ATLANTIC LITHIUM

RESOURCE EVALUATION UPDATE

AIM: ALL, ASX: A11, OTC: ALLIF

9 November 2022

Mineralisation Extended – Multiple Intersections
Ongoing Resource Extension and Infill Drilling Results
Significant Potential for Resource Upgrades
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 which has now completed at the Ewoyaa Lithium Project ("Ewoyaa" or the "Project") in Ghana, West Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Assay results reported for a further 4,709m of exploration and infill reverse circulation ("RC") drilling completed at the Grasscutter West, Ewoyaa North and Ewoyaa Main 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"); extending mineralisation at the Grasscutter West and Ewoyaa North deposits and providing further confidence in Resource conversion at the Ewoyaa Main deposit.**

- **Multiple high-grade exploration drill intersections outside of the current MRE, reported at the Grasscutter West and Ewoyaa North deposits, including highlights of:**
  - **GRC0744: 24m at 1.54% Li_2O from 100m**
  - **GRC0738: 21m at 1.41% Li_2O from 88m**
  - **GRC0752: 23m at 1.23% Li_2O from 183m**
  - **GRC0753: 16m at 1.48% Li_2O from 133m**
  - **GRC0753: 21m at 1.02% Li_2O from 251m**
  - **GRC0740: 17m at 1.22% Li_2O from 96m**
  - **GRC0734: 13m at 1.5% Li_2O from 290m**
  - **GRC0738: 13m at 1.46% Li_2O from 132m**
  - **GRC0747: 11m at 1.71% Li_2O from 77m**
  - **GRC0740: 13m at 1.37% Li_2O from 161m**
  - **GRC0745: 7m at 2.02% Li_2O from 50m**
  - **GRC0738: 13m at 0.98% Li_2O from 73m**
  - **GRC0751: 9m at 1.15% Li_2O from 203m**
  - **GRC0749: 9m at 1.09% Li_2O from 220m**
  - **GRC0749: 7m at 1.37% Li_2O from 122m**

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- **GRC0752: 8m at 1.04% Li_2O from 91m**

- **Broad, high-grade exploration drill intersections within the current MRE, reported at the Ewoyaa Main deposit, including highlights of:**
  - **GRC0741: 57m at 1.49% Li_2O from 24m**
  - **GRC0728: 52m at 1.33% Li_2O from 26m**
  - **GRC0737: 25m at 1.08% Li_2O from 29m**
  - **GRC0743: 15m at 1.22% Li_2O from 36m**

- **Approximately 26,000m 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 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:

"Drilling consistently delivers 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.

"Exploration drilling outside of the current Resource has returned multiple intersections, including highlights of 23m at 1.23% Li_2O and 16m at 1.48% Li_2O at the Grasscutter West deposit, and 24m at 1.54% Li_2O and 21m at 1.41% Li_2O at the Ewoyaa North deposit. These results demonstrate the significant growth potential at the Ewoyaa Project, with mineralisation still open along strike and downdip.

"The latest infill drilling results from within the current Resource at the Ewoyaa Main deposit have returned high-grade pegmatite intervals, including 57m at 1.49% Li_2O and 52m at 1.33% Li_2O, providing further confidence in future Resource to Reserve conversion.

"We anticipate further news flow from a further 21,000m of 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.

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"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 4,709m of RC drilling from the recently completed drill programme at the Ewoyaa Project. High-grade 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 at the Grasscutter West and Ewoyaa North deposits (*refer* ***Table 2***, ***Appendix 1*** *and* ***Appendix 2***).

Table 1: High-grade infill drill intersection highlights at greater than 10 Li x m, reported at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off and a 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
GRC0741	MEA	24	81	57	90	1.49	GRC0741: 57m at 1.49% Li2O from 24m		84.67
GRC0728	MEA	26	78	52	90	1.33	GRC0728: 52m at 1.33% Li2O from 26m		69.13
GRC0737	MEA	29	54	25	90	1.07	GRC0737: 25m at 1.08% Li2O from 29m		26.78
GRC0743	MEA	36	51	15	90	1.21	GRC0743: 15m at 1.22% Li2O from 36m		18.20
GRC0739	MEA	35	42	7	90	1.34	GRC0739: 7m at 1.35% Li2O from 35m		9.39

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 West and Ewoyaa North deposits.

Hole ID	Target	From m	To m	Interval m	Hole depth m	assay Li_2O %	Intersection	Comment	metal content Li x m
GRC0744	EXPL	100	124	24	164	1.53	GRC0744: 24m at 1.54% Li2O from 100m		36.83
GRC0738	EXPL	88	109	21	180	1.41	GRC0738: 21m at 1.41% Li2O from 88m		29.55
GRC0752	EXPL	183	206	23	242	1.23	GRC0752: 23m at 1.23% Li2O from 183m		28.22
GRC0753	EXPL	133	149	16	320	1.47	GRC0753: 16m at 1.48% Li2O from 133m		23.57
GRC0753	EXPL	251	272	21	320	1.02	GRC0753: 21m at 1.02% Li2O from 251m		21.42
GRC0740	EXPL	96	113	17	210	1.21	GRC0740: 17m at 1.22% Li2O from 96m		20.64
GRC0734	EXPL	290	303	13	333	1.49	GRC0734: 13m at 1.5% Li2O from 290m		19.40
GRC0738	EXPL	132	145	13	180	1.45	GRC0738: 13m at 1.46% Li2O from 132m		18.91
GRC0747	EXPL	77	88	11	252	1.70	GRC0747: 11m at 1.71% Li2O from 77m		18.73
GRC0740	EXPL	161	174	13	210	1.36	GRC0740: 13m at 1.37% Li2O from 161m		17.71
GRC0745	EXPL	50	57	7	320	2.01	GRC0745: 7m at 2.02% Li2O from 50m		14.10
GRC0738	EXPL	73	86	13	180	0.98	GRC0738: 13m at 0.98% Li2O from 73m		12.70
GRC0751	EXPL	203	212	9	260	1.14	GRC0751: 9m at 1.15% Li2O from 203m		10.29
GRC0749	EXPL	220	229	9	294	1.08	GRC0749: 9m at 1.09% Li2O from 220m		9.74

GRC0749	EXPL	122	129	7	294	1.37	GRC0749: 7m at 1.37% Li2O from 122m		9.58

Resource infill drilling results received to date at the Ewoyaa Main deposit have confirmed good mineralisation continuity from the surface and increased resource confidence 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. Additionally, infill drilling provided further material for test work and customer acceptance samples within the planned starter pit.

High grades were reported within the proposed starter pit zone of the Ewoyaa Main deposit, including highlights of 57m at 1.49% Li_2O from 24m and 52m at 1.33% Li_2O from 26m (*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 multiple new drilling intersections have confirmed mineralisation extensions along strike and down dip at the Grasscutter West and Ewoyaa North deposits (*refer **Figure 1**, **Figure 3** and **Figure 4***).

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.

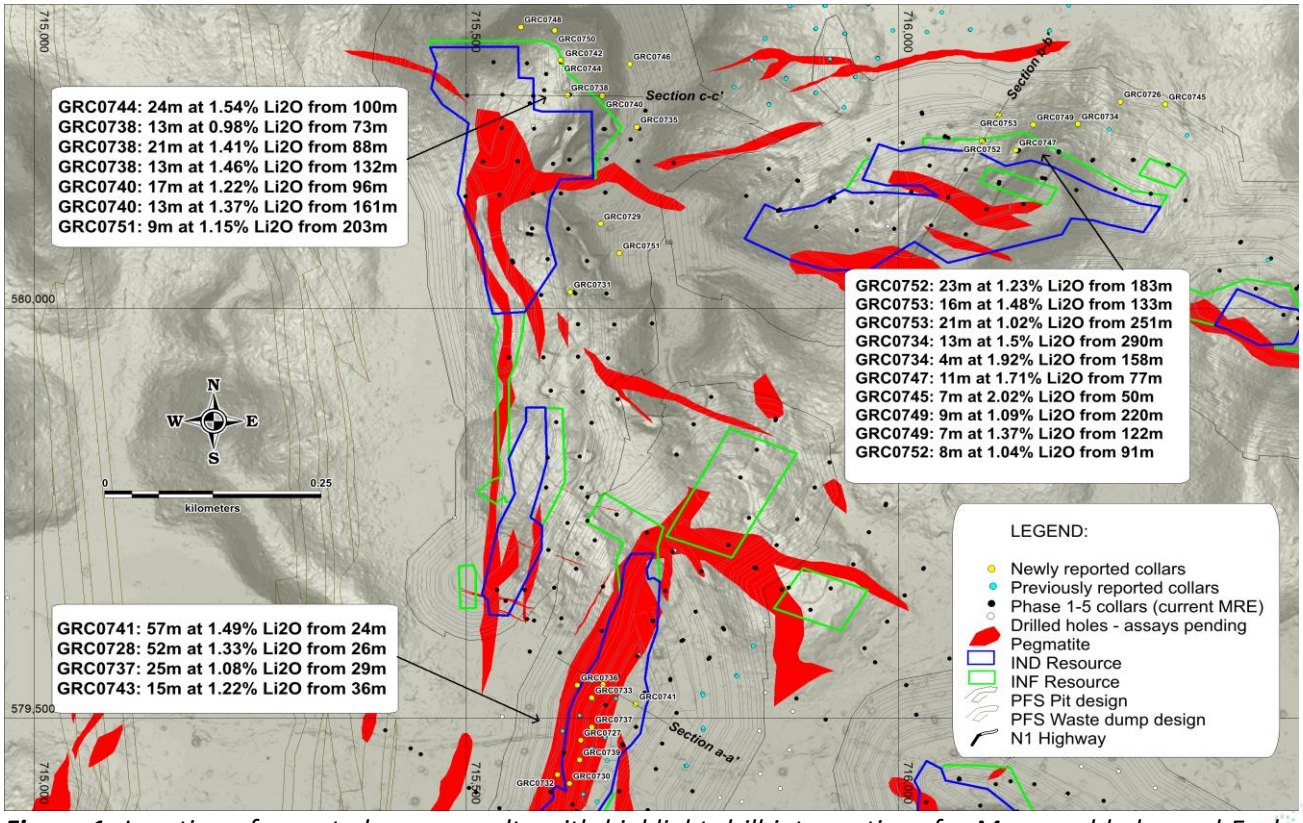

***Figure 1:** Location of reported assay results with highlight drill intersections for Measured holes and Exploration holes.*

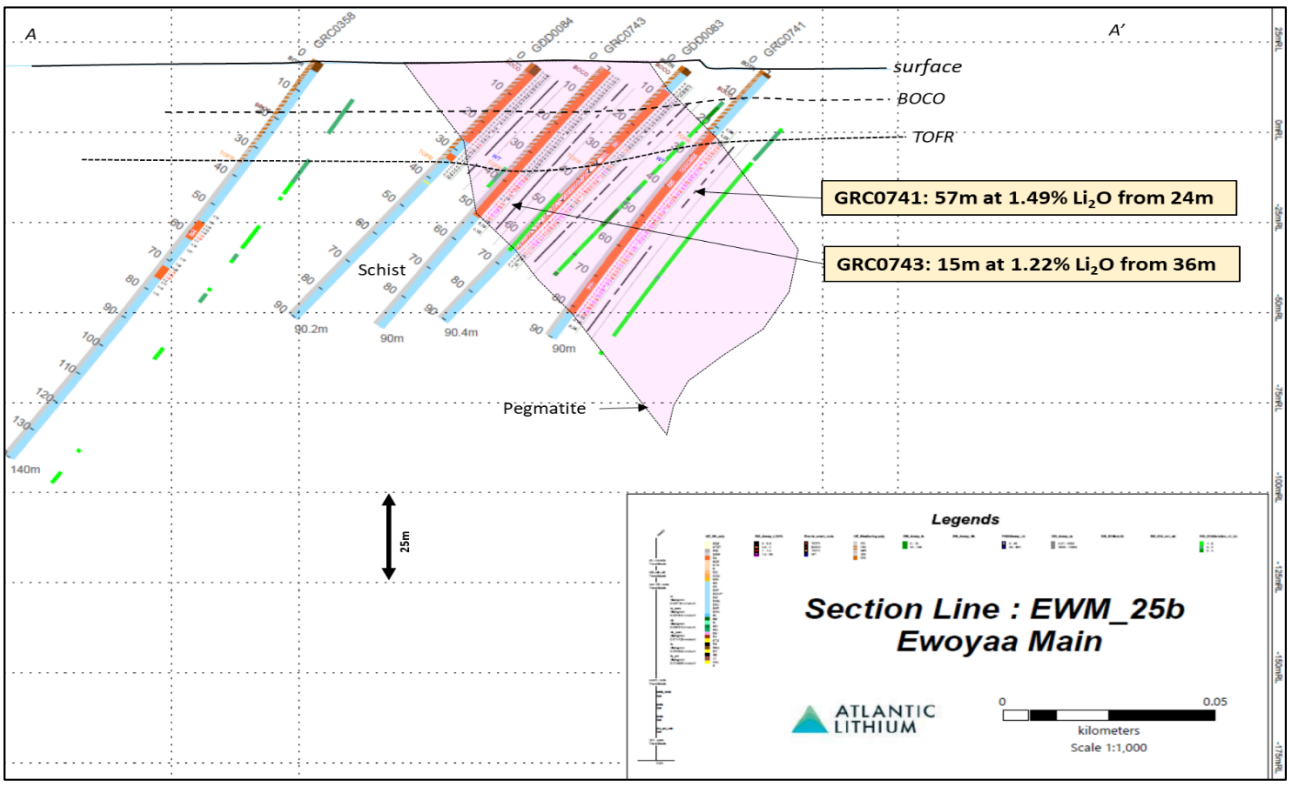

Figure 2: *Cross-section A-A' showing assay results received for infill holes GRC0741 and GRC0743 at the Ewoyaa Main deposit.*

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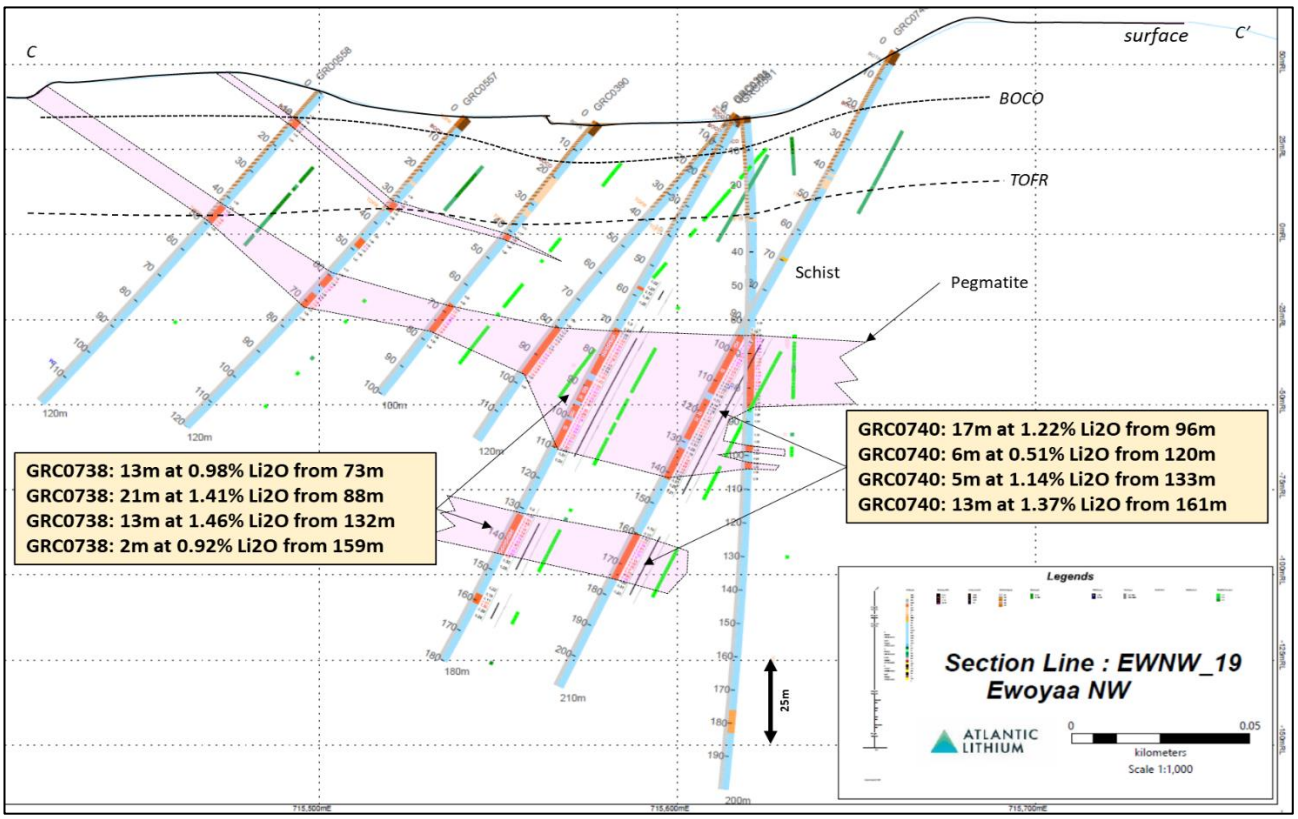

Figure 3: *Cross-section C-C' assay results received for exploration holes GRC0738 and GRC0740 at the Ewoyaa North deposit.*

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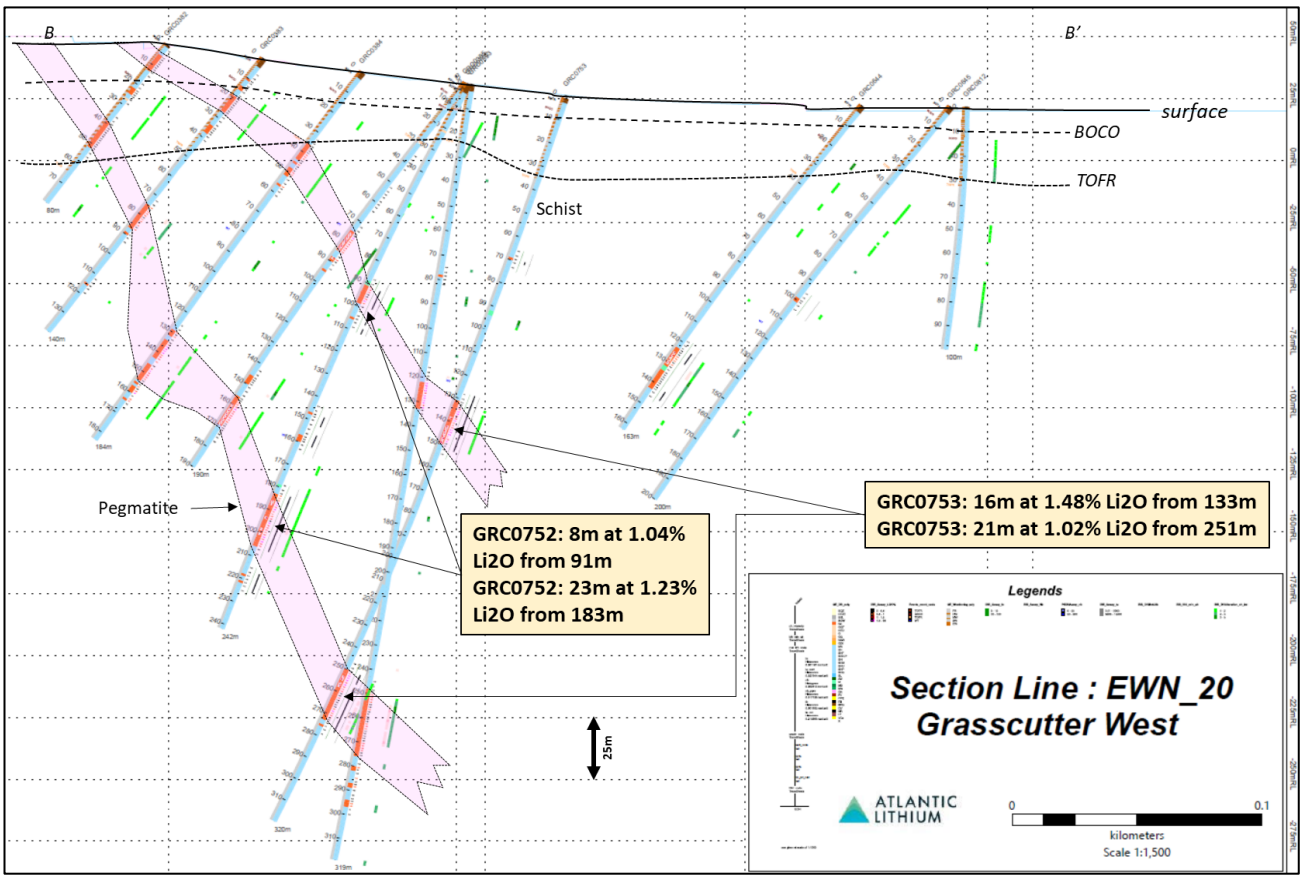

Figure 4: *Cross-section B-B' assay results received for exploration holes GRC0752 and GRC0753 at the Grasscutter West deposit.*

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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ATLANTIC LITHIUM

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. 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.

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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
GRC0727	MEA	2	4	2	90	0.82	GRC0727: 2m at 0.83% Li2O from 2m	weathered pegmatite	1.65
GRC0727	MEA	23	28	5	90	0.64	GRC0727: 5m at 0.65% Li2O from 23m	weathered pegmatite	3.20
GRC0728	MEA	26	78	52	90	1.33	GRC0728: 52m at 1.33% Li2O from 26m		69.13
GRC0728	MEA	80	82	2	90	0.79	GRC0728: 2m at 0.8% Li2O from 80m		1.58
GRC0729	EXPL	104	106	2	226	0.53	GRC0729: 2m at 0.54% Li2O from 104m		1.06
GRC0729	EXPL	174	176	2	226	0.63	GRC0729: 2m at 0.63% Li2O from 174m		1.25
GRC0729	EXPL	178	188	10	226	0.51	GRC0729: 10m at 0.52% Li2O from 178m		5.12
GRC0729	EXPL	193	194	1	226	0.51	GRC0729: 1m at 0.52% Li2O from 193m		0.51
GRC0730	MEA	28	37	9	90	0.89	GRC0730: 9m at 0.9% Li2O from 28m	weathered pegmatite	8.04
GRC0730	MEA	42	43	1	90	0.96	GRC0730: 1m at 0.96% Li2O from 42m		0.96
GRC0731	EXPL	33	34	1	200	0.60	GRC0731: 1m at 0.6% Li2O from 33m		0.60
GRC0731	EXPL	168	173	5	200	1.01	GRC0731: 5m at 1.01% Li2O from 168m		5.05
GRC0732	MEA	2	21	19	50		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite	
GRC0732	MEA	28	29	1	50		no significant intersections	weathered pegmatite	
GRC0732	MEA	40	41	1	50		no significant intersections		
GRC0733	MEA	13	14	1	90	0.72	GRC0733: 1m at 0.72% Li2O from 13m	weathered pegmatite	0.72
GRC0733	MEA	26	27	1	90	0.55	GRC0733: 1m at 0.56% Li2O from 26m	weathered pegmatite	0.55
GRC0733	MEA	35	39	4	90	0.59	GRC0733: 4m at 0.59% Li2O from 35m	weathered pegmatite	2.35
GRC0734	EXPL	158	162	4	333	1.91	GRC0734: 4m at 1.92% Li2O from 158m		7.65
GRC0734	EXPL	185	191	6	333	1.15	GRC0734: 6m at 1.15% Li2O from 185m		6.88
GRC0734	EXPL	271	274	3	333	0.81	GRC0734: 3m at 0.81% Li2O from 271m		2.42
GRC0734	EXPL	290	303	13	333	1.49	GRC0734: 13m at 1.5% Li2O from 290m		19.40
GRC0735	EXPL	128	132	4	180	0.75	GRC0735: 4m at 0.76% Li2O from 128m		3.00
GRC0736	MEA	10	11	1	90	0.46	GRC0736: 1m at 0.47% Li2O from 10m	weathered pegmatite	0.46
GRC0737	MEA	1	4	3	90	1.49	GRC0737: 3m at 1.5% Li2O from 1m	weathered pegmatite	4.47

GRC0737	MEA	11	12	1	90	0.40	GRC0737: 1m at 0.41% Li2O from 11m	weathered pegmatite	0.40
GRC0737	MEA	18	22	5	90	0.57	GRC0737: 5m at 0.57% Li2O from 18m	weathered pegmatite	2.85
GRC0737	MEA	29	54	25	90	1.07	GRC0737: 25m at 1.08% Li2O from 29m		26.78
GRC0738	EXPL	73	86	13	180	0.98	GRC0738: 13m at 0.98% Li2O from 73m		12.70
GRC0738	EXPL	88	109	21	180	1.41	GRC0738: 21m at 1.41% Li2O from 88m		29.55
GRC0738	EXPL	132	145	13	180	1.45	GRC0738: 13m at 1.46% Li2O from 132m		18.91
GRC0738	EXPL	159	161	2	180	0.91	GRC0738: 2m at 0.92% Li2O from 159m		1.83
GRC0739	MEA	35	42	7	90	1.34	GRC0739: 7m at 1.35% Li2O from 35m		9.39
GRC0740	EXPL	96	113	17	210	1.21	GRC0740: 17m at 1.22% Li2O from 96m		20.64
GRC0740	EXPL	120	126	6	210	0.50	GRC0740: 6m at 0.51% Li2O from 120m		3.01
GRC0740	EXPL	133	138	5	210	1.14	GRC0740: 5m at 1.14% Li2O from 133m		5.70
GRC0740	EXPL	161	174	13	210	1.36	GRC0740: 13m at 1.37% Li2O from 161m		17.71
GRC0741	MEA	24	81	57	90	1.49	GRC0741: 57m at 1.49% Li2O from 24m		84.67
GRC0742	EXPL	94	99	5	200	0.98	GRC0742: 5m at 0.98% Li2O from 94m		4.89
GRC0742	EXPL	161	165	4	200	1.24	GRC0742: 4m at 1.24% Li2O from 161m		4.95
GRC0743	MEA	36	51	15	90	1.21	GRC0743: 15m at 1.22% Li2O from 36m		18.20
GRC0744	EXPL	100	124	24	164	1.53	GRC0744: 24m at 1.54% Li2O from 100m		36.83
GRC0745	EXPL	50	57	7	320	2.01	GRC0745: 7m at 2.02% Li2O from 50m		14.10
GRC0745	EXPL	102	103	1	320	0.43	GRC0745: 1m at 0.44% Li2O from 102m		0.43
GRC0745	EXPL	290	291	1	320	0.41	GRC0745: 1m at 0.41% Li2O from 290m		0.41
GRC0746	EXPL	142	148	6	188	1.23	GRC0746: 6m at 1.24% Li2O from 142m		7.41
GRC0747	EXPL	77	88	11	252	1.70	GRC0747: 11m at 1.71% Li2O from 77m		18.73
GRC0747	EXPL	106	109	3	252	1.36	GRC0747: 3m at 1.37% Li2O from 106m		4.08
GRC0747	EXPL	137	141	4	252	0.45	GRC0747: 4m at 0.46% Li2O from 137m		1.80
GRC0747	EXPL	193	197	4	252	1.43	GRC0747: 4m at 1.43% Li2O from 193m		5.71
GRC0747	EXPL	199	203	4	252	1.35	GRC0747: 4m at 1.36% Li2O from 199m		5.41
GRC0748	EXPL	83	86	3	120	1.11	GRC0748: 3m at 1.12% Li2O from 83m		3.33

GRC0749	EXPL	122	129	7	294	1.37	GRC0749: 7m at 1.37% Li2O from 122m		9.58
GRC0749	EXPL	142	147	5	294	1.42	GRC0749: 5m at 1.42% Li2O from 142m		7.10
GRC0749	EXPL	220	229	9	294	1.08	GRC0749: 9m at 1.09% Li2O from 220m		9.74
GRC0749	EXPL	234	235	1	294	0.95	GRC0749: 1m at 0.95% Li2O from 234m		0.95
GRC0750	EXPL	127	131	4	160	1.00	GRC0750: 4m at 1.01% Li2O from 127m		4.01
GRC0750	EXPL	149	150	1	160	0.78	GRC0750: 1m at 0.78% Li2O from 149m		0.78
GRC0751	EXPL	203	212	9	260	1.14	GRC0751: 9m at 1.15% Li2O from 203m		10.29
GRC0752	EXPL	91	99	8	242	1.03	GRC0752: 8m at 1.04% Li2O from 91m		8.25
GRC0752	EXPL	183	206	23	242	1.23	GRC0752: 23m at 1.23% Li2O from 183m		28.22
GRC0753	EXPL	133	149	16	320	1.47	GRC0753: 16m at 1.48% Li2O from 133m		23.57
GRC0753	EXPL	251	272	21	320	1.02	GRC0753: 21m at 1.02% Li2O from 251m		21.42
GRC0754	EXPL	26	29	3	100		no significant intersections		
GRC0754	EXPL	66	67	1	100		no significant intersections		

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
GRC0727	MEA	90.00	715632	579473	17.29	-50	305
GRC0728	MEA	90.00	715677	579500	17.00	-50	305
GRC0729	EXPL	226.00	715655	580103	61.63	-50	270
GRC0730	MEA	90.00	715619	579420	16.81	-50	305
GRC0731	EXPL	200.00	715620	580020	40.23	-60	270
GRC0732	MEA	50.00	715605	579431	16.97	-50	305
GRC0733	MEA	90.00	715645	579525	17.50	-50	305
GRC0734	EXPL	333.00	716208	580225	40.40	-70	210
GRC0735	EXPL	180.00	715697	580221	63.36	-60	270
GRC0736	MEA	90.00	715628	579540	17.78	-50	305
GRC0737	MEA	90.00	715645	579489	17.37	-50	305
GRC0738	EXPL	180.00	715617	580260	34.52	-60	270
GRC0739	MEA	90.00	715631	579449	17.08	-50	305
GRC0740	EXPL	210.00	715657	580259	50.56	-60	270
GRC0741	MEA	90.00	715696	579517	17.38	-50	305
GRC0742	EXPL	200.00	715610	580302	35.98	-65	270
GRC0743	MEA	90.00	715658	579541	18.79	-50	305
GRC0744	EXPL	164.00	715609	580303	36.20	-90	0
GRC0745	EXPL	320.00	716309	580249	26.85	-70	210
GRC0746	EXPL	188.00	715689	580298	65.23	-80	270
GRC0747	EXPL	252.00	716136	580193	38.99	-60	210
GRC0748	EXPL	120.00	715563	580343	54.06	-50	270
GRC0749	EXPL	294.00	716156	580224	33.60	-60	210
GRC0750	EXPL	160.00	715602	580339	47.02	-50	270
GRC0751	EXPL	260.00	715677	580067	60.39	-50	270
GRC0752	EXPL	242.00	716097	580204	30.42	-60	210
GRC0753	EXPL	320.00	716116	580236	43.00	-70	210
GRC0754	EXPL	100.00	714213	577533	48.00	-90	0

'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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