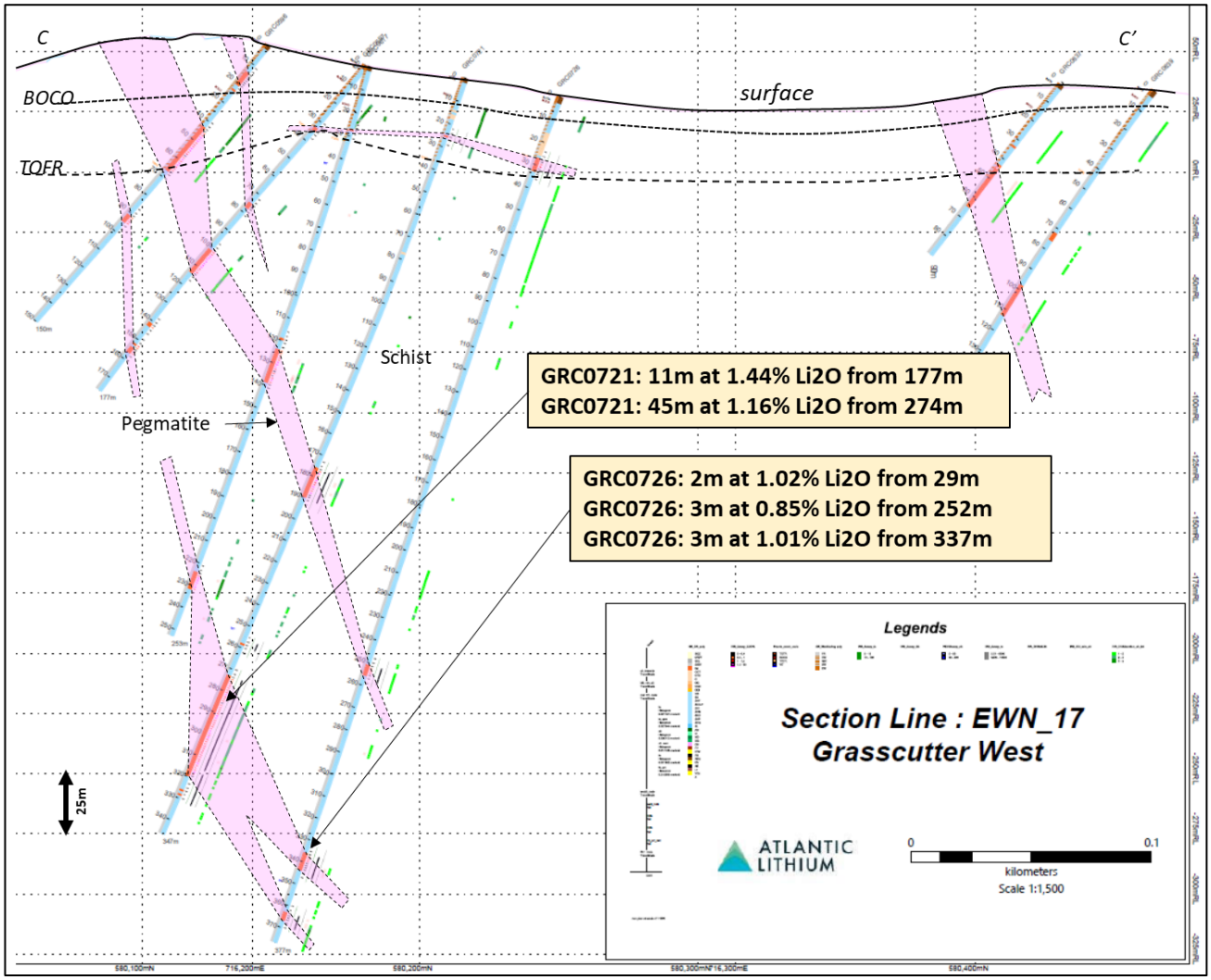

Figure 4: *Cross-section C-C' assay results received for exploration holes GRC0721 and GRC0726 at the Grasscutter West deposit.*

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

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

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Notes to Editors:

About Atlantic Lithium
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Atlantic Lithium (formerly "IronRidge Resources") 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. for US$103m towards the development of the Ewoyaa Project. Based on the Pre-Feasibility Study, the Ewoyaa Project has indicated Life of Mine revenues exceeding US$4.84bn, producing a spodumene concentrate via simple gravity only process flowsheet.

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

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	Hole target	From m	To m	Interval m	Hole depth m	Assay Li2O %	Intersection	Comment	metal content Li x m
GRC0692	MEA	14.00	90.00	76.00	90.00	1.42	GRC0692: 76m at 1.43% Li2O from 14m		108.29
GRC0693	EXPL	274.00	297.00	23.00	348.00	1.18	GRC0693: 23m at 1.18% Li2O from 274m		27.12
GRC0694	MEA	24.00	44.00	20.00	81.00	1.05	GRC0694: 20m at 1.05% Li2O from 24m		20.91
GRC0694	MEA	46.00	56.00	10.00	81.00	0.77	GRC0694: 10m at 0.78% Li2O from 46m		7.72
GRC0695	EXPL	133.00	136.00	3.00	190.00	1.23	GRC0695: 3m at 1.23% Li2O from 133m		3.68
GRC0695	EXPL	141.00	170.00	29.00	190.00	1.71	GRC0695: 29m at 1.72% Li2O from 141m		49.70
GRC0696	MEA	7.00	51.00	44.00	90.00	1.41	GRC0696: 44m at 1.41% Li2O from 7m		62.00
GRC0696	MEA	58.00	88.00	30.00	90.00	0.94	GRC0696: 30m at 0.94% Li2O from 58m		28.20
GRC0697	MEA	5.00	100.00	95.00	100.00	1.48	GRC0697: 95m at 1.48% Li2O from 5m		140.33
GRC0698	EXPL	319.00	320.00	1.00	330.00		no significant intersections		
GRC0699	EXPL	213.00	227.00	14.00	261.00	1.66	GRC0699: 14m at 1.66% Li2O from 213m		23.22
GRC0700	MEA	46.00	90.00	44.00	90.00	1.31	GRC0700: 44m at 1.32% Li2O from 46m		57.76
GRC0701	MEA	12.00	90.00	78.00	90.00	1.66	GRC0701: 78m at 1.67% Li2O from 12m		129.68
GRC0702	EXPL	0.00	300.00	300.00	300.00		no significant intersections	no pegmatite intersected	
GRC0703	MEA	0.00	87.00	87.00	90.00	1.61	GRC0703: 87m at 1.61% Li2O from 0m		139.85
GRC0704	MEA	25.00	28.00	3.00	90.00	1.12	GRC0704: 3m at 1.12% Li2O from 25m		3.35
GRC0704	MEA	36.00	59.00	23.00	90.00	1.40	GRC0704: 23m at 1.4% Li2O from 36m		32.20
GRC0704	MEA	73.00	89.00	16.00	90.00	1.65	GRC0704: 16m at 1.65% Li2O from 73m		26.39
GRC0705	EXPL	171.00	196.00	25.00	219.00	1.48	GRC0705: 25m at 1.49% Li2O from 171m		37.03
GRC0706	MEA	38.00	65.00	27.00	90.00	1.56	GRC0706: 27m at 1.57% Li2O from 38m		42.22
GRC0707	MEA	2.00	22.00	20.00	40.00		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite	
GRC0708	EXPL	200.00	201.00	1.00	250.00		no significant intersections		
GRC0708	EXPL	208.00	211.00	3.00	250.00		no significant intersections		
GRC0708	EXPL	226.00	229.00	3.00	250.00		no significant intersections		
GRC0709	EXPL	149.00	154.00	5.00	207.00	0.55	GRC0709: 5m at 0.55% Li2O from 149m		2.75
GRC0709	EXPL	176.00	186.00	10.00	207.00	1.01	GRC0709: 10m at 1.02% Li2O from 176m		10.14

GRC0710	MEA	0.00	8.00	8.00	90.00	0.84	GRC0710: 8m at 0.84% Li2O from 0m	weathered pegmatite	6.70
GRC0710	MEA	15.00	89.00	74.00	90.00	1.64	GRC0710: 74m at 1.65% Li2O from 15m		121.66
GRC0711	MEA	27.00	29.00	2.00	90.00	1.32	GRC0711: 2m at 1.32% Li2O from 27m	weathered pegmatite	2.63
GRC0711	MEA	39.00	62.00	23.00	90.00	1.37	GRC0711: 23m at 1.38% Li2O from 39m		31.60
GRC0712	MEA	18.00	90.00	72.00	90.00	0.85	GRC0712: 72m at 0.85% Li2O from 18m		61.20
GRC0713	EXPL	172.00	182.00	10.00	210.00	1.20	GRC0713: 10m at 1.2% Li2O from 172m		11.95
GRC0714	MEA	1.00	37.00	36.00	90.00		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite	
GRC0715	MEA	0.00	18.00	18.00	90.00		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite	
GRC0716	EXPL	51.00	53.00	2.00	337.00	2.30	GRC0716: 2m at 2.31% Li2O from 51m		4.61
GRC0716	EXPL	302.00	315.00	13.00	337.00	1.35	GRC0716: 13m at 1.36% Li2O from 302m		17.60
GRC0717	MEA	43.00	90.00	47.00	90.00	1.57	GRC0717: 47m at 1.57% Li2O from 43m		73.68
GRC0718A	EXPL	188.00	189.00	1.00	254.00	1.55	GRC0718A: 1m at 1.55% Li2O from 188m		1.55
GRC0718A	EXPL	193.00	207.00	14.00	254.00	0.92	GRC0718A: 14m at 0.93% Li2O from 193m		12.93
GRC0718A	EXPL	223.00	229.00	6.00	254.00	1.22	GRC0718A: 6m at 1.22% Li2O from 223m		7.31
GRC0719	MEA	0.00	24.00	24.00	90.00		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite	
GRC0719	MEA	61.00	67.00	6.00	90.00		no significant intersections		
GRC0719	MEA	84.00	85.00	1.00	90.00		no significant intersections		
GRC0720	MEA	28.00	90.00	62.00	90.00	1.34	GRC0720: 62m at 1.34% Li2O from 28m		83.05
GRC0721	EXPL	177.00	188.00	11.00	347.00	1.43	GRC0721: 11m at 1.44% Li2O from 177m		15.75
GRC0721	EXPL	274.00	319.00	45.00	347.00	1.15	GRC0721: 45m at 1.16% Li2O from 274m		51.77
GRC0722	MEA	10.00	11.00	1.00	90.00	1.51	GRC0722: 1m at 1.51% Li2O from 10m	weathered pegmatite	1.51
GRC0722	MEA	23.00	80.00	57.00	90.00	1.30	GRC0722: 57m at 1.31% Li2O from 23m		74.25
GRC0723	EXPL	0.00	197.00	197.00	197.00		No significant intersections	No pegmatite intersected	
GRC0724	MEA	30.00	51.00	21.00	90.00	1.18	GRC0724: 21m at 1.18% Li2O from 30m		24.70
GRC0725	MEA	44.00	87.00	43.00	90.00	1.12	GRC0725: 43m at 1.13% Li2O from 44m		48.37
GRC0726	EXPL	29.00	31.00	2.00	377.00	1.01	GRC0726: 2m at 1.02% Li2O from 29m		2.02
GRC0726	EXPL	252.00	255,00	3.00	377.00	0.85	GRC0726: 3m at 0.85% Li2O from 252m		2.54
GRC0726	EXPL	337.00	340.00	3.00	377.00	1.00	GRC0726: 3m at 1.01% Li2O from 337m		3.01

Appendix 2 – Newly reported drill collar locations (MEA = Measured, IND = Indicated, EXPL = Exploration)

Hole_ID	hole target	Hole depth m	Eastings	Northings	Elevation m	Dip	Hole Azimuth
GRC0692	MEA	90.00	715543	579043	58.78	-50	305
GRC0693	EXPL	348.00	716620	580135	24.90	-50	140
GRC0694	MEA	81.00	715508	579067	44.30	-50	305
GRC0695	EXPL	190.00	716320	578832	20.73	-50	180
GRC0696	MEA	90.00	715522	579024	58.65	-50	305
GRC0697	MEA	100.00	715594	579039	54.38	-50	305
GRC0698	EXPL	330.00	716577	580121	21.31	-50	140
GRC0699	EXPL	261.00	716320	578870	18.71	-50	180
GRC0700	MEA	90.00	715615	579053	47.65	-50	305
GRC0701	MEA	90.00	715601	579063	48.63	-50	305
GRC0702	EXPL	300.00	716539	580106	21.32	-50	140
GRC0703	MEA	90.00	715567	579088	52.12	-50	305
GRC0704	MEA	90.00	715623	579106	39.90	-50	305
GRC0705	EXPL	219.00	716280	578829	20.05	-50	180
GRC0706	MEA	90.00	715592	579129	43.81	-50	305
GRC0707	MEA	40.00	715574	579142	40.14	-50	305
GRC0708	EXPL	250.00	716283	578868	17.98	-50	180
GRC0709	EXPL	207.00	716428	580059	22.63	-63	210
GRC0710	MEA	90.00	715527	579054	53.26	-50	305
GRC0711	MEA	90.00	715611	579153	39.93	-50	305
GRC0712	MEA	90.00	715646	579159	34.02	-50	305
GRC0713	EXPL	210.00	716241	578833	18.72	-50	180
GRC0714	MEA	90.00	715613	579183	39.00	-50	305
GRC0715	MEA	90.00	715612	579207	35.47	-50	305
GRC0716	EXPL	337.00	716334	580211	28.30	-70	210
GRC0717	MEA	90.00	715668	579201	28.20	-50	305
GRC0718A	EXPL	254.00	716504	580098	21.64	-50	210
GRC0719	MEA	90.00	715630	579224	33.30	-50	305
GRC0720	MEA	90.00	715678	579253	19.23	-50	305
GRC0721	EXPL	347.00	716244	580218	39.14	-70	210
GRC0722	MEA	90.00	715663	579448	16.76	-50	305
GRC0723	EXPL	197.00	716512	580082	20.89	-50	140
GRC0724	MEA	90.00	715645	579463	17.21	-50	305
GRC0725	MEA	90.00	715651	579398	16.67	-50	305
GRC0726	EXPL	377.00	716257	580252	32.47	-70	210

'JORC Code 2012 Table 1' Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals with a nominal 3-6kg sub-sample split off for assay using a rig-mounted cone splitter at 1m intervals. • DD holes were quarter core sampled at 1m intervals or to geological contacts for geochemical analysis. • For assaying, splits from all prospective ore zones (i.e., logged pegmatites +/- interburden) were sent for assay. Outside of these zones, the splits were composited to 4m using a portable riffle splitter. • Holes without pegmatite were not assayed. • Approximately 5% of all samples submitted were standards and coarse blanks. Blanks were typically inserted with the interpreted ore zones after the drilling was completed. • Approximately 2.5% of samples submitted were duplicate samples collected after logging using a riffle splitter and sent to an umpire laboratory. This ensured zones of interest were duplicated and not missed during alternative routine splitting of the primary sample. • Prior to the December 2018 - SGS Tarkwa was used for sample preparation (PRP100) and subsequently forwarded to SGS Johannesburg for analysis; and later SGS Vancouver for analysis (ICP90A). • Post December 2018 to present – Intertek Tarkwa was used for sample preparation (SP02/SP12) and subsequently forwarded to Intertek Perth for analysis (FP6/MS/OES - 21 element combination Na_2O_2 fusion with combination OES/MS). • ALS Laboratory in Brisbane was used for the Company's initial due diligence work programmes and was selected as the umpire laboratory since Phase 1. ALS conducts ME-ICP89, with a Sodium Peroxide Fusion. Detection limits for lithium are 0.01-10%. Sodium Peroxide fusion is considered a "total" assay technique for lithium. In addition, 22 additional elements assayed with Na_2O_2 fusion, and combination MS/ICP analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Five 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 and 5 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
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 pulps were submitted for analysis by Sodium peroxide fusion (Nickel crucibles) and Hydrochloric acid to dissolve the melt. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (FP6MS) / Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry (FP6/OE). The analytical suite consisted of Al, B, Ba, Be, Ca, Cs, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Nb, P, Rb, S, Si, Sn, Sr, Ta and Ti. • The vast majority of samples were drilled dry. Moisture content was logged qualitatively. All intersections of the water table were recorded in the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie 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. • ALL'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.
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 5 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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	• *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. 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.

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