HIGH GRADE Li_2O RESULTS FROM CHANNEL SAMPLING IN EASTERN AND WESTERN PEGMATITE BODIES AT BLAKALA PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Analytical results show outcrop channel sample results of:**
  - ✓ **BCH06 from Eastern Pegmatite with 1.94% Li_2O over 19.0m;**
  - ✓ **BCH05 from Western Pegmatite with 1.87% Li_2O over 18.0m; and**
  - ✓ **BCH03 from Main Pegmatite with 1.90% Li_2O over 22.0m**
- **Continuous channel sampling of pegmatite outcrop representative of grade at surface in outcrop**
- **Sampling of BCH06 provides first laboratory results from Eastern Pegmatite**
- **Sampling of BCH04 provides first laboratory results from Western Pegmatite**
- **Of the 87 individual outcrop channel samples from the second set of channel sampling results, 64 samples are >1.50% Li_2O**
- **Almost 1/3rd of samples assessed (28.7%) returned 2%+ Li_2O**
- **The highest individual sample at 2.73% Li_2O was identified over 1.00m in BCH06 on the Eastern Pegmatite**
- **The high Li_2O analytical results from outcrop in the Eastern and Western Pegmatites identify these as additional high grade spodumene mineralised and mapped targets**
- **Diamond drilling program is ongoing on the Western and Eastern Pegmatites**

First Lithium Ltd ("FL1" or "the Company") is pleased to announce analytical results[1] from an additional four outcrop sample channel cut lines at the priority 1 lithium prospect Blakala, located on the Gouna Permit in Mali (Figure 1, Table 1). The updated analytical results provided (Table 2) are a continuation of the results announced as part of the first three diamond drill holes (ASX:FL1 20/12/23[2]) and previous channel sampling results from the Main Pegmatite (ASX:FL1 04/12/23[3]). The new analytical results validate the Eastern and Western Pegmatites as additional high grade and wide spodumene mineralised and mapped targets (Figure 2).

Results from channel BCH03, situated 160m southwest along strike on the Main Pegmatite from where analytical results from the first three diamond drill holes on the Main Pegmatite were received (ASX:FL1 20/12/23[2]) (Figure 1), establishes the high-grade mineralisation continuity on the Main Pegmatite. The channel sampling analytical results are seen as representative of the grades at surface from the pegmatite outcrop which is only slightly weathered (Figure 2).

[1]This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. FL1 advises there is uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral findings should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are provided with scientific accuracy. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or other factors relevant to mineral result valuations. The presence of pegmatite rock does not necessarily indicate the presence of Lithium mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation.

DETAILS

The 6,000m drilling program is continuing at Blakala, with diamond core drilling on the Main, Western and Eastern Pegmatites ongoing along with outcrop channel sampling. The outcrop program generates continuous channel samples with sample lengths in the pegmatite outcrop being generally 1.0m (Table 2). Analyses of 97 samples (inclusive of 10 Quality Control / QC samples) from the 4 new outcrop sample lines were completed at the ALS laboratory. The 87 channel samples (without QC samples) returned high Li_2O grades, with only 8 samples with grades less than 1.00% Li_2O, 15 samples with grades 1.00% to 1.59% Li_2O, 39 samples with grades 1.50% to 2.00% Li_2O and 25 samples with grades greater than 2.00% Li_2O (Table 2). The highest individual sample, returned an analytical result of 2.73% Li_2O over 1.00m in BCH06 on the Eastern Pegmatite.

Analytical results show outcrop channel sample results of the four lines (Table 2):

- BCH03 from Main Pegmatite with 1.90% Li_2O over 22.0m and 1.80% Li_2O over 5.0m;
- BCH04 from Main Pegmatite with 1.27% Li_2O over 23.0m;
- BCH05 from Western Pegmatite with 1.87% Li_2O over 18.0m; and
- BCH06 from Eastern Pegmatite with 1.94% Li_2O over 19.0m.

Results from channel sample line BCH04 delivered the lowest result, however is situated directly above diamond drill hole BDFS02 which returned encouraging Li_2O analytical results of 111.0m @ 1.57% Li_2O, including 20.0m @ 2.23% Li_2O (ASX:FL1 20/12/23[2]). Further encouraging results have been identified in channel BCH06 representing the first laboratory results from the Eastern Pegmatite and channel BCH04 representing the first laboratory results from the Western Pegmatite.

FL1 Managing Director, Venkat Padala said ***"The further encouraging outcropping results continue to create an image of the size and scope of the Main, Eastern and Western pegmatites all identifying high grade spodumene targets. With over 28% of the samples delivering over 2% Li_2O and 73.5% of the samples delivering over 1.5% Li_2O, the quality of the Blakala prospect is clearly taking shape".***

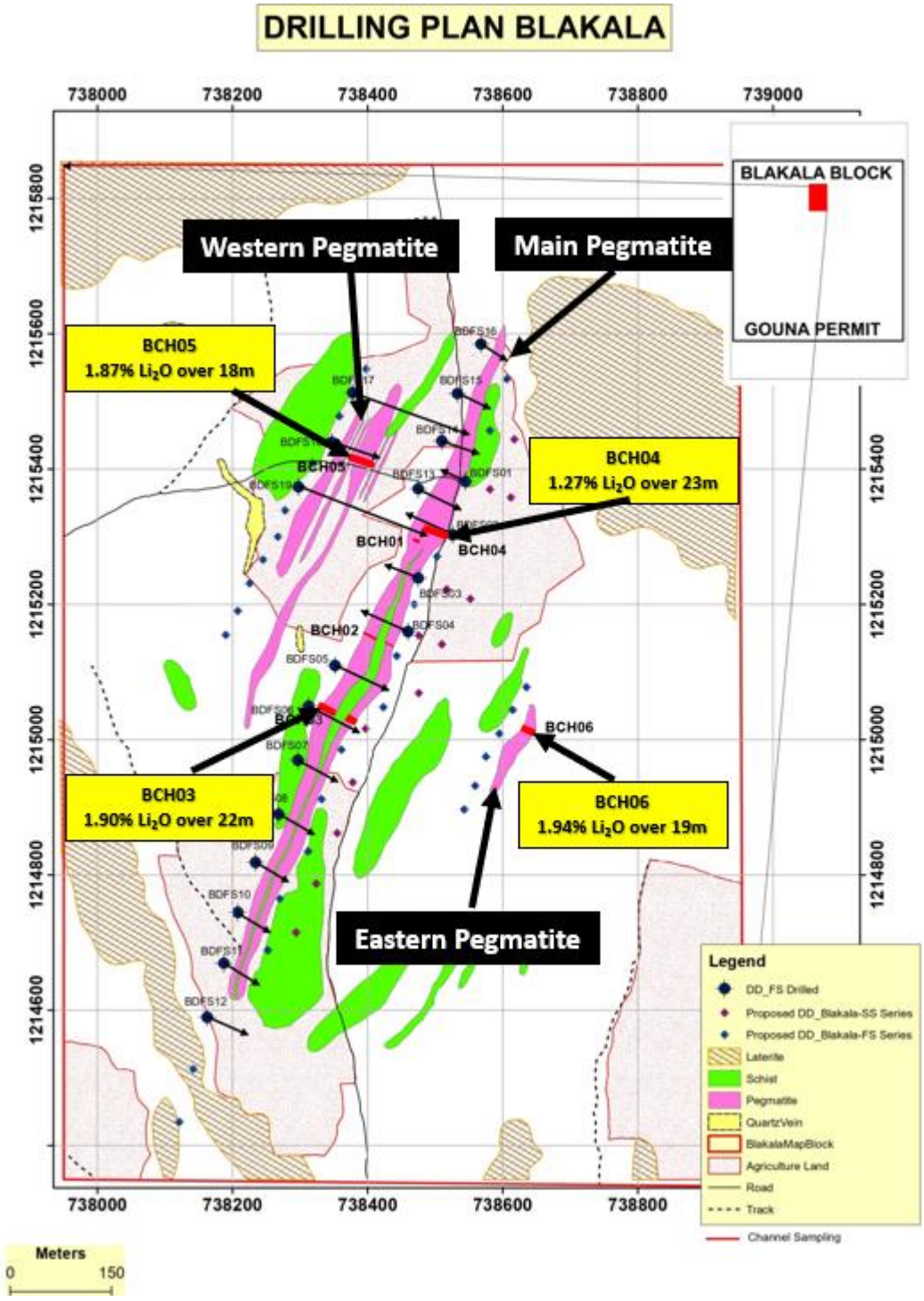

Figure 1: Locality of outcrop channel sample lines BCH03, BCH04, BCH05, BCH06 at the Blakala prospect.

Table 1: Start and end positions of outcrop channel sample lines BCH01 to BCH06.

Channel ID	Starting Coordinates		Ending Coordinates		Length (m)
	Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	
BCH01	738471	1215295	738475	1215293	5.0
BCH02_W	738399	1215154	738416	1215147	18.7
BCH02_E	738431	1215142	738441	1215138	11.0
BCH03_W	738330	1215046	738350	1215038	22.0
BCH03_E	738370	1215031	738374	1215030	5.0
BCH04	738484	1215309	738505	1215300	23.0
BCH05	738381	1215415	738397	1215408	17.0
BCH06	738620	1215005	738639	1214998	20.0

Table 2: Sampling and analytical results from outcrop channel lines BCH03, BCH04, BCH05 and BCH06.

TRENCH ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	LITH	Li %	Li_2O %	Li_2O % INTERVAL	INTERVAL (m)
BCH03	K 7341	0.00	1.00	1.00	Peg	1.025	2.21		
BCH03	K 7342	1.00	2.00	1.00	Peg	1.03	2.22		
BCH03	K 7343	2.00	3.00	1.00	Peg	1.02	2.20		
BCH03	K 7344	3.00	4.00	1.00	Peg	1.045	2.25		
BCH03	K 7345	4.00	5.00	1.00	Peg	0.69	1.49		
BCH03	K 7346	5.00	6.00	1.00	Peg	0.883	1.90		
BCH03	K 7347	6.00	7.00	1.00	Peg	0.929	2.00		
BCH03	K 7348	7.00	8.00	1.00	Peg	0.878	1.89		
BCH03	K 7349	8.00	9.00	1.00	Peg	1.015	2.19		
BCH03	K 7350	9.00	10.00	1.00	Peg	0.794	1.71		
BCH03	K 7351	10.00	11.00	1.00	Peg	0.732	1.58	1.90	22.00
BCH03	K 7352	11.00	12.00	1.00	Peg	0.741	1.60		
BCH03	K 7353	12.00	13.00	1.00	Peg	0.699	1.50		
BCH03	K 7354	13.00	14.00	1.00	Peg	0.839	1.81		
BCH03	K 7355	14.00	15.00	1.00	Peg	0.876	1.89		
BCH03	K 7356	15.00	16.00	1.00	Peg	0.905	1.95		
BCH03	K 7357	16.00	17.00	1.00	Peg	0.986	2.12		
BCH03	K 7358	17.00	18.00	1.00	Peg	0.861	1.85		
BCH03	K 7361	18.00	19.00	1.00	Peg	0.902	1.94		
BCH03	K 7362	19.00	20.00	1.00	Peg	0.851	1.83		
BCH03	K 7363	20.00	21.00	1.00	Peg	1.14	2.45		
BCH03	K 7364	21.00	22.00	1.00	Peg	0.586	1.26		

BCH03	K 7365	42.00	43.00	1.00	Peg	0.717	1.54		
BCH03	K 7366	43.00	44.00	1.00	Peg	1.035	2.23		
BCH03	K 7367	44.00	45.00	1.00	Peg	0.969	2.09	1.80	5.00
BCH03	K 7368	45.00	46.00	1.00	Peg	0.749	1.61		
BCH03	K 7369	46.00	47.00	1.00	Peg	0.719	1.55		
TRENCH ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	LITH	Li %	Li_2O %	Li_2O % INTERVAL	INTERVAL (m)
BCH04	K 7371	0.00	1.00	1.00	Peg	0.647	1.39		
BCH04	K 7372	1.00	2.00	1.00	Peg	0.816	1.76		
BCH04	K 7373	2.00	3.00	1.00	Peg	0.678	1.46		
BCH04	K 7374	3.00	4.00	1.00	Peg	0.818	1.76		
BCH04	K 7375	4.00	5.00	1.00	Peg	0.488	1.05		
BCH04	K 7376	5.00	6.00	1.00	Peg	0.753	1.62		
BCH04	K 7377	6.00	7.00	1.00	Peg	0.058	0.12		
BCH04	K 7378	7.00	8.00	1.00	Peg	0.702	1.51		
BCH04	K 7381	8.00	9.00	1.00	Peg	0.786	1.69		
BCH04	K 7382	9.00	10.00	1.00	Peg	0.365	0.79		
BCH04	K 7383	10.00	11.00	1.00	Peg	0.473	1.02		
BCH04	K 7384	11.00	12.00	1.00	Peg	0.833	1.79	1.27	23.00
BCH04	K 7385	12.00	13.00	1.00	Peg	0.234	0.50		
BCH04	K 7386	13.00	14.00	1.00	Peg	0.742	1.60		
BCH04	K 7387	14.00	15.00	1.00	Peg	0.069	0.15		
BCH04	K 7388	15.00	16.00	1.00	Peg	0.807	1.74		
BCH04	K 7389	16.00	17.00	1.00	Peg	0.327	0.70		
BCH04	K 7390	17.00	18.00	1.00	Peg	0.902	1.94		
BCH04	K 7391	18.00	19.00	1.00	Peg	0.572	1.23		
BCH04	K 7392	19.00	20.00	1.00	Peg	0.329	0.71		
BCH04	K 7393	20.00	21.00	1.00	Peg	0.925	1.99		
BCH04	K 7394	21.00	22.00	1.00	Peg	0.75	1.61		
BCH04	K 7395	22.00	23.00	1.00	Peg	0.459	0.99		
TRENCH ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	LITH	Li %	Li_2O %	Li_2O % INTERVAL	INTERVAL (m)
BCH05	K 7396	0.00	1.00	1.00	Peg	0.645	1.39		
BCH05	K 7397	1.00	2.00	1.00	Peg	0.885	1.91		
BCH05	K 7398	2.00	3.00	1.00	Peg	0.802	1.73		
BCH05	K 7601	3.00	4.00	1.00	Peg	1.115	2.40		
BCH05	K 7602	4.00	5.00	1.00	Peg	0.891	1.92	1.87	18.00
BCH05	K 7603	5.00	6.00	1.00	Peg	0.876	1.89		
BCH05	K 7604	6.00	7.00	1.00	Peg	0.936	2.02		
BCH05	K 7605	7.00	8.00	1.00	Peg	0.863	1.86		
BCH05	K 7606	8.00	9.00	1.00	Peg	0.917	1.97		

BCH05	K 7607	9.00	10.00	1.00	Peg	1.07	2.30		
BCH05	K 7608	10.00	11.00	1.00	Peg	0.868	1.87		
BCH05	K 7609	11.00	12.00	1.00	Peg	0.852	1.83		
BCH05	K 7610	12.00	13.00	1.00	Peg	0.975	2.10		
BCH05	K 7611	13.00	14.00	1.00	Peg	0.767	1.65		
BCH05	K 7612	14.00	15.00	1.00	Peg	0.946	2.04		
BCH05	K 7613	15.00	16.00	1.00	Peg	0.61	1.31		
BCH05	K 7614	16.00	17.00	1.00	Peg	1.27	2.73		
BCH05	K 7615	0.00	1.00	1.00	Peg	0.383	0.82		
TRENCH ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	LITH	Li %	Li_2O %	Li_2O % INTERVAL	INTERVAL (m)
BCH06	K 7616	1.00	2.00	1.00	Peg	0.573	1.23		
BCH06	K 7617	2.00	3.00	1.00	Peg	0.852	1.83		
BCH06	K 7618	3.00	4.00	1.00	Peg	1.085	2.34		
BCH06	K 7621	4.00	5.00	1.00	Peg	0.683	1.47		
BCH06	K 7622	5.00	6.00	1.00	Peg	1.12	2.41		
BCH06	K 7623	6.00	7.00	1.00	Peg	0.685	1.47		
BCH06	K 7624	7.00	8.00	1.00	Peg	1.225	2.64		
BCH06	K 7625	8.00	9.00	1.00	Peg	1.02	2.20		
BCH06	K 7626	9.00	10.00	1.00	Peg	0.991	2.13		
BCH06	K 7627	10.00	11.00	1.00	Peg	0.531	1.14	1.94	19.00
BCH06	K 7628	11.00	12.00	1.00	Peg	1.075	2.31		
BCH06	K 7629	12.00	13.00	1.00	Peg	0.603	1.30		
BCH06	K 7631	13.00	14.00	1.00	Peg	0.968	2.08		
BCH06	K 7632	14.00	15.00	1.00	Peg	0.861	1.85		
BCH06	K 7633	15.00	16.00	1.00	Peg	0.717	1.54		
BCH06	K 7634	16.00	17.00	1.00	Peg	1.245	2.68		
BCH06	K 7635	17.00	18.00	1.00	Peg	1.05	2.26		
BCH06	K 7636	18.00	19.00	1.00	Peg	0.995	2.14		
BCH06	K 7637	19.00	20.00	1.00	Peg	0.866	1.86		

* *Li% to Li_2O% conversion factor of 2.153 used*

Figure 2: Channel samping taking place at the well mineralised Eastern Pegmatite outcrop

ABOUT FIRST LITHIUM

First Lithium (ASX code: FL1) is at the forefront of lithium exploration and sustainable development, focusing on pioneering projects like Blakala and Faraba in Mali. Our management team has significant in-country experience and specialist advisors with extensive lithium exploration and government relations expertise.

Our commitment goes beyond the pursuit of lithium riches; it's about powering tomorrow responsibly. We recognise the global demand for lithium and are dedicated to positively impacting local communities while ensuring environmentally sensitive practices.

Ends-

The Board of Directors of First Lithium Ltd authorised this announcement to be given to the ASX.

Further information contact:

Venkatesh Padala
Managing Director

T : +61 8 9481 0389
E : info@firstlithium.com.au

[2] ASX:FL1 announcement 20/12/2023 – Significant discovery with 111m @ 1.57% Li_2O at Blakala
[3] ASX:FL1 announcement 4/12/2023 – High grade average of 1.7% Li_2O from first 2 outcrop samples

Competent Persons Statement
Except where indicated, exploration results above have been reviewed and compiled by Mr Kobus Badenhorst, a Competent Person who is a Member of SACNASP and the South African Geological Society (GSSA), with over 25 years of experience in metallic and energy mineral exploration and development, and as such has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration 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 Badenhorst is the Managing Director of GeoActiv Dynamic Geological Services and consents to the inclusion of this technical information in the format and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement – Visual Estimates[1]

This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. FL1 advises there is uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral findings should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grades are provided with scientific accuracy. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or other factors relevant to mineral result valuations. The presence of pegmatite rock does not necessarily indicate the presence of Lithium mineralisation. Laboratory chemical assays are required to determine the grade of mineralisation.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'may', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties.

These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that, as at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, the Directors and the Company's management.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur, and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The Company has no intention to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained in this announcement, except where required by law.

These forward-looking statements are subject to various risk factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

Appendix 1 – Sampling and analytical results from outcrop sample lines BCH03, BCH04, BCH05, BCH06.

CHANNEL ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	LITH	Li %	Li_2O %	Li_2O % INTERVAL	INTERVAL (m)
BCH03	K 7341	0.0	1.0	1.0	Peg	1.03	2.21		
BCH03	K 7342	1.0	2.0	1.0	Peg	1.03	2.22		
BCH03	K 7343	2.0	3.0	1.0	Peg	1.02	2.20		
BCH03	K 7344	3.0	4.0	1.0	Peg	1.05	2.25		
BCH03	K 7345	4.0	5.0	1.0	Peg	0.69	1.49		
BCH03	K 7346	5.0	6.0	1.0	Peg	0.88	1.90		
BCH03	K 7347	6.0	7.0	1.0	Peg	0.93	2.00		
BCH03	K 7348	7.0	8.0	1.0	Peg	0.88	1.89		
BCH03	K 7349	8.0	9.0	1.0	Peg	1.02	2.19		
BCH03	K 7350	9.0	10.0	1.0	Peg	0.79	1.71		
BCH03	K 7351	10.0	11.0	1.0	Peg	0.73	1.58		
BCH03	K 7352	11.0	12.0	1.0	Peg	0.74	1.60		
BCH03	K 7353	12.0	13.0	1.0	Peg	0.70	1.50	1.88	27.0
BCH03	K 7354	13.0	14.0	1.0	Peg	0.84	1.81		
BCH03	K 7355	14.0	15.0	1.0	Peg	0.88	1.89		
BCH03	K 7356	15.0	16.0	1.0	Peg	0.91	1.95		
BCH03	K 7357	16.0	17.0	1.0	Peg	0.99	2.12		
BCH03	K 7358	17.0	18.0	1.0	Peg	0.86	1.85		
BCH03	K 7361	18.0	19.0	1.0	Peg	0.90	1.94		
BCH03	K 7362	19.0	20.0	1.0	Peg	0.85	1.83		
BCH03	K 7363	20.0	21.0	1.0	Peg	1.14	2.45		
BCH03	K 7364	21.0	22.0	1.0	Peg	0.59	1.26		
BCH03	K 7365	22.0	23.0	1.0	Peg	0.72	1.54		
BCH03	K 7366	23.0	24.0	1.0	Peg	1.04	2.23		
BCH03	K 7367	24.0	25.0	1.0	Peg	0.97	2.09		
BCH03	K 7368	25.0	26.0	1.0	Peg	0.75	1.61		
BCH03	K 7369	26.0	27.0	1.0	Peg	0.72	1.55		
CHANNEL ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	LITH	Li %	Li_2O %	Li_2O % INTERVAL	INTERVAL (m)
BCH04	K 7371	0.0	1.0	1.0	Peg	0.65	1.39		
BCH04	K 7372	1.0	2.0	1.0	Peg	0.82	1.76		
BCH04	K 7373	2.0	3.0	1.0	Peg	0.68	1.46		
BCH04	K 7374	3.0	4.0	1.0	Peg	0.82	1.76	1.27	23.0
BCH04	K 7375	4.0	5.0	1.0	Peg	0.49	1.05		
BCH04	K 7376	5.0	6.0	1.0	Peg	0.75	1.62		

BCH04	K 7377	6.0	7.0	1.0	Peg	0.06	0.12		
BCH04	K 7378	7.0	8.0	1.0	Peg	0.70	1.51		
BCH04	K 7381	8.0	9.0	1.0	Peg	0.79	1.69		
BCH04	K 7382	9.0	10.0	1.0	Peg	0.37	0.79		
BCH04	K 7383	10.0	11.0	1.0	Peg	0.47	1.02		
BCH04	K 7384	11.0	12.0	1.0	Peg	0.83	1.79		
BCH04	K 7385	12.0	13.0	1.0	Peg	0.23	0.50		
BCH04	K 7386	13.0	14.0	1.0	Peg	0.74	1.60		
BCH04	K 7387	14.0	15.0	1.0	Peg	0.07	0.15		
BCH04	K 7388	15.0	16.0	1.0	Peg	0.81	1.74		
BCH04	K 7389	16.0	17.0	1.0	Peg	0.33	0.70		
BCH04	K 7390	17.0	18.0	1.0	Peg	0.90	1.94		
BCH04	K 7391	18.0	19.0	1.0	Peg	0.57	1.23		
BCH04	K 7392	19.0	20.0	1.0	Peg	0.33	0.71		
BCH04	K 7393	20.0	21.0	1.0	Peg	0.93	1.99		
BCH04	K 7394	21.0	22.0	1.0	Peg	0.75	1.61		
BCH04	K 7395	22.0	23.0	1.0	Peg	0.46	0.99		

CHANNEL ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	LITH	Li %	Li_2O %	Li_2O % INTERVAL	INTERVAL (m)
BCH05	K 7396	0.0	1.0	1.0	Peg	0.65	1.39		
BCH05	K 7397	1.0	2.0	1.0	Peg	0.89	1.91		
BCH05	K 7398	2.0	3.0	1.0	Peg	0.80	1.73		
BCH05	K 7601	3.0	4.0	1.0	Peg	1.12	2.40		
BCH05	K 7602	4.0	5.0	1.0	Peg	0.89	1.92		
BCH05	K 7603	5.0	6.0	1.0	Peg	0.88	1.89		
BCH05	K 7604	6.0	7.0	1.0	Peg	0.94	2.02		
BCH05	K 7605	7.0	8.0	1.0	Peg	0.86	1.86		
BCH05	K 7606	8.0	9.0	1.0	Peg	0.92	1.97	1.87	18.0
BCH05	K 7607	9.0	10.0	1.0	Peg	1.07	2.30		
BCH05	K 7608	10.0	11.0	1.0	Peg	0.87	1.87		
BCH05	K 7609	11.0	12.0	1.0	Peg	0.85	1.83		
BCH05	K 7610	12.0	13.0	1.0	Peg	0.98	2.10		
BCH05	K 7611	13.0	14.0	1.0	Peg	0.77	1.65		
BCH05	K 7612	14.0	15.0	1.0	Peg	0.95	2.04		
BCH05	K 7613	15.0	16.0	1.0	Peg	0.61	1.31		
BCH05	K 7614	16.0	17.0	1.0	Peg	1.27	2.73		
BCH05	K 7615	0.0	1.0	1.0	Peg	0.38	0.82		

CHANNEL ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	LITH	Li %	Li_2O %	Li_2O % INTERVAL	INTERVAL (m)
BCH06	K 7616	1.0	2.0	1.0	Peg	0.57	1.23		
BCH06	K 7617	2.0	3.0	1.0	Peg	0.85	1.83	1.94	19.0
BCH06	K 7618	3.0	4.0	1.0	Peg	1.09	2.34		

BCH06	K 7621	4.0	5.0	1.0	Peg	0.68	1.47		
BCH06	K 7622	5.0	6.0	1.0	Peg	1.12	2.41		
BCH06	K 7623	6.0	7.0	1.0	Peg	0.69	1.47		
BCH06	K 7624	7.0	8.0	1.0	Peg	1.23	2.64		
BCH06	K 7625	8.0	9.0	1.0	Peg	1.02	2.20		
BCH06	K 7626	9.0	10.0	1.0	Peg	0.99	2.13		
BCH06	K 7627	10.0	11.0	1.0	Peg	0.53	1.14		
BCH06	K 7628	11.0	12.0	1.0	Peg	1.08	2.31		
BCH06	K 7629	12.0	13.0	1.0	Peg	0.60	1.30		
BCH06	K 7631	13.0	14.0	1.0	Peg	0.97	2.08		
BCH06	K 7632	14.0	15.0	1.0	Peg	0.86	1.85		
BCH06	K 7633	15.0	16.0	1.0	Peg	0.72	1.54		
BCH06	K 7634	16.0	17.0	1.0	Peg	1.25	2.68		
BCH06	K 7635	17.0	18.0	1.0	Peg	1.05	2.26		
BCH06	K 7636	18.0	19.0	1.0	Peg	1.00	2.14		
BCH06	K 7637	19.0	20.0	1.0	Peg	0.87	1.86		

* *Li% to Li_2O% conversion of 2.153 used*

FIRST LITHIUM LIMITED
ACN 009 081 770

Level 8, London House
216 St. Georges Terrace
Perth Western Australia 6000

Tel: +61 (08) 9481 0389
Facsimile: +61 (08) 9463 6103

http://firstlithium.com.au

CONTACT:

Venkatesh Padala
Managing Director

Tel: +61 8 9481 0389
info@firstlithium.com.au

DIRECTORS

Lee Christensen
Venkatesh Padala
Jason Ferris
Andrew Law

CODE: ASX: FL1

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	<u>Outcrop Channel sampling at Blakala Prospect</u> • Channel sampling in pegmatite outcrop done by a jackhammer. • The use of the jackhammer resulted in significant depth and width of sampling and therefore representative weights for each sample intersection. • Samples preparatory work was done at ALS preparatory laboratory in Bamako, analyses at ALS in Johannesburg
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).*	• Channel sampling results reported, thus N/A.
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.*	• Channel sampling results reported, thus N/A.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral*	• The channel samples aregeologically logged for spodumene content before being sent for analyses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Outcrop was sampled using a jackhammer to generate a sample channel that is wide and deep enough to supply representative and significant weight of samples. • Samples were dry. • Contineous samples were collected from each sample cut. • 10 out of the 97 samples represented QC samples, with Blanks, Standards and Duplicates used.
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.*	• The channel sampling generated representative samples from the outcrop via the use of a jackhammer to do the channel sampling. • Preparatory work was done on the samples at the accredited ALS prep facility in Bamako, Mali. • The pulp samp[les were then sent to the accredited ALS laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa for Li analyses. Additional analyses to test for the suite of elements will be conducted on some outcrop channel samples. • QC samples in the batch of 97 samples involved 4 AMIS sourced Blank, 4 AMIS sourced Standards and 2 duplicates. Additional pulp duplicate and inter-laboratory analytical work will be conducted once more results have been received. • The QC samples showed acceptable levels of accuracy.
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.*	• The pegmatite outcrop was mapped before channel sampling took place. • On site logging of the channel samples then took place by experienced geologists, and a senior company geologist checking all the logging being undertaken. • A senior GeoActiv Pty Ltd geologist observed the channel cutting taking place, the sample logging and some of the pegmatite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intersections. • The geological field data is manually transcribed into a master Microsoft Excel spreadsheet which is appropriate for this stage in the exploration program. • The raw field data is checked in the Microsoft Excel format first to identify any obvious errors or outlier data. The data is then imported into a Microsoft Access database where it is subjected to various validation queries.
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.	• Sample locations were recorded using a hand held GPS. • Beginning and end locations of all trenches reported to date shown in Table 1 in the main body of the text.
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 channel and trench samples are done lithologically, or at 1m intervals in the thicker pegmatite intersections. • The channel and outcrop sampling is continuous sampling and will augment the drill sampling information, with the drilling taking place in phases, the current inter-drillhole spacing is 80m, this spacing will be filled in during follow-up drilling phases.
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 channel samples are done perpendicular to the strike of the outcrop.

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.*	• Permits for the Mali Lithium project are in their first renewal period granted by the original Mali decree "Order No. 2022-0276/MMEE-SG" (Blakala Prospect permit) and "Order No. 2022-0275/MMEE-SG" (Gouna permit). Both permits are valid for the exploration of Group 3 elements (Li, Co, Cr, Nb, Ni, PGE, REE, Sn, Ta, Ti, V, W and Zr) and are considered early stage Li exploration projects.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration work was completed by Russian geologists during 1963-64. Geological prospecting was carried out in the central part of the Bougouni pegmatite field. • The Company has obtained the digital data in relation to this historic information. • The historic data comprises mapping, and 2 diamond drillholes on the Farba licence. • The historic results have not been reported..
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	<u>Blakala Prospect</u> • Blakala prospect in the Gouna licence is Palaeo-Proterozoic in age. The regional lithological assemblages comprise of felsic intrusives such as granite, granodiorites, and schists of variable composition and laterite. The schists have a metasedimentary origin with coarse grains of quartz and mica, which have been subjected to multiple deformations to form schists. • The pegmatites are a pale greyish-white colour, fresh hand specimen shows a whitish-earthy matrix of feldspar with phenocrysts of spodumene, quartz and muscovite. The pegmatites have a varied width from a few centimetres to up to 45 meters where the two separate pegmatite bands merge together.

Drill hole 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*
		• Summary sampling information is presented in the body of the text in Table 1.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

down hole 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.

</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.

</td><td>

No upper or lower grade cut-offs have been used.
The outcrop is mineralised throughout in the results received, no low grade or very low grade areas were aggregated in the intercepts.
Intercepts are weighted and shown in Table 1 of the main body, all outcrop sampling results are shown in the table.

<table>
<tr><th>TRENCH ID</th><th>SAMPLE ID</th><th>FROM (m)</th><th>TO (m)</th><th>INTERVAL (m)</th><th>Li %</th><th>Li_2O %</th><th>Li_2O % INTERVAL</th><th>INTERVAL (m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7327</td><td>34.00</td><td>35.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.657</td><td>1.41</td><td rowspan="12">1.54</td><td rowspan="12">11.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7328</td><td>35.00</td><td>36.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.324</td><td>0.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7329</td><td>36.00</td><td>37.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.927</td><td>2.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7331</td><td>37.00</td><td>38.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.788</td><td>1.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7332</td><td>38.00</td><td>39.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.603</td><td>1.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7333</td><td>39.00</td><td>40.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.654</td><td>1.41</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7334</td><td>40.00</td><td>41.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.462</td><td>0.99</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7335</td><td>41.00</td><td>42.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.608</td><td>1.31</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7336</td><td>42.00</td><td>43.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.714</td><td>1.54</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7337</td><td>43.00</td><td>44.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>1.01</td><td>2.17</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCH02_East</td><td>K 7338</td><td>44.00</td><td>45.00</td><td>1.00</td><td>1.11</td><td>2.39</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>

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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).

</td><td>

The pegmatites generally dip at -80° to the west. The channel samples are on surface in ourcrop.
Sample widths are reported.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>

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

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Figures are displayed in the main text.

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• NA
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.*	• No other material exploration information has been gathered by the Company.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	<u>Blakala Prospect</u> • A 6,000m diamond drilling program is currently taking place • Drilling to be done in phases with initial drilling c 25m from the outcrop and holes 80m apart, follow up phases will infill this drilling and also drill deper vertical depth intersections • Additional trenching, trench and outcrop sampling is taking place.