10th June 2022

MBLP ASSAYS CONTINUES TO DELIVER ON EXPLORATION SUCCESS

RESULTS INCLUDE

11m @ 1.42 LI_2O, 9m @ 1.09 LI_2O AND 7m @ 1.82% LI_2O

Key Highlights:

- Significant intervals of lithium mineralisation continue to be intersected from the ongoing drilling at the Marble Bar Lithium Project (**MBLP**) in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia.
- Results include:
  - **11m @ 1.42% Li_2O and 62ppm Ta_2O_5** from 25m in MBRC0258
  - **12m @ 0.88% Li_2O and 44ppm Ta_2O_5** from 82m in MBRC0269
  - **9m @ 1.09% Li_2O and 61ppm Ta_2O_5** from 44m in MBRC0270
  - **10m @ 0.81% Li_2O and 80ppm Ta_2O_5** from 40m in MBRC0271
  - **7m @ 1.00% Li_2O and 71ppm Ta_2O_5** from 24m in MBRC0300
  - **7m @ 1.82% Li_2O and 66ppm Ta_2O_5** from 20m in MBRC0310
- Wide intervals from the drilling continue to demonstrate the robustness of the MBLP and enhance the opportunities for increasing the resource base in proximity to the current Archer deposit and along strike further to the south and east
- Ongoing drilling will target these lithium mineralised pegmatites to establish their prospectivity both along strike and down dip.
- Mapping and soils work has delineated three distinct target areas for further exploration (refer to Figure 1).
- Additional outcropping lithium targets remain untested by drilling and these areas will form part of the ongoing focus for the CY2022 drilling program.

Growing multi-asset West Australian lithium company, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, **Global Lithium** or the **Company**) is pleased to report continued encouraging lithium assay results from its Q1/Q2 CY2022 Exploration Program at the Company's wholly owned MBLP, located 150km southeast of Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Global Lithium Head of Geology, Stuart Peterson commented,

"Commencing in February 2022, *our 60,000m exploration drilling program has continued to build momentum at the MBLP, with lithium intercepts continuing along the >6km strike of the mineralisation already identified within the project area. The results highlight the prospectivity of the area, particularly as the drilling moves to the southern and eastern areas of GL1's tenement package."*

"The drilling program supports the targeting effort by the Global Lithium and CSA Global geology teams and provides a strong platform for future growth."

"Our immediate exploration focus, to add shareholder value across our two assets, remains clearly defined. Firstly, deliver the ongoing CY2022 program at MBLP, including the highly prospective targets that remain untested and secondly, safely execute a 20,000m drilling and exploration campaign at the Manna Lithium Project in the Goldfields region. To our knowledge, we are the only lithium company to be drilling at two independent lithium project sites in the globally recognised, tier 1 lithium mining jurisdiction of Western Australia."

The majority of MBLP drilling has been designed and targeted to test geochemical trends and mapped pegmatite targets, particularly along the greenstone belt and also several granite hosted pegmatite targets that are located between the Archer deposit and the area to the east near the major regional structural feature of the Brockman Zone.

The drilling intersection highlights reported above have been recorded from drilling to the south and to the east of the Archer pegmatite resource. The drill target locations with prospective mineralised zones are detailed in Figure 1. The target zones extend over distances from 500m to 1.2km with a majority of the drilling being undertaken on a nominal grid pattern with a line spacing of 160m and a hole spacing of 80m.

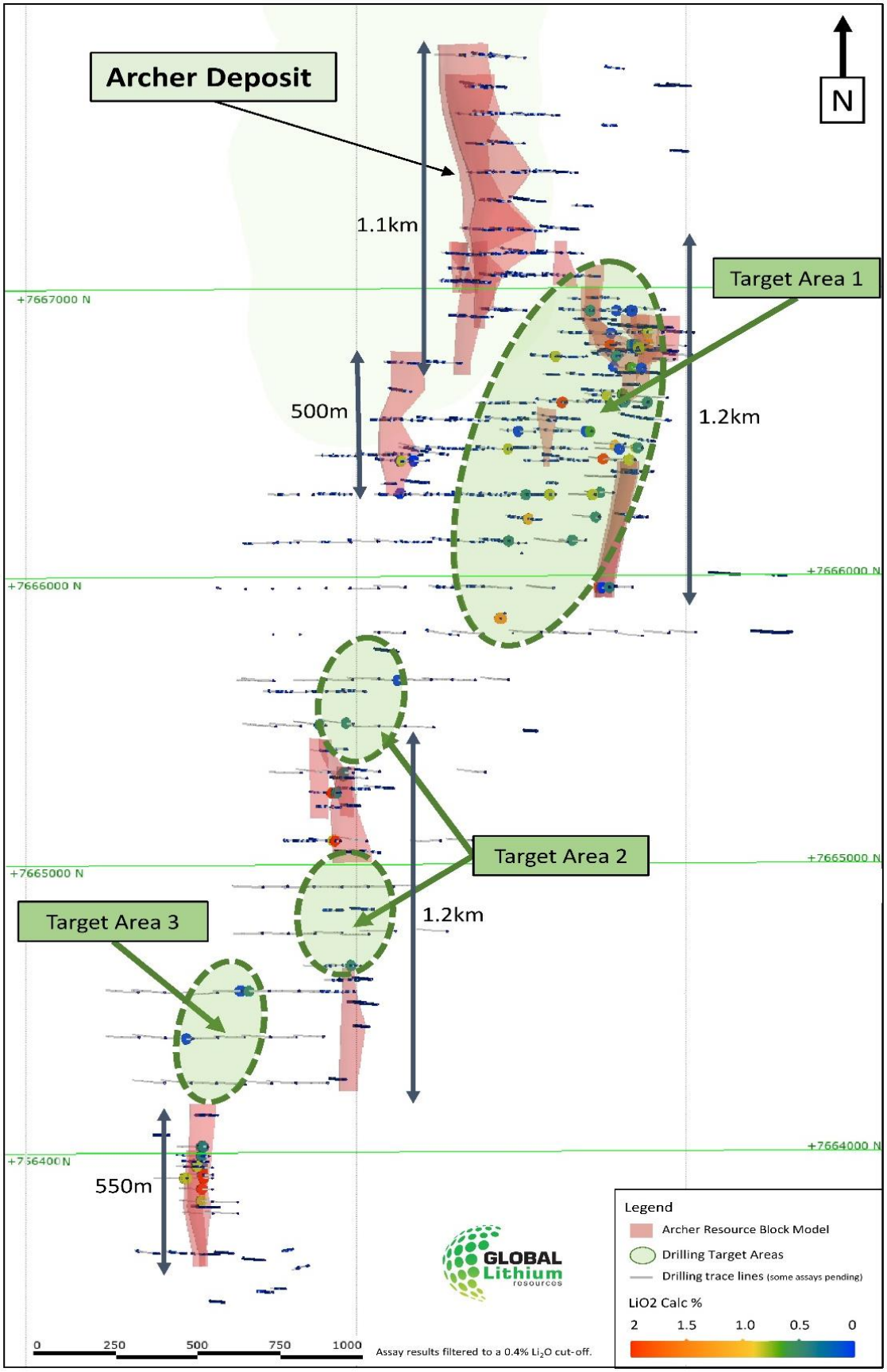

Figure 1 – Pegmatite Exploration Target Areas

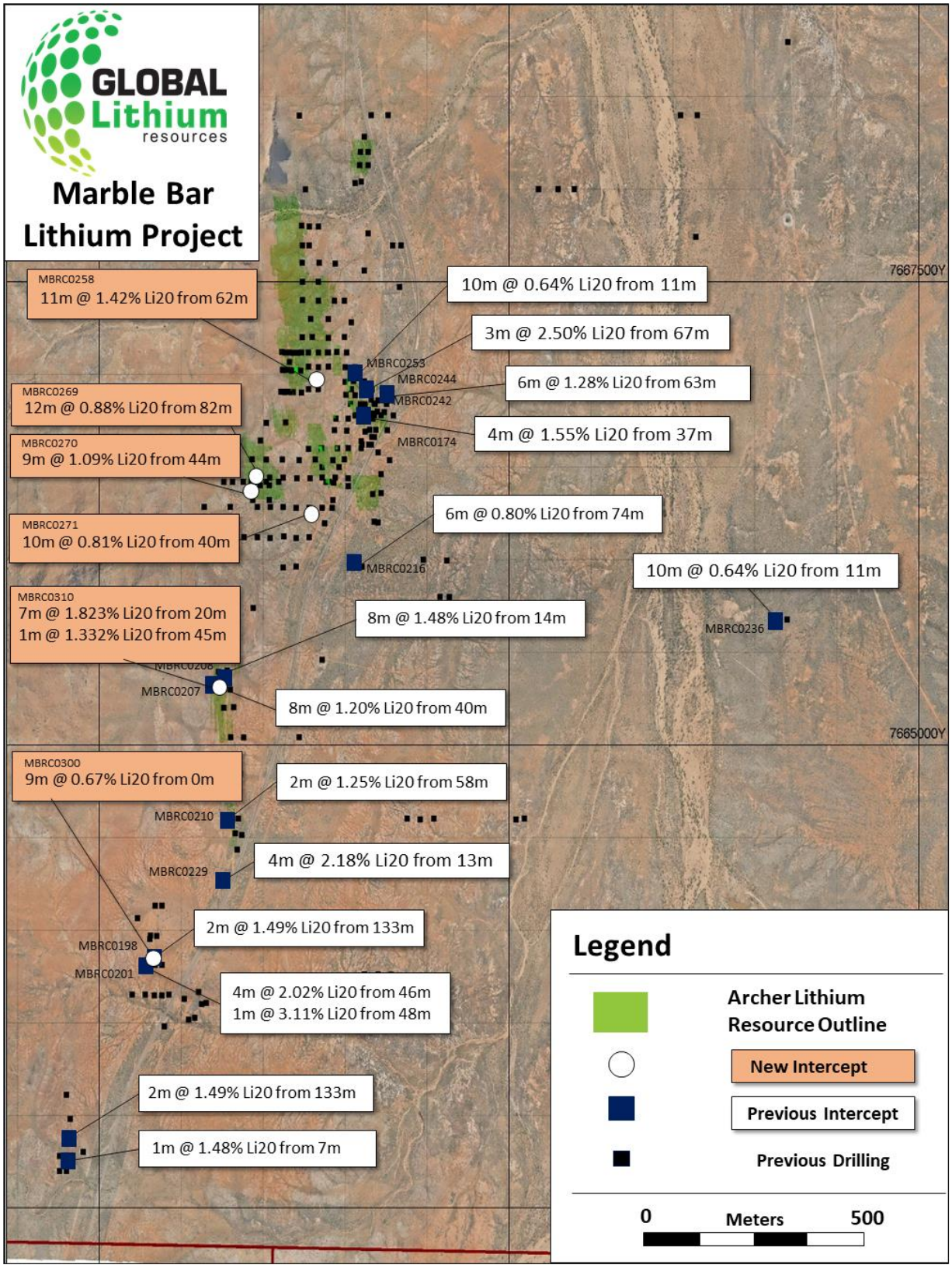

Figure 2 – MBLP Pegmatite Exploration. showing mineralised pegmatite intercepts that have been reported in recent drilling. The north – south distance in the image below is over 4km.

The success of the program indicates strong potential for future growth and provides further evidence that the MBLP is continuing to emerge as a significant spodumene lithium deposit, in a premier hard rock lithium mining jurisdiction.

The MBLP is situated close to major road infrastructure, with direct links into Port Hedland, where bulk commodities, including spodumene concentrate, are currently being exported (Figure 3). The MBLP is also located approximately 15km from the town of Marble Bar, which provides ready access to services, skills and accommodation for our geology teams.

As of 31 March 2022, Global Lithium is well funded with a cash balance of A$36 million (refer 27 April 2022 ASX announcement "Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report").

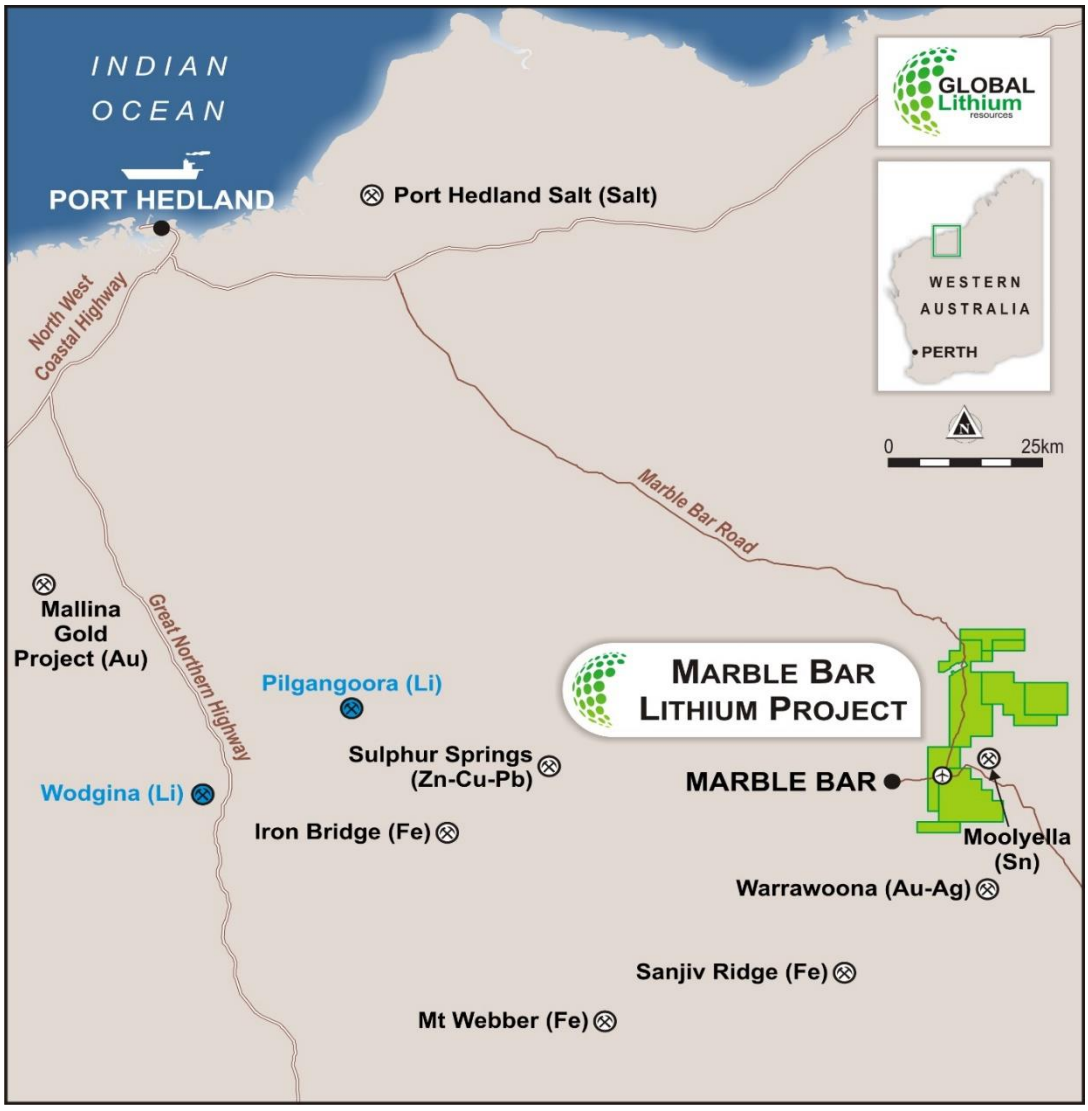

Figure 3 – *Marble Bar Lithium Project location map.*

Approved for release by the Board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

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About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is a diversified West Australian focussed mining exploration company with multiple assets in key lithium branded jurisdictions with a primary focus on the 100%-owned Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP) in the Pilbara region and the 80%-interest in the Manna Lithium Project in the Goldfields, Western Australia.

Global Lithium has now defined a total Inferred Mineral Resource of 18.4Mt @ 1.06% Li2O at its MBLP and Manna Lithium projects, confirming Global Lithium as a new lithium player in Western Australia, on which it will progress exploration during 2022.

Global Lithium's major shareholders include Suzhou TA&A Ultra Clean Technology Co. Limited (Suzhou TA&A), a controlling shareholder of Yibin Tianyi Lithium, a joint venture between Suzhou TA&A (SZSE: 300390) (75%) and CATL (SZSE: 300750) (25%), the world's largest EV battery producer, and ASX listed Mineral Resources Limited (ASX: MIN).

Directors

Warrick Hazeldine	Non-Executive Chair
Ron Mitchell	Managing Director
Dr Dianmin Chen	Non-Executive Director
Greg Lilleyman	Non-Executive Director
Hayley Lawrance	Non-Executive Director

Global Lithium – Mineral Resources

Project (equity)	Category	Tonnes (mt)	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Marble Bar (100%)	Inferred	10.5	1.0	53
Manna (80%)	Inferred	7.9	1.14	49
Combined Total		**18.4**	**1.06**	**51**

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr Bryan Bourke, a consultant to Global Lithium Resources Limited. Mr Bourke is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. He 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 JORC Code. Mr Bourke consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources with respect to the MBLP presented in this Announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus dated 22 March 2021, which was released as an announcement on 4 May 2021.

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources with respect to the Manna Lithium Project presented in this Announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in the ASX announcement ' Maiden Manna Project Lithium Resource" which was released on 17 February 2022.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant market announcements, and that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Where the Company refers to Mineral Resources in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not materially changed from the original announcement.

Table 1: *RC drilling summary for the ongoing program being carried out at the MBLP (drill holes where assays have been received). NYS = Not Yet Surveyed*

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MBRC0258	796607	7666800	176	-60.42	270.15	160
MBRC0259	796518	7666761	177	-60.40	268.04	160
MBRC0260	796620	7666761	177	-60.32	273.42	160
MBRC0261	796456	7666601	182	-59.92	274.56	160
MBRC0262	796520	7666603	179	-60.26	271.21	160
MBRC0263	796278	7666599	179	-59.57	268.22	160
MBRC0264	796358	7666601	181	-59.28	268.12	160
MBRC0265	796439	7666443	181	-60.24	269.45	160
MBRC0266	796360	7666444	183	-59.26	269.63	160
MBRC0267	796120	7666443	178	-60.31	271.98	160
MBRC0268	796037	7666402	176	-60.15	268.99	180
MBRC0269	796039	7666443	176	-59.87	271.25	160
MBRC0270	795980	7666400	176	-59.14	270.65	180

MBRC0271	796359	7666281	183	-59.67	270.20	160
MBRC0272	796279	7666279	185	-58.57	272.99	160
MBRC0273	796200	7666279	181	-60.41	275.37	160
MBRC0274	796120	7666283	178	-59.64	269.71	160
MBRC0275	796044	7666283	176	-60.01	270.05	160
MBRC0276	795965	7666283	178	-59.77	268.38	160
MBRC0277	795799	7666286	175	-58.67	271.17	160
MBRC0278	795640	7666286	172	-58.63	270.50	160
MBRC0279	796464	7666501	182	-60.04	270.95	200
MBRC0280	796360	7666501	183	-58.56	270.18	180
MBRC0281	796287	7666441	183	-58.51	270.42	160
MBRC0282	796204	7666441	179	-59.04	268.02	160
MBRC0283	796444	7666762	177	-58.82	269.01	160
MBRC0284	796279	7666121	182	-58.93	272.60	160
MBRC0285	796200	7666118	181	-60.46	270.91	160
MBRC0286	796125	7666125	177	-60.50	272.07	160
MBRC0287	796200	7665963	181	-58.43	269.57	160
MBRC0288	796122	7665960	179	-59.11	270.37	160
MBRC0289	796042	7666119	177	-59.19	268.79	160
MBRC0290	795965	7666120	177	-58.97	271.34	160
MBRC0291	795884	7666122	176	-58.50	271.62	160
MBRC0292	795798	7666119	175	-59.16	269.22	166
MBRC0293	795721	7666121	174	-59.40	270.78	160
MBRC0294	795638	7666120	175	-58.98	269.65	160
MBRC0295	795563	7666117	173	-59.63	269.63	160
MBRC0296	796429	7666399	181	-58.72	269.13	160
MBRC0297	796123	7665795	180	-58.79	275.29	160
MBRC0298	795362	7663950	186	-58.52	270.24	180
MBRC0299	795363	7663925	187	-57.89	269.21	160
MBRC0300	795330	7663954	187	-58.41	272.99	100
MBRC0301	795351	7663989	186	-59.17	269.54	160
MBRC0302	795797	7664558	183	-58.99	267.73	180
MBRC0303	795741	7664558	184	-58.38	268.81	180
MBRC0304	795742	7664648	187	-59.29	268.40	180
MBRC0305	795818	7664648	185	-58.67	269.29	180
MBRC0306	795680	7665082	184	-59.36	270.34	160
MBRC0307	795759	7665082	186	-58.29	271.13	160
MBRC0308	795923	7665264	182	-59.31	273.11	160
MBRC0309	795847	7665262	183	-58.51	271.10	160
MBRC0310	795761	7665249	184	-58.89	268.26	160

MBRC0311	795881	7665322	182	-59.27	271.39	160

Table 2: *Significant Drillhole Lithium Oxide Intercepts* [(1)]

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe (%)
MBRC0258	7666800	796607	13	14	1	0.81	30	0.29
MBRC0258	7666800	796607	25	36	11	1.42	62	0.41
MBRC0260	7666761	796620	16	21	5	0.87	62	0.35
MBRC0261	7666601	796456	22	23	1	2.52	25	0.36
MBRC0262	7666603	796520	47	48	1	0.99	81	0.39
MBRC0268	7666402	796037	77	79	2	0.83	77	0.45
MBRC0269	7666443	796039	82	94	12	0.89	45	1.4
MBRC0270	7666400	795980	44	53	9	1.09	61	1.670
MBRC0270	7666400	795980	71	72	1	0.44	19	6.69
MBRC0271	7666281	796359	40	50	10	0.81	80	0.37
MBRC0281	7666441	796287	15	17	2	0.69	79	0.65
MBRC0283	7666762	796444	32	35	3	1.51	36	0.34
MBRC0284	7666121	796279	0	9	9	0.67	58	0.48
MBRC0298	7663950	795362	41	42	1	1.28	74	0.47
MBRC0298	7663950	795362	46	50	4	1.23	63	0.47
MBRC0299	7663925	795363	47	53	6	0.69	70	0.53
MBRC0300	7663954	795330	19	20	1	0.61	53	0.67
MBRC0300	7663954	795330	24	31	7	0.98	71	0.68
MBRC0301	7663989	795351	32	33	1	0.76	44	0.84
MBRC0301	7663989	795351	36	38	2	1.22	72	0.42
MBRC0302	7664558	795797	37	40	3	1.39	44	0.56
MBRC0307	7665082	795759	24	28	4	0.48	51	1.32
MBRC0310	7665249	795761	1	5	4	0.78	25	3.77
MBRC0310	7665249	795761	20	27	7	1.82	62	1.34
MBRC0310	7665249	795761	45	46	1	1.33	66	0.53

(1) Significant intercepts calculated at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and widths including up to 2m internal dilution.

(2) Significant high-grade intercept calculated using a 3.0% Li_2O cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and width including up to 2m internal dilution.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used as the primary drilling type. • RC cuttings were continuously sampled at 1 m intervals through all pegmatite intercepts including at least 2 m of host rocks above and below each intercept. • Drill samples were logged for recovery, moisture, lithology (+ %), mineralogy (+ %), weathering, grainsize. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig cyclone using a cone splitter in numbered calico bags, which were then placed in sealed polyweave bags, and then into sealed bulk-bags for transport to the assay laboratory in Perth. • Drill samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples were fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution was analysed using ICP by Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth. • The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast,*	• RC drilling was undertaken by Orlando Drilling (2022) using 4.5-inch (140 mm) rods using a 5.5-inch (150 mm) diameter face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• All RC drill holes were angled at approximately -60 degrees, drilled to 270 degrees (west) unless otherwise noted in the drilling statistics presented in Table 1.
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.*	• Sample chip recovery for RC drilling was visually estimated. Sample chip recovery is very good through the interpreted mineralised zones and is estimated to be greater than 80%. • RC drilling utilised an on-board compressor and auxiliary booster to keep samples dry and maximise recoveries. • No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified.
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.*	• Geological logs exist for all drill holes with lithological codes via an established reference legend. • Logging and sampling has been carried out to industry standards support a Mineral Resource estimate. • Drill holes have been geologically logged in their entirety. Where logging was detailed, the subjective indications of spodumene content were estimated and recorded. • All drill holes were logged in full, from start to finish of the hole.
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*	• Dry RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and cone split from the rig cyclone on-site to produce a subsample less than 5 kg. • Sample preparation is according to industry standards, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 80% passing 75 microns. • Field duplicate samples, field standards, laboratory standards and laboratory repeats were used to monitor quality of analyses. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	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.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions. • Multielement analysis was carried out on all samples for the following elements: Al, Be, Ca, Cs, Fe, Ga, K, Li and Li2O, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, P, Rb, S, Si, Sn, Ta, Ti and V.
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 RC drilling was supervised by CSA Global staff. • The Li assays from previous programs show a marked correlation with the mineralised pegmatite intersections via elevated downhole grades. • There were no twin holes drilled during the RC program. • Drill logs exist for all holes as electronic files and hardcopy. Logging was completed on paper logs at time of drilling and electronically sent to Perth for data-entry to digital logs. • All digital logs are exported to an external Database Administrator, validated and loaded to a database and validated prior to use. • No adjustments made to primary assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine*	• Prior to drilling, collar coordinates are situated using handheld GPS (considered accurate to within 4 m). • DGPS collar surveying is undertaken post program to improve accuracy, and them be draped onto a high

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	resolution digital elevation model. • Grid used is MGA94 datum and Zone 50 SUTM ("MGA") projection. • All RC holes have been surveyed with a Reflex (Orlando) north seeking gyro to determine hole deviation.
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.*	• First pass exploration drilling has not been drilled on a grid pattern, rather drilling has been conducted on targeted lines across geochemical anomalies, outcropping pegmatite dykes and extension (+ infill) of previous drill lines on a grid pattern. • Drill spacing varies between a 100m by 50m grid in selected areas, through to 400m by 50m grid. Exploration holes targeting specific geochemical, outcrops or structural targets are not on a uniform grid spacing. • Historic (BCIM) drilling undertaken was very close spaced (nominal 10 m apart) along 4 separate lines targeting outcrop and geochemical anomalies. • Soil grid: 400 m by 100 m (majority), 200m by 100m (selected areas), 50m by 50m (small southern area). • No sample compositing was applied.
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.*	• Drilling has been angled to achieve the most representative (near perpendicular) intersections through mineralisation (i.e. angled holes for moderately dipping pegmatite bodies). • The exception is MBRC0135, which was drilled obliquely to the interpreted dip of the pegmatite, in order to test an area constrained by access to the Marble Bar Road reserve. • The identified target lithium bearing pegmatite dykes are generally moderately dipping (30° to 50°) eastwards in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally considered 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The drill samples were collected from the drilling rig by experienced personnel, stored securely and transported to the laboratory by a registered courier and handed over by signature.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Marble Bar project lies entirely within exploration licences (EL 45/4309, EL 45/4328, EL 45/4631, E45/5843, E45/5812, E45/4724, E45/4669) wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The Archer lithium deposit is situated entirely within tenement EL 45/4309. • All tenure is wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising seven granted exploration licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mineral exploration over the Marble Bar project area has been undertaken for a number of commodities, including gold, base metals, diamonds, tin and tantalum by various companies since the 1960s. • Cominco Exploration Pty Ltd (Cominco) explored the area for Witwatersrand style gold and uranium mineralisation during the late 1960s. Poor drilling results led Cominco to surrender the ground. • Endeavour Resources Limited (Endeavour) undertook exploration for alluvial, eluvial, deep lead and pegmatite hosted tin-tantalum mineralisation in the area between 1965 and 1985. • Haoma Mining NL and joint venture partner De Beers explored the area for diamonds during the late 1990s to early 2000s. • Montezuma Mining Company Limited (Montezuma) held the licences covering the current Marble Bar project area in 2006. Work by Montezuma included a small rock chip sampling program and the collection and assaying of over 2,000 soil geochemical samples. Montezuma defined some discrete >80 ppb gold anomalies in the northeast portion of E45/4309. • Lithex Resources Limited (Lithex) acquired the Project area in August 2010 and completed a geological mapping and rock chip sampling program, which was then followed up by auger sampling program and later a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program over the area of the Moolyella Tin Field to the southeast of the project area. Lithex relinquished the tenements in 2013. • In 2017, BCI Minerals Limited (BCIM) conducted a series of exploration programs within the Marble Bar project area, initially completing gold exploration activities in the northern region of the tenements. Detailed geological mapping, rock chip and soil

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling programs were completed which identified prospective gold bearing trends with a total strike length of 22 km exhibiting rock chip assay results of greater than 3 g/t gold. This work led to a small and shallow, 11 hole RC drilling program (for 796 m) in early 2018 which provided encouraging results. • BCIM also completed preliminary lithium exploration work during early to mid-2018. Initial and extensive soil geochemical sampling was conducted by BCIM at 400 m by 100 m spacing over the southern extents of tenement E45/4309, targeting an area immediately northwest of the Moolyella Monzogranite. Further infill soil sampling at 100 m by 100 m was then completed. • The geochemical sampling programs identified the Archer Deposit area, leading to further geological mapping which identified multiple outcroppings of spodumene-bearing pegmatites with a general north-south strike orientation. A program consisting of 21 shallow RC drill holes (MBRC0012 to MBRC0032) was then conducted in late 2018 along four drill lines totalling 474 m. These drill lines targeted the geologically mapped spodumene-bearing pegmatites. Based on the promising lithium grades reported for the Archer deposit area, BCIM completed its sale of the Marble Bar tenements to Global Lithium Limited (GL1) in 2019 • After acquiring the project in 2019, GL1 has completed several RC drilling campaigns resulting in the declaration of Mineral Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project lies in a pegmatite field hosted in the North Star Basalt and Jenkins Granodiorite. The prospective area for LCT pegmatites has been traced over a >20km^2 area. • Within this area, the Company has discovered the Archer deposit, comprising a series of shallow dipping pegmatite bodies with lithium mineralisation predominantly by way of spodumene hosted pegmatites. • These pegmatites have been the focus of exploration by the Company. • The MBLP pegmatites have intruded the greenstone belt North Star Basalt, which lies between the Homeward Bound Granite and Jenkins Granodiorite. The source fluids are generally accepted to have come from the Split Rock Supersuite granites located to the southeast of the project area, locally referred to as the Moolyella Granite, and which probably extends beneath the project area itself.
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*	• Refer Drilling Table 1 above. • RL is poorly constrained by hand-held GPS and will be updated to a DGPS system accurate to within <10cm once the survey is complete, and hole collars will be draped onto a high-resolution digital elevation model computed from orthophotography using a drone survey method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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* ○ *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No cutting to intercept grades has been undertaken. • No aggregation of samples undertaken. • Assays are reported as pure elements such as Li, Ta, Nb and Sn, and converted to oxides using atomic formulas.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drilling is angled and / or vertical. • The lithium bearing pegmatites identified to date are generally moderately dipping (30° to 50°) eastwards in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias. • The exception is MBRC0135, which was drilled obliquely to the interpreted dip of the pegmatite, to test an area constrained by access due to the Marble Bar Road.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and*	• Refer to the Table and Figures in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available exploration results related to the RC drilling program and rock chip samples have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material data have been reported either within this JORC table or within the body of the release above.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The cumulative results provided by the RC drilling program and rock chip sampling will be used to plan further drilling and the re-estimation of Mineral Resources and future feasibility studies. • Targeting studies and field mapping are ongoing, and supported by drone orthophotography and digital elevation survey. • Heritage surveying has been completed to access to some target areas for further drilling.