10 August 2022

EXCEPTIONAL MANNA DRILLING RESULTS INCLUDE 24m @ 1.03% Li_2O

SIGNIFICANT EXTENSION TO RESOURCE ALONG STRIKE AND DOWN DIP

Key Highlights

- RC drilling assay results returned from Manna include the **largest single interval to date**
  - **MRC0048 returned individual intercepts of:**
    - **24m @ 1.03% Li_2O** from 159m
    - **Including**
      - **11m @ 1.37% Li_2O** from 164m
      - **6m @ 1.27% Li_2O** from 177m

- Significant lithium intervals returned **220m North of existing resource outline include:**
  - **MRC0043 returned individual intercepts of:**
    - **7m @ 1.60% Li_2O** from 39m
    - **3m @ 1.86% Li_2O** from 53m
    - **1m @ 2.25% Li_2O** from 90m
  - **MRC0044 returned individual intercepts of:**
    - **9m @ 1.32% Li_2O** from 101m
    - **10m @ 1.45% Li_2O** from 174m
  - **MRC0046 returned individual intercepts of:**
    - **7m @ 1.41% Li_2O** from 163m
    - **4m @ 1.54% Li_2O** from 213m
    - **6m @ 1.57% Li_2O** from 232m

- Updated Manna Mineral Resource Estimate anticipated Q4 2022

Growing multi-asset West Australian lithium company Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that the Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program at the Manna Lithium Project has returned **the largest single intercept** of a Lithium Bearing Pegmatite in the project's history. In addition to this notable achievement, further significant lithium assay results were returned which extend the northern strike by 220m from the existing assay results.

Ongoing ground mapping of the north/eastern extension target area at Manna has identified large outcropping pegmatites 1,000m along strike from the current resource outline.

The RC drilling program is currently focused to drill out this extended area so that results can be included in the updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**), which the Company plans to release in Q4 2022.

An additional Program of Works (**POW**) has been submitted to the Mines Department to cover off the expanded exploration program.

The Manna Lithium Project hosts a maiden **Inferred Mineral Resource of 9.9Mt @ 1.14% Li_2O** (100% basis)[1]. The Company anticipates releasing the update MRE following the completion of the drilling program as well as additional metallurgical test work in Q4 2022.

Global Lithium General Manager - Exploration, Stuart Peterson commented,

"The Manna project is continuing to impress with these exceptional results. The north/eastern extension of the deposit is proving to be very encouraging, and the RC drilling program has been targeted to drill this new area in time for inclusion in our updated MRE in Q4.

The diamond drilling program performed by Mt Magnet drilling has started night shift this week and is on target to finish the program in about 6 weeks. The core is currently being processed onsite and shipped to Perth ready for assay. The diamond drilling program has been designed to test the extension of the LCT pegmatites at depth as well as providing representative core for the upcoming metallurgical test work and feasibility studies."

[1] Refer ASX release dated 17 February 2022.

Figure 1. Large outcropping pegmatite 1,000m along strike from the current resource outline

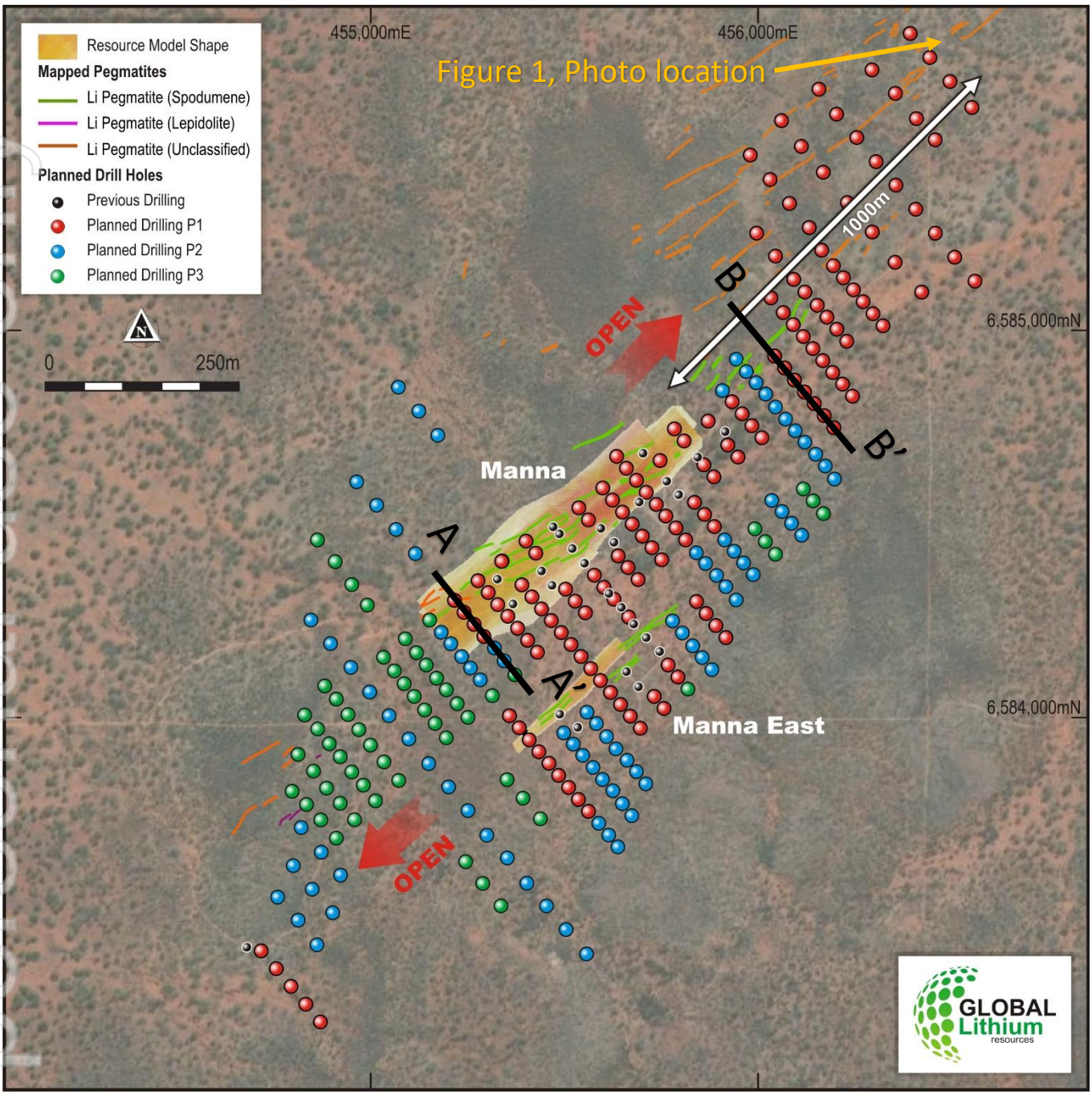

Figure 2. Plan view showing Manna extended resource drilling program and cross section location.

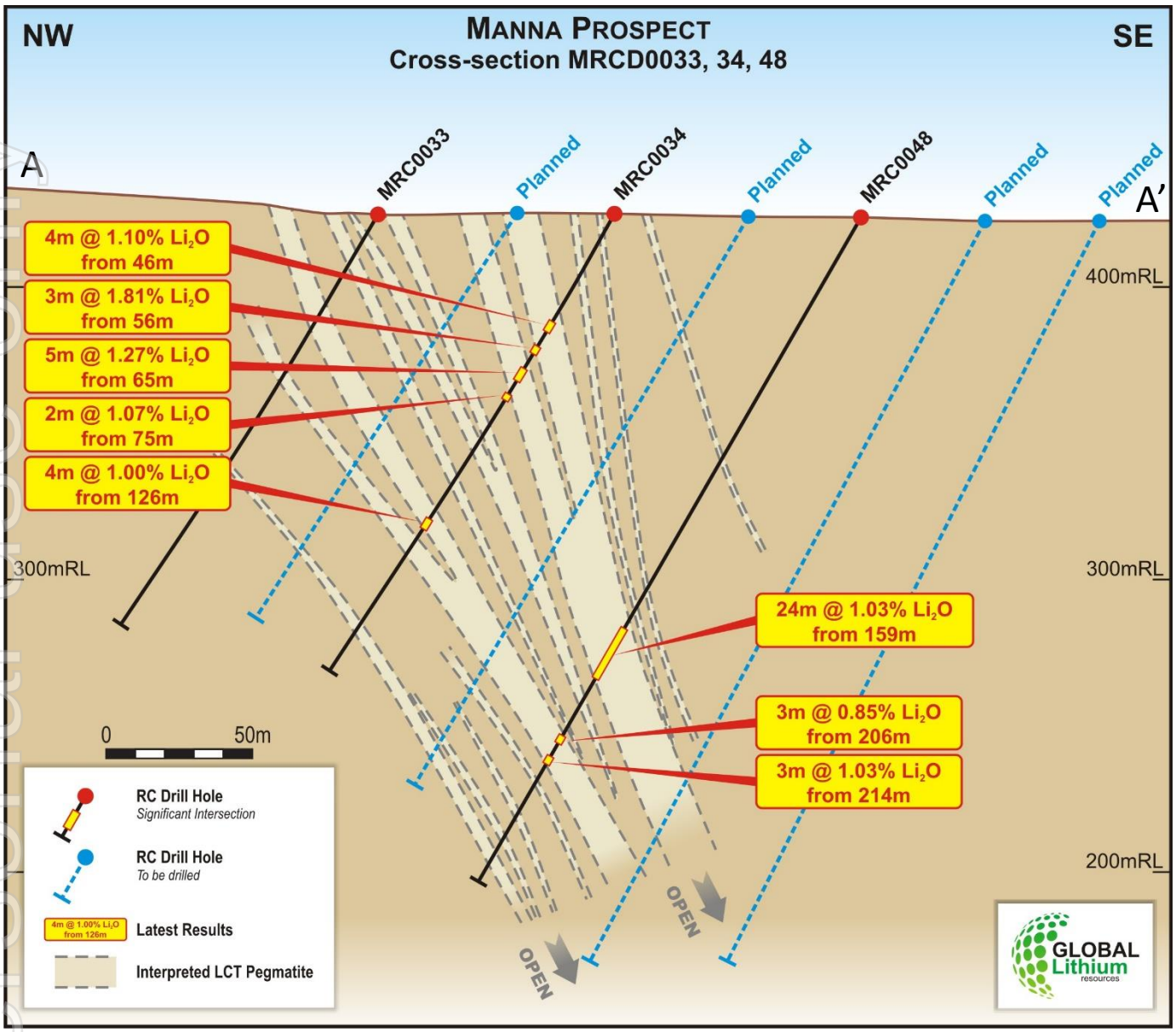

Figure 3. Section showing the **largest lithium intercept for the project to date** at hole MRC0048

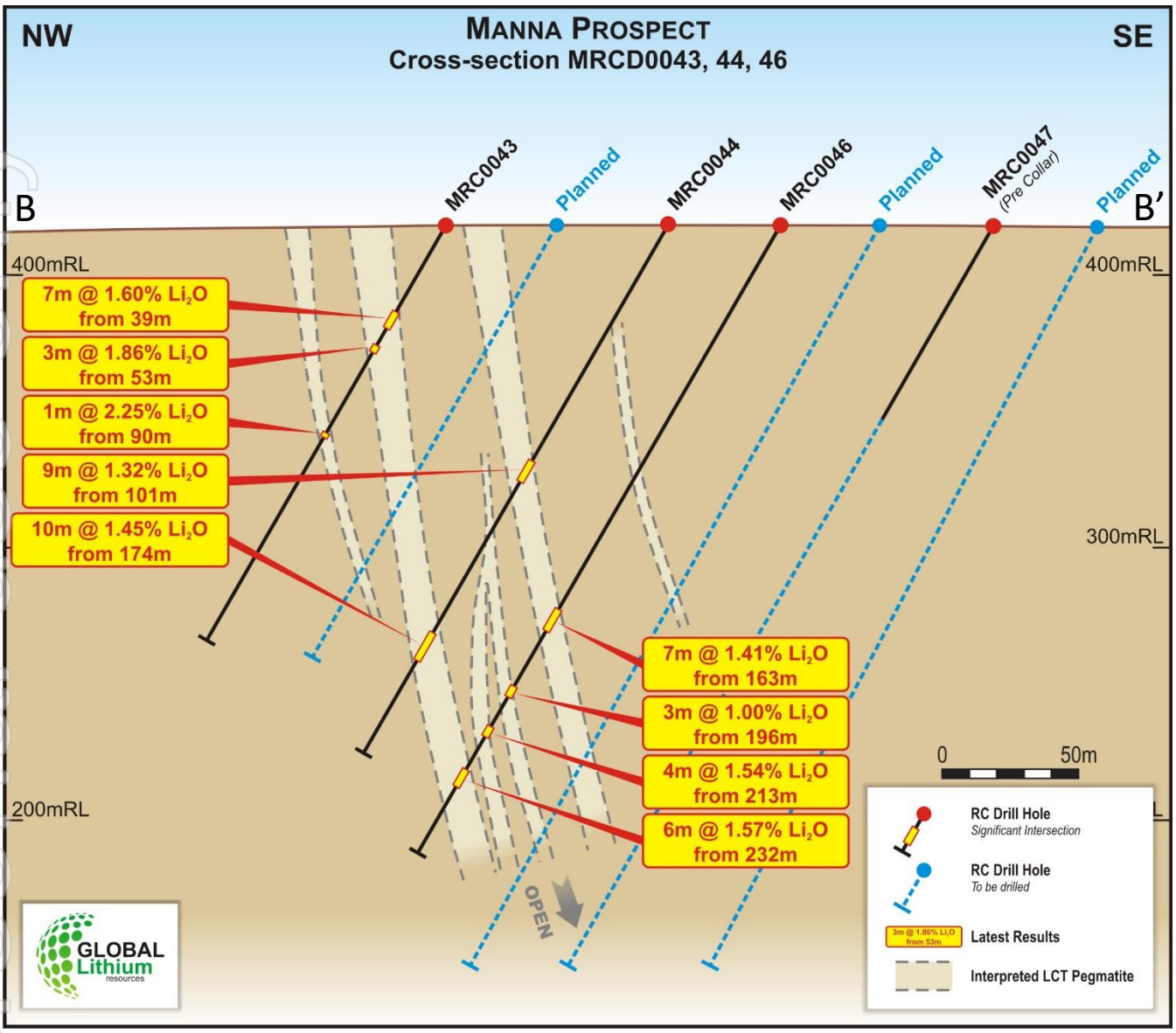

Figure 4. Cross section of the lithium bearing pegmatites situated 220m along strike from existing assay results

Approved 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 focused 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:

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Manna Lithium Project complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Stuart Peterson, a full-time employee of Global Lithium Resources Limited. Mr Peterson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). 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 Peterson considers that the information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the mining project. Mr Peterson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources for the Manna Lithium Project presented in this announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in an ASX announcement released on the 17 February 2022.

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.

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 in 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.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MRC0033	6584362.86	455273.25	424.50	-60.20	322.71	166.00
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	424.66	-60.42	321.28	184.00
MRC0043	6584935.49	456043.40	420.00	-60.14	317.48	178.00
MRC0044	6584871.86	456093.56	420.00	-60.78	323.56	226.00
MRC0046	6584836.59	456115.60	420.00	-60.23	321.21	268.00
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	423.66	-59.63	321.16	262.00

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
MRC0033	6584362.86	455273.25	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.456	7.123
MRC0033	6584362.86	455273.25	14.00	21.00	7.00	0.409	12.037
MRC0033	6584362.86	455273.25	25.00	27.00	2.00	0.557	12.577
MRC0033	6584362.86	455273.25	45.00	47.00	2.00	1.200	49.394
MRC0033	6584362.86	455273.25	50.00	51.00	1.00	0.638	41.273
MRC0033	6584362.86	455273.25	68.00	69.00	1.00	0.531	21.125
MRC0033	6584362.86	455273.25	106.00	107.00	1.00	0.429	20.637
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	22.00	23.00	1.00	0.411	8.548
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	36.00	40.00	4.00	0.447	24.453
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	46.00	59.00	13.00	0.864	29.344
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	65.00	70.00	5.00	1.273	47.696
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	75.00	77.00	2.00	1.063	55.133
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	93.00	100.00	7.00	0.434	18.561
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	113.00	114.00	1.00	0.485	17.095
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	126.00	130.00	4.00	0.992	41.487
MRC0034	6584297.90	455321.23	134.00	136.00	2.00	0.428	35.595
MRC0043	6584935.49	456043.40	39.00	46.00	7.00	1.597	124.674
MRC0043	6584935.49	456043.40	53.00	56.00	3.00	1.859	61.828
MRC0043	6584935.49	456043.40	61.00	63.00	2.00	0.864	122.293

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
MRC0043	6584935.49	456043.40	90.00	92.00	2.00	1.471	24.911
MRC0044	6584871.86	456093.56	101.00	118.00	17.00	0.933	55.955
MRC0044	6584871.86	456093.56	129.00	130.00	1.00	0.872	29.673
MRC0044	6584871.86	456093.56	170.00	185.00	15.00	1.211	35.664
MRC0046	6584836.59	456115.60	102.00	103.00	1.00	0.426	63.375
MRC0046	6584836.59	456115.60	163.00	172.00	9.00	1.200	56.238
MRC0046	6584836.59	456115.60	196.00	200.00	4.00	0.896	46.982
MRC0046	6584836.59	456115.60	213.00	217.00	4.00	1.538	29.398
MRC0046	6584836.59	456115.60	231.00	238.00	7.00	1.415	54.339
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	97.00	98.00	1.00	0.490	21.247
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	151.00	152.00	1.00	0.966	8.792
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	159.00	183.00	24.00	1.030	41.935
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	193.00	195.00	2.00	0.621	52.629
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	202.00	203.00	1.00	0.913	42.983
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	206.00	209.00	3.00	0.857	29.266
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	214.00	217.00	3.00	1.030	47.989
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	225.00	226.00	1.00	0.450	4.396
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	238.00	239.00	1.00	0.457	47.257
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	247.00	248.00	1.00	0.433	26.986
MRC0048	6584230.95	455373.22	253.00	254.00	1.00	0.772	54.339

Table 1: Significant intercepts calculated using a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and widths 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 (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*	• 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 bulka-bags for transport to the assay laboratory in Perth. • Drill samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	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.*	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. • Rock Chip samples of 1-2kg were collected by Resource Potentials staff and submitted for analysis utilising the same assay techniques as RC drill samples. Rock chips are random, subject to bias and often unrepresentative for the typical widths required for economic consideration. They are by nature difficult to duplicate with any acceptable form of precision or accuracy.
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).*	• RC drilling was undertaken by Profile Drilling using 4.5-inch (140 mm) rods using a 5.5-inch (150 mm) diameter face sampling hammer. • All RC drill holes were angled at approximately -60 degrees, drilled to 320 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Dry RC samples were collected at 1 m 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. • Rock chip samples were taken whole to the laboratory, crushed and riffled to obtain a sub-fraction and assayed using the same lab and method as the RC samples. The sample size was considered appropriate for reconnaissance sampling for lithium mineralisation.
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 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 2022 RC drilling campaign was supervised by Global Lithium 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 in 2022. • 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 daily 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
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.*	• Prior to drilling, collar coordinates are situated using handheld GPS (considered accurate to within 4 m). • DGPS collar surveying is planned to be completed post program to improve accuracy, and them will be draped onto a high-resolution digital elevation model. • Grid used is MGA94 datum and Zone 50 SUTM ("MGA") projection. • All RC holes have been surveyed with an Axis Champ 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.*	• Exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern to systematically cover the strike length in a reportable manner. Previous drill lines also used a grid pattern. • Drill spacing varies between a 160m by 80m grid in selected areas. Exploration holes targeting specific geochemical, outcrops or structural targets are not on a uniform grid spacing. • Historic Breaker resources drilling undertaken was widely spaced across separate lines targeting outcrop and geochemical anomalies. • No soil sampling was completed. • No sample compositing was applied. • The rock chip data are not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and are not intended for such use.
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 identified target lithium bearing pegmatite dykes are generally steeply dipping (70° to 85°) Southeast in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally considered 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias. • No Rock chips were collected during the 2022 drilling program
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	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 drilling samples are located on tenement E28/2522, which is held 100% by Breaker Resources NL. • Global Lithium Limited acquired an 80% interest in the Manna Lithium Project from Breaker Resources on 30 December 2021. • There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement.
	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 tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous exploration or identification of lithium mineralisation is recorded in the area or historical exploration observed.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The pegmatites are LCT type lithium bearing-pegmatites.
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	• Diagrams and tables in the announcement show the location of and distribution of drillholes in relation to the exploration results and the existing Mineral Resource.
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.*	• Exploration results are reported with a cut-off grade of 0.4% Li with an internal dilution of 2m maximum. • Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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').*	• The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. • Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A cross sections and plan view have been included in the announcement.
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 significant results are provided in this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Where relevant, this information has been included or referred to elsewhere in this Table. • Drilling is currently very wide spaced and further details will be reported in future releases when data is available
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).*	• Additional drilling is plan for extension and infill of the existing Mineral Resource.