15 December 2022

GL1 DELIVERS TRANSFORMATIVE 50.7 Mt LITHIUM RESOURCE BASE

WA hard-rock lithium projects - Manna and Marble Bar – achieves a 148.5% resource increase to 50.7Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O

Key Highlights

- **230% increase** in the Manna Lithium Project's Mineral Resource to **32.7Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O**
- **71% increase** in the Marble Bar Lithium Project's Mineral Resource to **18.0Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O**
- Combined Mineral Resource increases **from 20.4Mt to 50.7Mt** across GL1's two 100%-owned hard rock lithium projects in WA
- A further Mineral Resource update incorporating an additional ~20,000m of drilling at Manna expected to be announced in CY 2023
- Both projects demonstrate significant scope for further growth in Mineral Resources
- Additional targets already identified as part of the 2023 drilling program
- 35,000m drilling program planned at Manna, aiming to further increase the Mineral Resource and convert more tonnage into the "Indicated" classification
- Scoping and feasibility studies to commence shortly to progress Manna development into an operational mine
- Marble Bar exploration area expanded from 15km to 25km of prospective strike
- Further 20,000m of drilling and large-scale geochemical exploration planned over the greater Marble Bar area in 2023
- Commercial discussions with a range of OEMs, battery and chemical companies continue to gather momentum

Growing multi-asset West Australian lithium company Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**", "**GL1**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce a game-changing updated JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for its two 100%-owned hard rock lithium projects in Western Australia.

In 2022, Global Lithium has performed large scale drilling programs across both its Manna Lithium Project ("**Manna**") in the Goldfields region and Marble Bar Lithium Project ("**MBLP**") in the Pilbara region, which has enabled a significant upgrade to the Company's Global Mineral Resource.

Global Lithium Managing Director, Ron Mitchell commented,

"These game-changing Mineral Resource upgrades, at our 100%-owned Western Australian hard-rock lithium projects, are a great outcome for GL1 following the nearly 85,000m exploration programs we have undertaken safely during 2022.

I am delighted to oversee such a significant increase in the Mineral Resource for the Company across its portfolio. The GL1 geological team, drilling contractors, traditional owners and external advisors have all worked tirelessly over the last eleven months to deliver this result and I congratulate each and every one of them on the tremendous success of the campaign.

The Mineral Resource upgrade at Manna provides us with a compelling base to progress scoping and feasibility studies for the project, with a further Mineral Resource update expected in CY 2023. We are now in the fortunate position to own 100% of Manna following the consolidation of Breaker Resources' 20% stake in November 2022[1]. This provides us with maximum control and flexibility to expedite these studies with the goal of bringing Manna into production as soon as practicable. We expect to announce the results of the scoping study for Manna in Q1 next calendar year.

As we look forward, 2023 is shaping up as another step-change year for GL1."

The Manna Lithium Project

In November 2022, Global Lithium secured 100% ownership of Manna, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie. This acquisition increased the land holding area for Manna by nearly five times, allowing for a larger exploration campaign to be executed to locate additional drill targets for the Mineral Resource expansion drilling program that will continue throughout 2023.

The Manna Lithium deposit remains open in all directions and the current resource expansion drilling program will continue throughout 2023, with an additional 35,000m utilising both RC and DD drilling techniques planned.

During the 2022 drilling program more than 33,685m of reverse circulation drilling and 6,138m of diamond core was drilled across the deposit. The main focus of this program was to expand the maiden Mineral Resource of 9.9Mt @ 1.14% Li_2O.[2] This was achieved by testing the deposit along strike in both directions and extending the known lithium-bearing pegmatites down dip. This drilling program proved to be extremely successful as demonstrated in this significant Mineral Resource upgrade.

The current drilling program results included assays up to mid-November 2022 that were utilised in this current resource update with a large number of samples still to be assayed and incorporated into the model. This with the additional surface expressions evident from this program, but as yet untested, have afforded the Global Lithium team significant scope for additional targets within the existing Manna Project Area to be tested as part of its planned 2023 resource update.

The diamond core collected from this year's drilling program totalled ~2,000kg of lithium-bearing pegmatites across 20 drill holes, providing a complete set of representative core for the metallurgical testing program that will start in January 2023.

1. Refer ASX release titled "GLOBAL LITHIUM TO ACQUIRE 100% INTEREST IN MANNA LITHIUM PROJECT", 25 October 2022.
2. Refer ASX release titled "Maiden Manna Project Lithium Resource", 17 February 2022.

Snowden Optiro has completed its study and reported the Mineral Resource in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code and above a natural cut-off grade of 0.60% Li_2O for the Manna Lithium Project.

Table 1. 2022 Manna Mineral Resource reported above a cut-off of 0.6% Li_2O

Resource Category	Million Tonnes	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Indicated	**18.5**	**1.03**	45
Inferred	14.2	0.97	43
Total	**32.7**	**1.00**	**44**

Notes

- *Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.60%*
- *Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate*
- *GL1 has an 100% ownership of the Manna Lithium Project*
- *The Mineral Resource is contained within tenement E28/5255*

Table 2. Manna grade and tonnage reporting above a range of cut-off grades.

Cumulative Resource by Grade		
Cut-off grade (Li_2O%)	Million tonnes	Li2O (%)
0.25	56.5	0.75
0.3	53.4	0.78
0.35	48.9	0.82
0.4	44.4	0.87
0.45	40.8	0.91
0.5	37.6	0.94
0.55	35.0	0.98
0.6	**32.7**	**1.00**
0.65	30.5	1.03
0.7	28.4	1.06
0.75	26.4	1.08
0.8	24.1	1.11
0.85	21.9	1.14
0.9	19.4	1.17
0.95	17.1	1.21
1.00	14.8	1.24

A cut-off grade of 0.6% Li_2O has been chosen to represent the portion of the Mineral Resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by open pit mining. This cut-off grade, which was selected by Global Lithium and in consultation with Snowden Optiro, is based on current experience and is commensurate with cut-off grades applied for the reporting of lithium Mineral Resources hosted in spodumene-rich pegmatites elsewhere in Australia that have reasonable prospects of extraction by open pit mining. The mineralisation at the Manna Lithium Project is such that open pit mining methods can be appropriately considered.

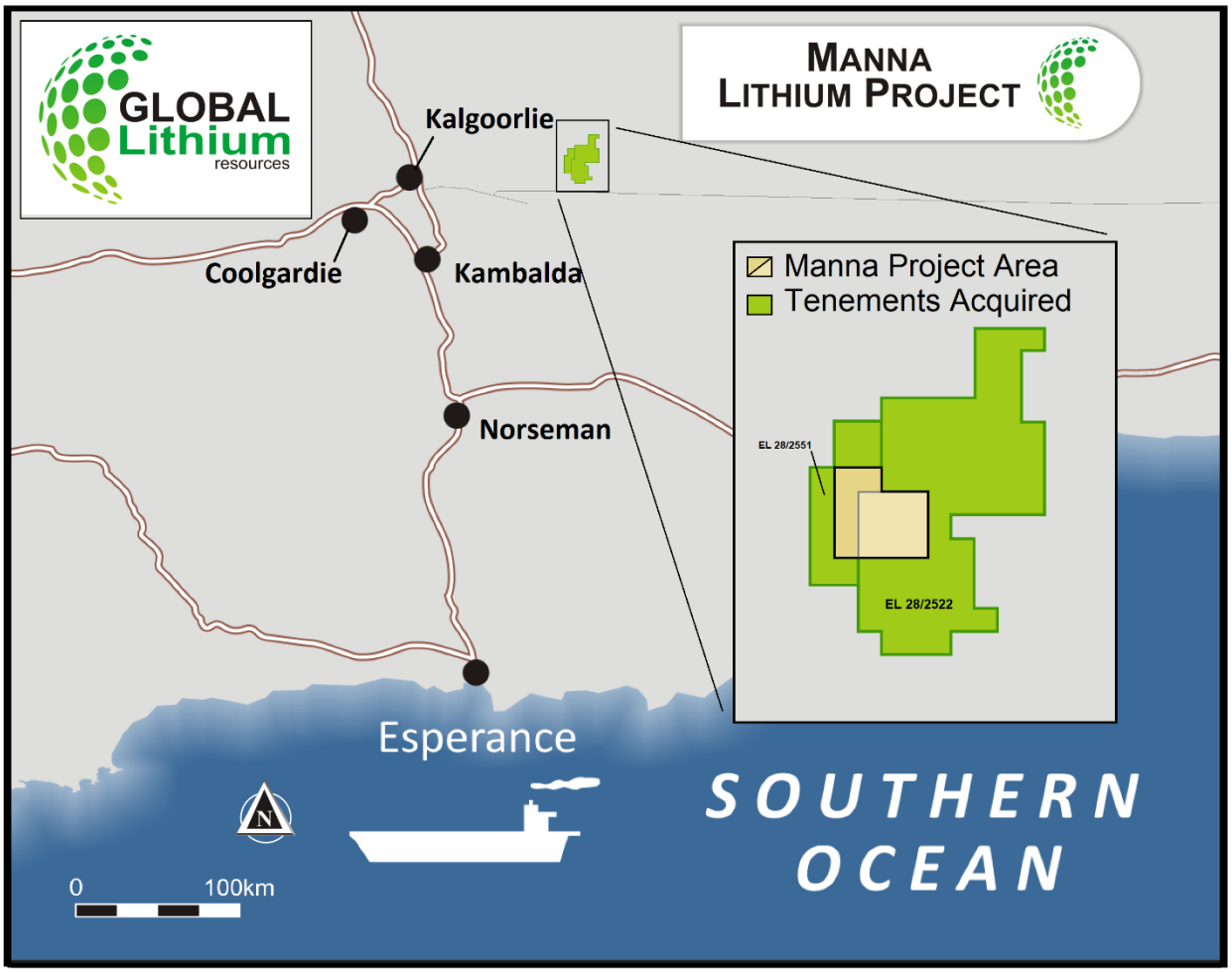

Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Manna Lithium Project and associated tenements.

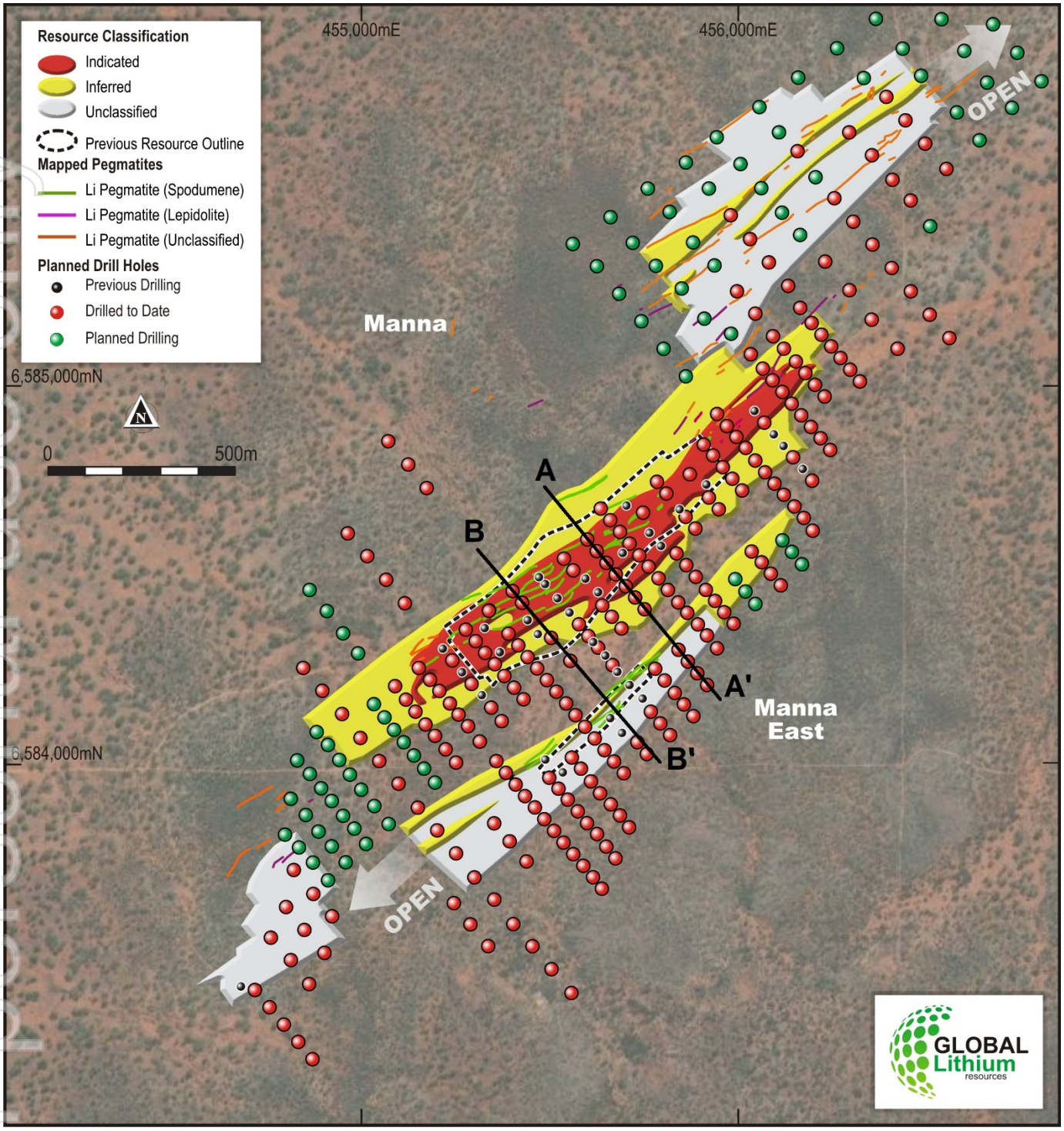

Figure 2. Plan view of the Manna Lithium deposit showing the upgraded resource outline, drilling plan and section lines.

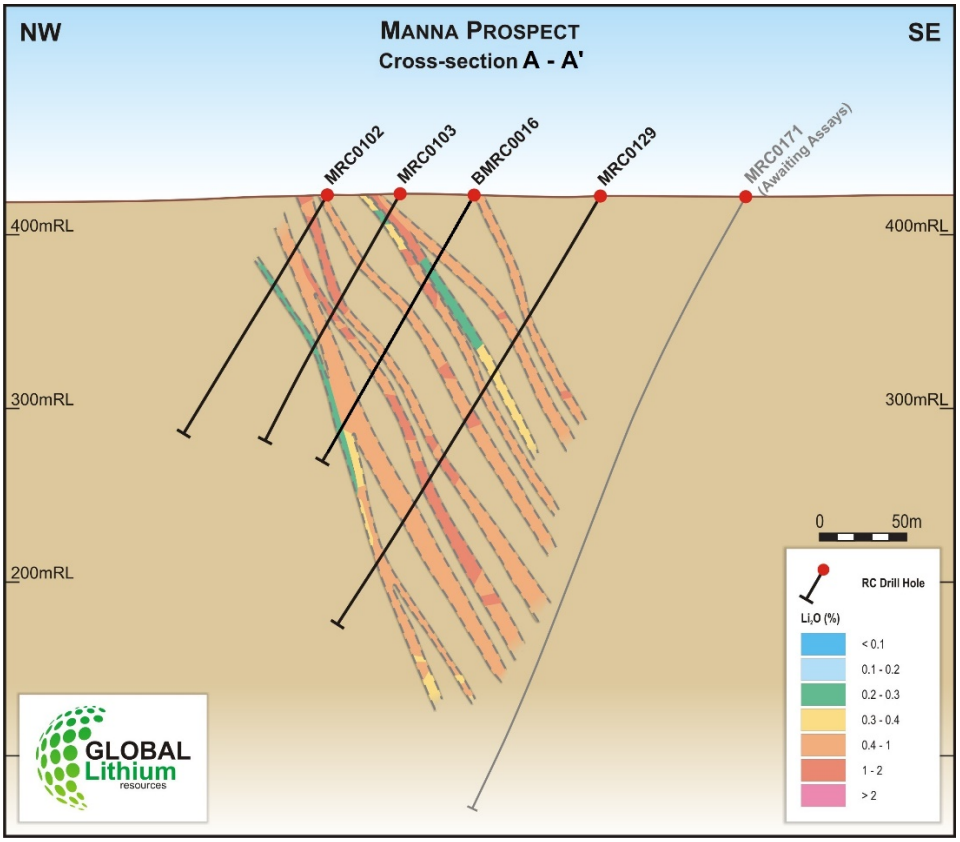

Figure 3. Manna Cross Section A A' showing estimated Li_2O grades

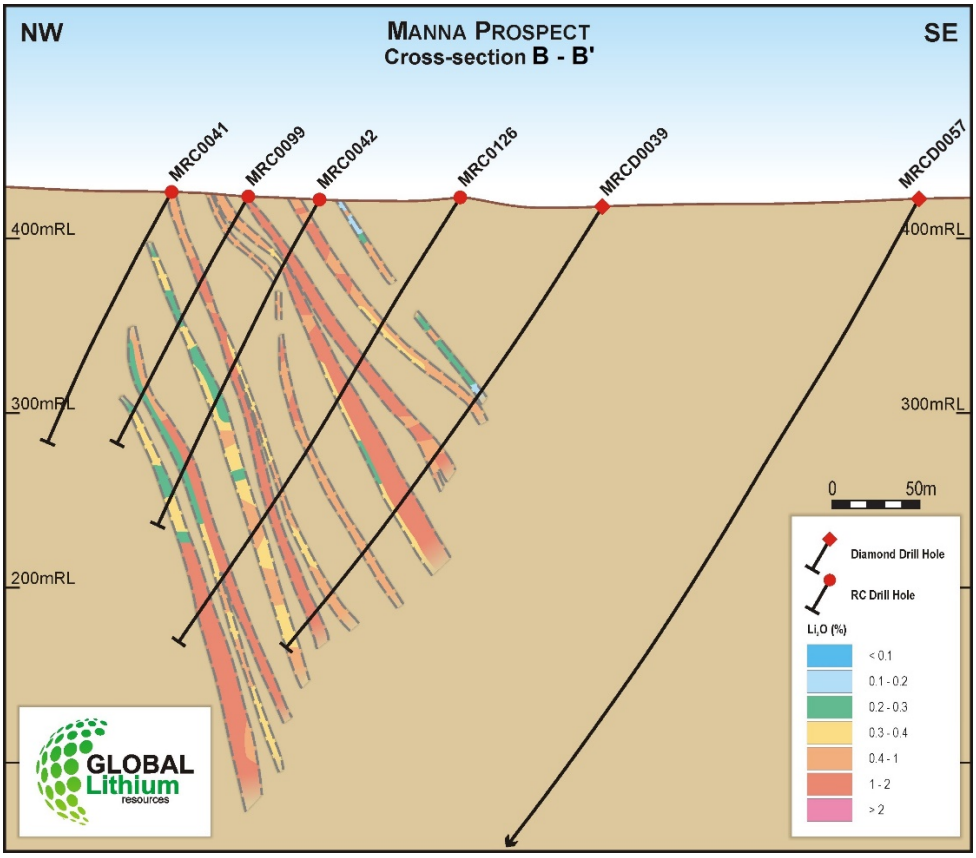

Figure 4. Manna Cross Section B B' showing estimated Li_2O grades

Marble Bar Lithium Project

The Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP) is Global Lithium's second 100% owned, JORC compliant lithium deposit. The MBLP is situated just 15km north from the town of Marble Bar, and 160km southeast from the port of Port Hedland, with a sealed road traversing through the large tenement package.

Figure 5. Map showing the location of the Marble Bar Lithium Project and associated tenements.

Within this drilling season, an additional 288 drillholes for a total of 45,528m of RC drilling were added to the resource database and this has increased the overall tonnage and an Indicated Resource has been defined within the area of infill drilling. This exploration drilling is all within the original prospective Archer pegmatite corridor.

The 2022 MBLP drilling program's primary purpose was to test the extent of the lithium-bearing pegmatites in the area and to gain valuable knowledge of their formation that was used to expand the scope for more

occurrences within the large tenement holding. The 2022 exploration program has developed the MBLP into a much larger scale exploration project, with the prospective strike length expanding out to 25km length and containing four additional prospective pegmatite corridors each as large as the original Archer pegmatite corridor.

No additional diamond core was drilled at the MBLP this season due to large scale, parallel metallurgical test programs having been completed during the year using existing core from the Archer deposit. These two independent test programs achieved a lithium grade of 5.9% Li_2O with a recovery of 76% through GR Engineering supervising the program run at NAGROM Labs in Australia[3] and 5.76% with a recovery of 85% through BGRIMM Technology in China supervised by SRK Beijing[4].

The test work demonstrated that the lithium-bearing pegmatites at the MBLP can be processed to meet industry standards for a spodumene concentrate. Additional programs have been planned for the 2023 exploration season at the MBLP to cover the newly discovered prospective pegmatite corridors and to further expand the lithium Mineral Resource.

The lithium mineralisation at the MBLP occurs as zones within the pegmatite veins and it is assumed that selective open pit mining will be undertaken. Following the block grade estimation (using ordinary kriging), post-processing using localised uniform conditioning (LUC) was carried out to estimate the grade uplift which may be achieved during selective mining. A selective mining unit (SMU) size of 2 mE by 4 mN by 2 mRL was used for LUC estimation. This is assumed to represent the highest level of selectivity that could be achieved from potential grade control drilling and the anticipated scale of mining. The LUC process is further discussed in the summary provides below.

A cut-off grade of 0.45% Li_2O was selected to report the MBLP Mineral Resource at the SMU scale. This represents the portion of the Mineral Resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by selective open pit mining. This cut-off grade, which was selected by Global Lithium and in consultation with Snowden Optiro, is based on current experience and is commensurate with cut-off grades applied for the reporting of lithium Mineral Resources hosted in spodumene-rich pegmatites elsewhere in Australia that have reasonable prospects of extraction by open pit mining. The mineralisation at the MBLP is such that open pit mining methods can be appropriately considered.

Table 3. 2022 MBLP Mineral Resource reported for selective mining units above a cut-off of 0.45% Li_2O

Resource Category	Million Tonnes	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Indicated	3.8	0.97	53
Inferred	14.2	1.01	50
Total	**18.0**	1.00	**51**

Notes:

- *Reported above Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.45% for selective mining units of 2 mE by4mN by2 mRL*
- *Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate*

3. Refer ASX release titled "Positive Initial Metallurgical Test Work Received For Marble Bar Lithium Project", 19 August 2022
4. Refer ASX release titled "Second Round Of Positive Results Received From Preliminary Test Work at MBLP", 16 September 2022

Table 4. MBLP grade and tonnage reporting above a range of cut-off grades.

Cumulative resource by Li_2O cut-off grade		
Cut-off grade (Li_2O %)	Million tonnes	Li2O (%)
0.2	25.9	0.79
0.25	23.4	0.85
0.3	22.0	0.88
0.35	20.7	0.92
0.4	19.3	0.96
0.45	**18.0**	**1.00**
0.5	16.7	1.04
0.55	15.5	1.08
0.6	14.3	1.12
0.65	13.3	1.16
0.7	12.3	1.20
0.75	11.2	1.24
0.8	10.3	1.28

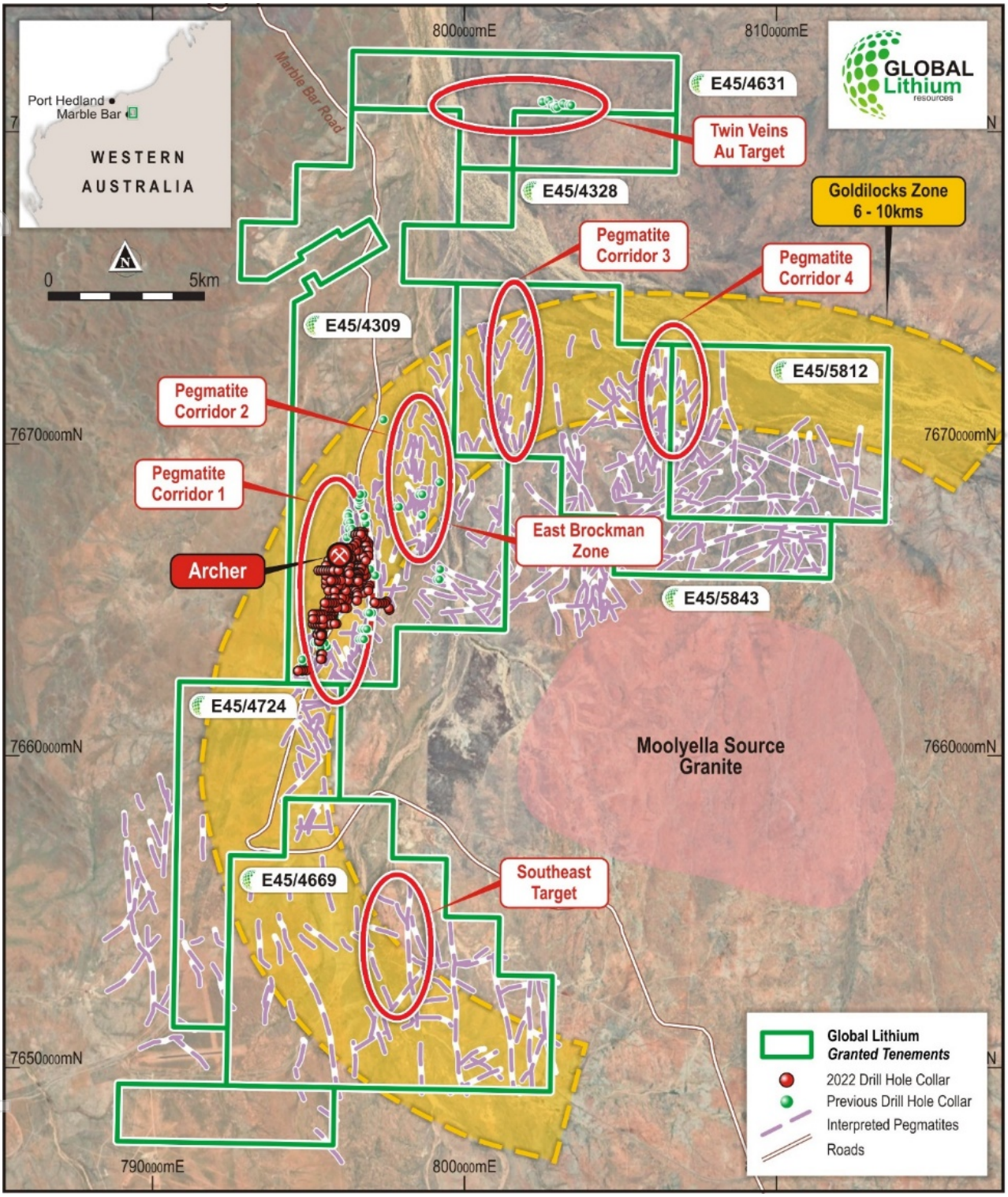

Figure 6. Plan of the Marble Bar Lithium Project – showing Pegmatite Exploration Target Areas[5]

5. Refer ASX release titled "GLOBAL LITHIUM AGREES TO ACQUIRE 100% INTEREST IN MANNA LITHIUM PROJECT", 25 October 2022

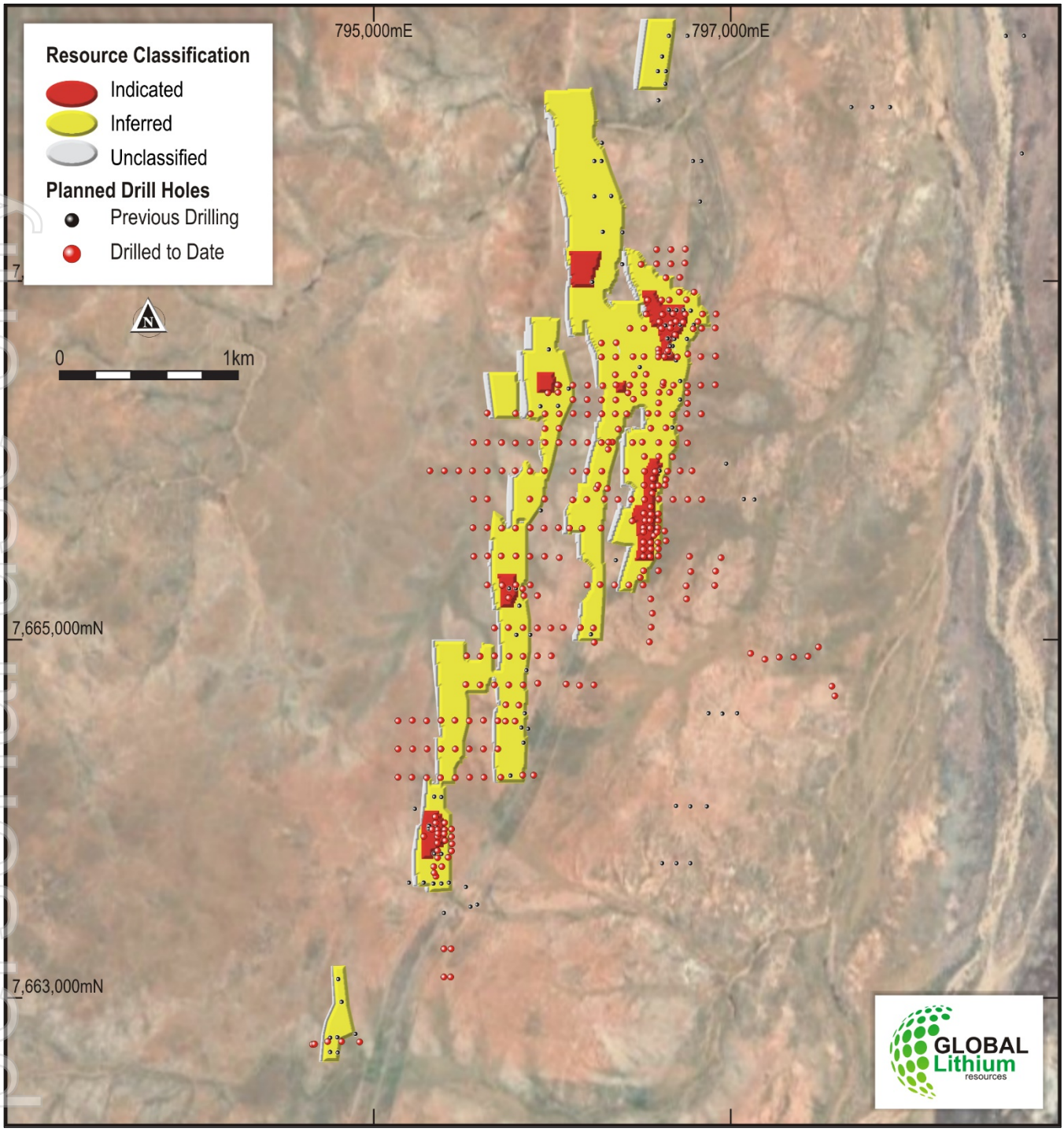

Figure 7. Plan of the MBLP drillhole collars and updated resource coloured by classification (red = Indicated, yellow = Inferred)

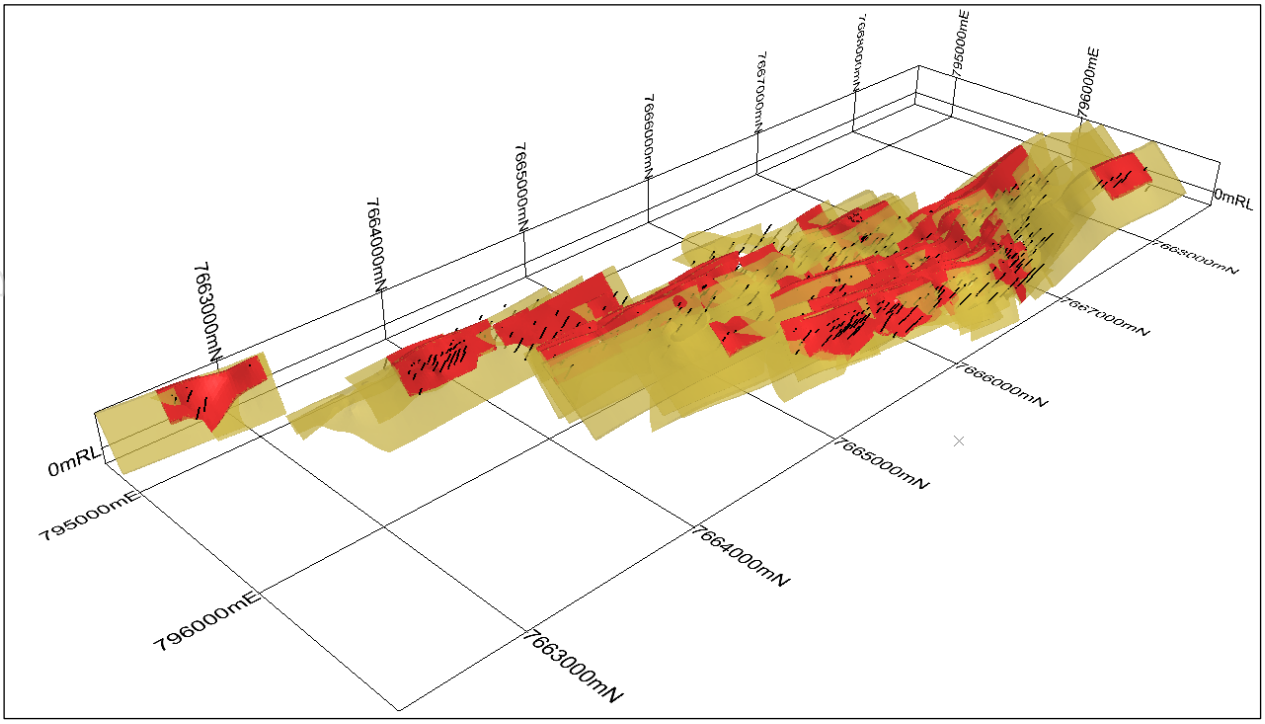

Figure 8. 3D view looking from top and towards the northwest of the drillholes, interpreted pegmatites (light brown) and clipped pegmatites (red) used for Mineral Resource estimation

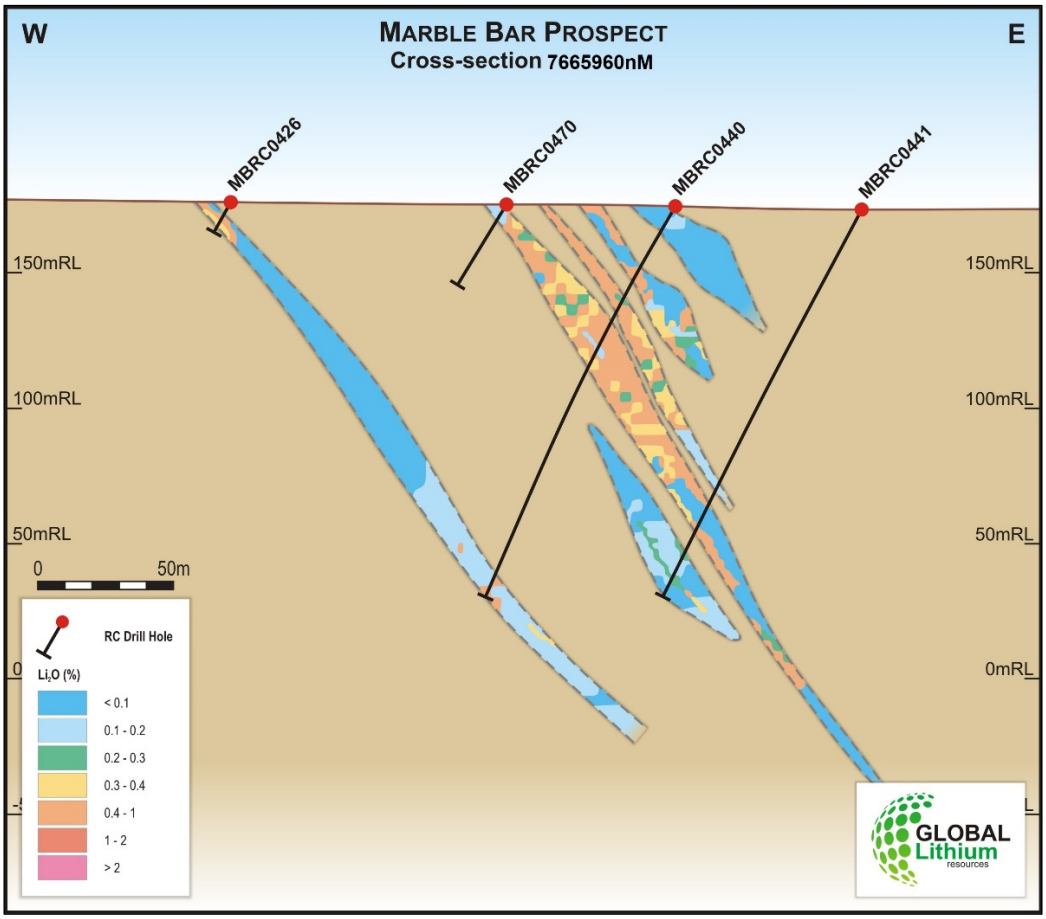

Figure 9. Cross Section 7,665,960mN showing estimated Li_2O grades

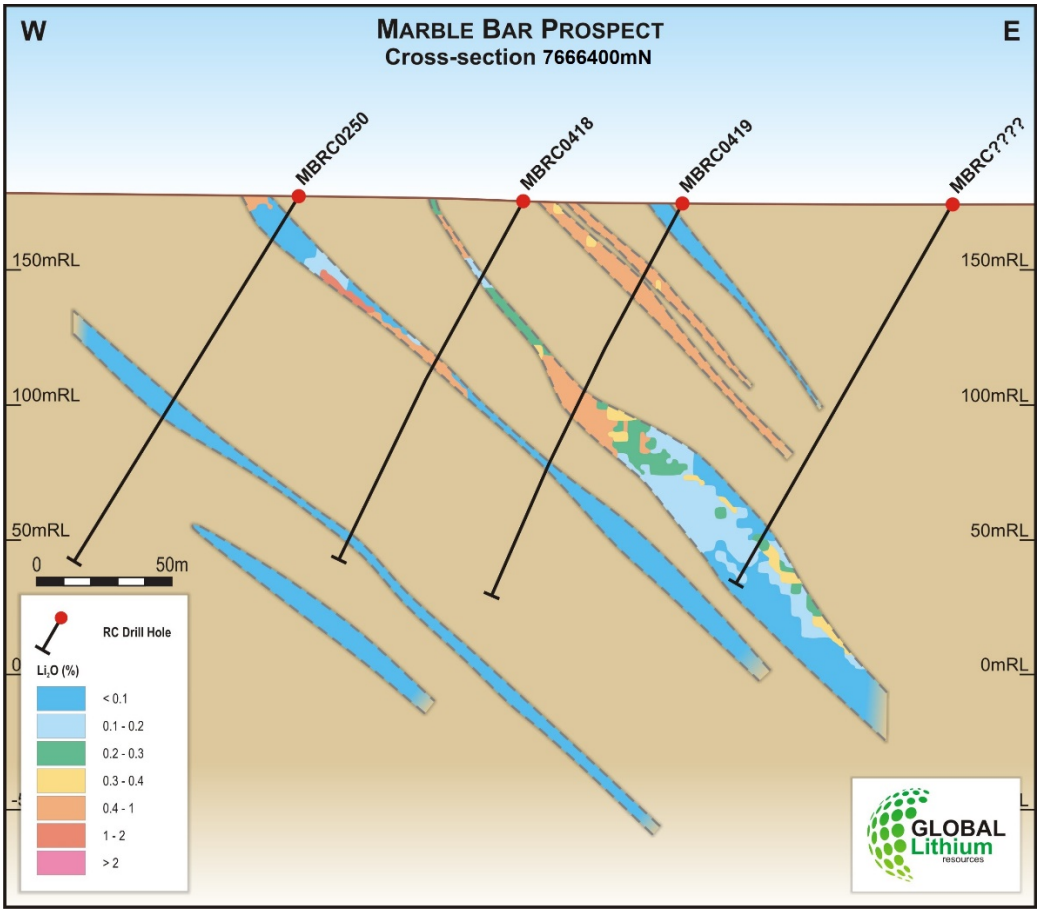

Figure 10. Cross Section 7666400mN showing estimated Li_2O grades

Global Lithium Mineral Resource Summary

50.7 million tonnes @ 1.00% Li_2O and 46 Ta_2O_5 ppm
Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource - 100% owned

Table 5. Global Lithium Combined Lithium Mineral Resource

Project Name	Category	Million Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Marble Bar	*Indicated*	3.8	0.97	53
	Inferred	14.2	1.01	50
	Total	**18.0**	**1.00**	**51**
Manna	*Indicated*	*18.5*	*1.03*	*45*
	Inferred	*14.2*	*0.97*	*43*
	Total	**32.7**	**1.00**	**44**
Combined Total		**50.7**	**1.00**	**46**

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

For more information:

Ron Mitchell
Managing Director
info@globallithium.com.au
+61 8 6103 7488

Victoria Humphries
Media & Investor Relations
victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au
+61 (0) 431 151 676

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 Manna Lithium Project in the Goldfields, Western Australia.

Global Lithium has now defined a total Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource of 50.7Mt @ 1.00% Li_2O at its MBLP and Manna Lithium projects, confirming Global Lithium as a significant global lithium player aiming to fast track into development.

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

Competent Persons Statements:

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the Manna deposit was prepared by Mrs Susan Havlin and reviewed by Mrs Christine Standing, both employees of Datamine Australia Pty. Ltd ('Snowden Optiro'). Mrs Havlin is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mrs Standing is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mrs Havlin and Mrs Standing consent to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the Marble Bar Lithium Project was prepared by Mrs Christine Standing and reviewed by Ms Justine Tracey, both employees of Datamine Australia Pty. Ltd ('Snowden Optiro'). Ms Tracey is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mrs Standing is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Tracey and Mrs Standing consent to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which they appear.

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

Summary of JORC 2012 Table 1

A summary of JORC Table 1 for the Manna deposit (included as Appendix 1) and the MBLP (included as Appendix 2) is provided below for compliance with the Mineral Resource and in-line with requirements of ASX listing rule 5.8.1.

Geology and Mineralisation Interpretation

The mineralisation at Manna and the MBLP is within lithium-caesium-tantalum type (LCT) pegmatite swarms.

Manna - greenstone sequences within the vicinity of the Manna lithium deposit are dominated by mafic and felsic-intermediate igneous rocks, with minor sedimentary rocks, of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. It is thought that the LCT pegmatite swarm, which includes the Manna lithium deposit, is likely to be associated with the Cardunia granitoid body. Mineralisation at Manna remains open in all directions. Forty-six sets of anastomosing pegmatite veins were interpreted and 16 of these, which contain significant lithium mineralisation, were used for resource estimation. The pegmatites have been defined from geological logging and surface mapping. The lithium-mineralised zones were defined using a nominal cut-off grade of 0.2% Li_2O. The pegmatite veins strike northeast-southwest and dip at -60° to -70° to the southeast. The main set of twelve mineralised pegmatites has been drilled over an area of 1,600m by 300m and to a depth of 480m. There are two mineralised pegmatites to the north and two to the west of this area. The individual mineralised pegmatites are 1m to 14m thick and have an average thickness of 3.6m.

MBLP - the MBLP lies within the Archean North Pilbara Craton, which consists of large, domal, multiphase granitoid-gneiss complexes bounded by older greenstone belts. The MBLP area can generally be separated into three primary rock types: amphibolite, granite and pegmatite. A number of different generations of pegmatite have been identified and not all pegmatites within the project area contain spodumene. The intrusive pegmatites coincide directly with fractures of the surrounding rock, particularly the granodiorite. Thirty-nine (39) pegmatites have been identified and 33 of these, which contain lithium mineralisation, were used for resource estimation. The pegmatites generally strike north-south and dip at 45°to 50° to the east. Along-strike interpretation of the pegmatite veins was guided by outcrop mapping. The main set of pegmatites form a swarm of anastomosing veins that extend over an area of 4.5km north-south by 1.8km east-west. There are two small pegmatites to the south and one to the north of this area. The individual pegmatites range in length from 250m to 1.9km and are from 1m to 33m wide, with an average of around 5m. The lithium mineralised portions of the pegmatites have been interpreted to extend to 215m below the surface.

Drilling techniques

Manna - the drilling database used to define the Mineral Resource comprises 179 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for a total of 37,039 m, with a total of 13,252 assays, 12 RC holes with diamond tails (RCD) for a total of 6,138.98m and 2,301 assays, and four diamond drillholes (DD) for a total of 282.15m, with a total of 59 assays (Table 6). RC drilling was undertaken using a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bit. Diamond core was drilled using HQ2, bits. Manna has been drilled out at a nominal drill spacing of 80m along the strike of the deposit by 40m across strike.

Table 6 Drilling history at the Manna deposit – within resource area

Company	Year	Drill type	Number of drillholes	Metres drilled
Breaker Resources	2018	RC	10	1,503
	2019	DD	4	282
	2021	RC	11	1,851
Global Lithium	2022	RC	158	33,685
	2022	RCD	12	6,138
Total			**195**	**44,495**

MBLP - the drilling database used to define the Mineral Resource comprises 463 RC drillholes for a total of 66,245m, and two diamond drillholes for a total of 224.7m (Table 7). The MBLP has been drilled at a spacing of around 80mE by 160mN and areas have been infill drilled to between 20mE and 40mE and between 40mN and 80mN.

Table 7 Drilling history at the MBLP – within resource area

Company	Year	Drill type	Number of drillholes	Metres drilled
BC Iron	2018	RC	21	474
Global Lithium	2019	RC	48	5,818
	2020	RC	34	5,776
	2021	DD	2	224
	2021	RC	72	8,658
	2022	RC	288	45,528
Total			**465**	**66,478**

Sampling techniques

Samples at Manna and the MBLP have been obtained from RC and diamond core drilling. All RC drillholes were logged on 1m intervals. RC samples were split 87.5%/12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample in the field using the multi-tier riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. The diamond core was logged in detail, with observations based on lithological boundaries. Half core samples were taken, generally on 1m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.08m to maximum of 1.36m).

Sampling Analyses

All samples (of 2 to 3kg) were sorted, dried pulverised to -75µm to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. Samples were analysed by Jennings Laboratories using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)/inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) sodium peroxide fusion.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Manna Mineral Resource has been classified was Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and by taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, and confidence in estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 content. Infill drilling, more density data and detailed topographical data are required to improve confidence. Only a portion of the main zone has been classified as Indicated where there is infill drilling at 80m along strike and 40m in-section and where the geological and grade continuity are robust.

The MBLP Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in the geological and grade continuity and by taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, data density, and confidence in the estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 content. Areas within 11 of the 33 of pegmatites used for resource estimation been classified as Indicated, where there is infill drilling up to 60m along strike and 40m across strike and the majority of the block grades were estimate within the first search pass.

Estimation Methodology

Manna - grade estimation was into parent blocks of 5mE by 10mN by 2.0mRL. Block dimensions were selected from kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflect the variability of the deposit as defined by the current drill spacing. Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 2.5mE by 2.5mN by 0.5mRL were used to represent volume. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) at the sub-cell resolution was used to define lithium mineralised (>0.4% Li_2O) blocks within the pegmatite veins. Block grades for Li_2O% and Ta ppm were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). Li_2O and Ta are not correlated and both Li_2O and Ta were estimated independently. Ta_2O_5 was calculated after estimation by converting the Ta ppm to Ta_2O_5 ppm by multiplying by 1.2211. Variogram analyses were undertaken to determine the grade continuity and the kriging estimation parameters used for the OK.

MBLP - the resource model was constructed using a parent block size of 4mE by 20mN on 4m benches and the parent blocks were allowed to sub-cell down to 2mE by 4mN by 2mRL to more accurately represent the geometries and volumes of the lithium mineralised pegmatites. CIK at the sub-cell resolution was used to define lithium mineralised (>0.2% Li_2O) blocks within the pegmatite veins. Li_2O % and Ta_2O_5 ppm block grades were estimated using OK techniques.

The lithium mineralisation at the MBLP occurs was zones within the pegmatite veins. Post-processing using localised uniform conditioning (LUC) was carried at the MBLP out to estimate the grade uplift which may be achieved during selective mining and a selective mining unit (SMU) size of 2mE by 4mN by 2mRL was used for LUC estimation. This is assumed to represent the highest level of selectivity that could be achieved from potential grade control drilling and the anticipated scale of mining. Within the LUC process, OK was used to estimate grades into the individual SMU blocks to determine a grade ranking parameter for each of the SMU locations within each panel. Once the SMUs have been ranked for each panel, the Li_2O and tonnage curves were divided into equal proportions based on the number of SMUs in the panel. The grades of these equal proportions were then calculated and assigned to the SMUs in ranked order. It is important to note that the direct SMU scale estimation was only used for grade ranking, and not for local SMU estimation. The grades of the SMU size blocks within a panel have a variance that is compatible with the SMU support scale and, collectively, the Li_2O contained by SMUs within each panel is identical to the original Li_2O content of the panel.

Fe_2O_3 was not included in the Manna and MBLP Mineral Resource estimates. Fe_2O_3 assays will need to be adjusted to account for: (i) contamination of pulps by the steel bowl at the grinding stage; and (ii) contamination of RC chips with the drill bit and tube wear with increasing hole depth. Data is not yet available to do this.

Cut-off Grades

The lithium mineralised pegmatite veins at Manna exhibit good grade and geological continuity and the Mineral Resource estimate for the Manna deposit has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.6% Li_2O. The lithium mineralised pegmatite veins at the MBLP are discontinuous and it is envisaged that a higher degree of selectivity will be required for extraction. A cut-off grade of 0.45% Li_2O was selected to report the MBLP Mineral Resource at the SMU scale. These cut-off grades have been selected to represents the portion of the Mineral

Resources that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by open pit mining. These cut-off grades are commensurate with cut-off grades applied for reporting of lithium Mineral Resources hosted in spodumene-rich pegmatites elsewhere in Australia.

Mining Factors

The lithium mineralisation at Manna and at the MBLP would be largely suitable for open-pit mining. At Manna, it is anticipated that additional drilling will extend the mineralisation beyond the extents of the current Mineral Resource. The interpreted lithium mineralised pegmatites extend to a maximum of 200m at Manna and to 215m at the MBLP and a limiting depth was not applied to the reported resources. The lithium mineralised pegmatite veins at the MBLP are discontinuous and it is envisaged that a higher degree of selectivity will be required for mining at the MBLP compared to Manna.

Metallurgical Factors

Preliminary metallurgical test work was conducted by Metallurgical Design on samples from the four diamond drillholes at Manna.[6] Results from the metallurgical test work suggest that the Manna lithium deposit has the potential to produce high grade, low impurity spodumene concentrates. Both the shallow and deeper material show best response to gravity separation at crush top sizes at or below 2.0mm, which may be achieved by employing high pressure grinding roll technology in closed circuit with suitably matched screens. There is potential for the recovery of a modest proportion of contained tantalum, particularly from the deeper material. This work was preliminary in nature and further test work and optimisation of the flowsheet is required once drill core representative of the entire mineralised system is available.

Preliminary metallurgical test work for the MBLP was conducted by BGRIMM Technology Group at their laboratory in Beijing, China on samples from the two diamond drillholes. BGRMM reported that under the grind size 70% passing 74µm, a concentrate grade of 5.76% Li_2O and recovery of 85.28% Li_2O were obtained in the closed flotation circuit. Further magnetic separation test work on the flotation concentrate to reduce the Fe_2O_3 content was performed. The final flotation concentrate, after magnetic separation, assayed 5.92% Li_2O and 0.96% Fe_2O_3 and overall flotation and magnetic test work lithia recovery of 78.66% Li_2O.[7]

6. Refer ASX release titled “9.9 million tonnes @ 1.14% Li 2O and 49 Ta2O 5 ppm MAIDEN MANNA PROJECT LITHIUM RESOURCE”, 17 February 2022
7. Refer ASX release titled “Positive Initial Metallurgical Test Work Received For Marble Bar Lithium Project”, 19 August 2022

Appendix 1

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Manna deposit Mineral Resource estimate and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of the "Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 downhole 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.*	RC and diamond drillholes were drilled under supervision of a geologist. RC samples were cone split in 1 m intervals to produce a ~2 to 3 kg sample. Any damp or wet samples were kept in the green plastic bag, placed in the rows of samples and a representative spear or scoop sample taken. Half core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate. Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for geological logging, assaying and future metallurgical test work. Selected core was submitted to laboratories in Perth where it was examined and then cut, sampled, crushed and assayed. Select intervals of cut 1/4 core samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples are fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by 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, 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).*	RC drilling used 4.5-inch (140 mm) rods using a 5.5-inch (150 mm) diameter face sampling hammer. Diamond drilling used HQ2, HQ3 or NQ2 bits dependent upon ground conditions. All RC and diamond drill holes were angled at approximately -60 degrees to the northwest.
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*	RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content. The diamond drill core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every run. Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery. This is confirmed by Company geologists during core orientation activities on site. RC drillholes were collared with a well-fitting stuff box to ensure material to the outside return was minimised. Drilling was undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Drill cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned regularly between rod-changes if required and after each hole to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the drilling at this stage.
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.*	Drillholes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data was then captured in a database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes were logged in full and all sample sites were described.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.08m to maximum of 1.36m).
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split 87.5%/12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample contained in a plastic bag in the field using the multi- tier riffle splitter. Whole samples were crushed and pulverised.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples were sent to accredited laboratories for sample preparation and analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75 µm to produce a homogenous representative subsample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75 µm has been established.
	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.	Sample duplicates for RC drilling were inserted by Global Lithium. The field duplicate results for lithium and tantalum are good.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	2–3 kg sample size is considered fit for purpose.
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.*	Industry standard procedures considered appropriate with a peroxide fusion (total dissolution) as standard four-acid digest is not considered strong enough to break down the highly resistive elements.
	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.	Not relevant; no geophysical tool used.
	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.	Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth used Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and/or in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates which are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. CRMs and sample duplicates for RC drilling were inserted by Global Lithium. The insertion rate for the field duplicates and CRMs are lower than industry standards. The field duplicate results for lithium and tantalum are good.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The CRM results for lithium are good, however, there are a number of fails for tantalum which require further investigation. At this stage Ta_2O_5 does not contribute significantly to the economics of the Manna deposit and the results from the QAQC are considered acceptable for resource estimation resource.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Results were verified by alternative personnel at Global Lithium.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes have been drilled at Manna lithium project in both RC and DD to allow correlation of the assay results between drilling styles and to provide more confidence in the resource model.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively and were subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Global Lithium has not adjusted any assay data, other than to convert Li (ppm) to Li_2O (%). Snowden Optiro converted Ta to Ta_2O_5 following grade estimation.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	A handheld global positioning system (GPS) was used to initially record drillhole locations (±5 m accuracy), followed by a differential GPS surveyor pickup. Downhole survey measurements taken at 10 m intervals for RC drillholes and at an average interval of 5 m for diamond drillholes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 (MGA) Zone 50 Southern Hemisphere.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographical data provided on a 50 m by 50 m grid. Global Lithium plans to acquire more detailed topographical data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The Manna deposit has been drilled at a spacing of around 80 m along strike by 40 m across strike.
	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.	Drill spacing is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were not composited except for metallurgical test work.
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*	RC drilling across the entire width of pegmatite produces a relatively unbiased representative sample.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory by Global Lithium personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Global Lithium facility for future reference if required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or data 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 Manna Lithium Project is within E28/2522. Global Lithium Limited acquired an 100% of the Manna Lithium Project from Breaker Resources on 25 October 2022. 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 tenements are 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 lithium-caesium-tantalum (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* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Diagrams in the announcement show the location of and distribution of drillholes in relation to the 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.*	Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Cross sections and plan views 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.*	Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. Additional metallurgical test work is planned.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Drillhole data was extracted directly from the Company's drillhole Microsoft Access database, which includes internal data validation protocols. Data was further validated by Snowden Optiro upon receipt, and prior to use in the estimation.
	Data validation procedures used.	Validation of the data was confirmed using mining software (Datamine) validation protocols, and visually in plan and section views.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Persons and the outcome of those visits.*	Mr Ian Glacken (Executive Consultant, Snowden Optiro) visited the Manna deposit during September 2021 and viewed the RC drilling and sampling procedures. Mrs Susan Havlin (Snowden Optiro, acting as Competent Person) has not visited the site.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The confidence in the geological interpretation is reflected by the assigned resource classification.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Both assay and geological data were used for the mineralisation interpretation. The lithium mineralisation is defined by a nominal 0.2% Li_2O cut-off grade. Outcrop mapping of the pegmatite veins was used to guide the along strike interpretation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	No alternative interpretations were considered. Any alternative interpretations are unlikely to significantly affect the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Geological logging and outcrop mapping has been used for interpretation of the pegmatites.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The mineralisation is contained within pegmatite veins that are readily distinguished from the surrounding rocks. Sectional interpretation and wireframing indicates reasonable continuity of the interpreted pegmatite veins both on-section and between sections. The confidence in the grade and geological continuity is reflected by the assigned resource classification.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Forty-six anastomosing pegmatites have been identified at the Manna deposit which extend from surface to a depth of 480 m. The pegmatites strike northeast-southwest and dip to the southeast at 60–70°.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Nineteen of the pegmatites contain significant lithium mineralisation. The main area has 15 mineralised pegmatites and has been drilled over an area of 1,600 m by 300 m. In the east zone, two mineralised pegmatite veins are delineated to the southeast of the main set, and have been drilled over an area of 1,100 m by 125 m and to a depth of 200 m. The west zone, to the northwest of main, includes two mineralised pegmatites and is drilled over an area of 725 m by 250 m and to a depth of 450 m. The individual mineralised pegmatites are 1 to 14 m thick and have an average true thickness of 3.6 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Data analysis and estimation was undertaken using Snowden Supervisor and Datamine Studio RM Pro software. Wireframing was undertaken using Leapfrog Geo 3D software. Lithium oxide (Li_2O) % and tantalum (Ta) ppm block grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). The Ta was then converted to tantalum pentoxide (Ta_2O_5) by multiplying Ta by 1.2211 after estimation. Snowden Optiro considers OK to be an appropriate estimation technique for this type of mineralisation. Drilling is generally on a 80 m by 40 m spacing. A maximum extrapolation distance of 50 m was applied along strike and 50 m down dip. Over 89% of the assay data within the mineralised pegmatites is from samples of 1 m intervals, 10% is from intervals of less than 1 m and 1% is from intervals of over 1 m (to a maximum of 1.39 m). Variogram analysis was undertaken to determine the kriging estimation parameters used for OK estimation of Li_2O and Ta. Dynamic anisotropy was utilised to account for the undulating nature of the pegmatite veins. Li_2O mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analysis to have an along strike range of 250 m and a down-dip range of 160 m. Ta mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have an along strike range of 330 m and a down-dip range of 300 m. Kriging neighbourhood analysis was performed to determine the block size, sample numbers and discretisation levels. Three estimation passes were used for Li_2O and Ta; the first search was based upon half the variogram ranges; the second search was the range of the variograms and the third search was up to seven times the second search; the second and third searches had reduced sample numbers required for estimation. The majority of Li_2O block grades (almost 58%) were estimated in the first two passes, 40% in the third pass and the remaining 2% an average was assigned. Almost 62% of the Ta block grades were estimated in the first 2 passes, 37% in the third pass and the remaining 1% an average was assigned. The Li_2O and Ta estimated block model grades were visually validated against the input drillhole data and comparisons were carried out against the de-clustered drillhole data and by northing, easting and elevation slices.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Geological interpretations of the pegmatite were completed in 3D using Leapfrog Geo software. The interpretation of mineralisation was based on geological logging and Li_2O content. A nominal grade of 0.2% Li_2O was used to define the mineralisation within the interpreted pegmatites. Categorical indicator kriging at the sub-cell resolution was used to define the higher-grade lithium (>0.4% Li_2O) blocks within the pegmatite veins in the main zone. The mineralised domain is considered geologically robust in the context of the resource classification applied to the estimate.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	Within each of the domains Li_2O has relatively low coefficients of variation of 0.31 to 1.29 and Ta has low coefficients of variation of 0.35 to 1.44. Top cuts (cap grades) were not deemed necessary.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	In February 2022, a maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of 9.9 Mt at 1.14% Li_2O was reported. The increase in drilling has led to a 231% increase in tonnes with a reduction in Li_2O% by 12%. Production has not occurred from this deposit.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions have been applied for the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Deleterious elements were not considered for the Mineral Resource estimate.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 5 mE by 10 mN by 2 mRL. Block dimensions were selected from kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflect the variability of the deposit as defined by the current drill spacing. Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 2.5 mE by 2.5 mN by 0.5 mRL were used to represent volume.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	Selective mining units were not modelled.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Li_2O and Ta are not correlated. Both Li_2O and Ta were estimated independently.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	No production has taken place and thus no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate for the Manna deposit has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.6% Li_2O to represent the portion of the resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by open pit methods. The interpreted pegmatites extend to a maximum of 480 m depth and a limiting depth was not applied to the reported resource. This cut-off grade has been selected by Global Lithium in consultation with Snowden Optiro based on current experience and in line with cut-off grades applied for reporting of Mineral Resources of lithium hosted in spodumene bearing pegmatites elsewhere in Australia.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	The mineralisation at Manna extends from surface and would be suitable for open pit mining. It is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	Preliminary metallurgical test work was conducted by Metallurgical Design on samples from the four diamond holes. Results from the metallurgical test work suggest that the Manna lithium deposit has the potential to produce high-grade, low-impurity spodumene concentrates. Both the shallow and deeper material show best response to gravity separation at crush top sizes at or below 2.0 mm, which may be achieved by employing high pressure grinding roll technology in closed circuit with suitably matched screens. There is potential for the recovery of a modest proportion of contained tantalum, particularly from the deeper material. This work was preliminary in nature and further test work and optimisation of the flowsheet is required once drill core representative of the entire mineralised system is available.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.*	No environmental impact assessments have been conducted. It is assumed that any remedial action to limit the environmental impacts of mining and processing will not significantly affect the economic viability of the project.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Global Lithium has embarked on a programme of density data collection. A total of 103 samples available to date have been reviewed based on weathering and rock type, and the results combined with the two core samples from the Breaker metallurgical test work. A density of 2.68 t/m^3 was determined for fresh pegmatite material. The mafic country rock has been assigned a density of 2.90 t/m^3. Data for weathered material was not available and values have been assigned based on similar rock types within the region. The values applied are in line with density data from similar deposits.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and by taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, and confidence in estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 content. Indicated Mineral Resources are defined where there is infill drilling up to 80 m along strike and 40 m across strike, and the geological and grade continuity was robust.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The Mineral Resource has been reviewed internally as part of normal validation processes by Snowden Optiro. No external audit or review of the current Mineral Resource has been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.*	The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The confidence levels reflect potential production tonnages on an annual basis, assuming open pit mining.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production has occurred from the deposit.

Appendix 2

The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP) Mineral Resource estimate and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of the "Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

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 downhole 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.*	RC and diamond drillholes were drilled under supervision of a geologist. RC samples were cone split in 1 m intervals to produce a ~2 to 3 kg sample. Any damp or wet samples were kept in the green plastic bag, placed in the rows of samples and a representative spear or scoop sample taken. Half core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate. Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for geological logging, assaying and future metallurgical test work. Selected core was submitted to laboratories in Perth where it was examined and then cut, sampled, crushed and assayed. Select intervals of cut 1/4 core samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples are fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by 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, 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).*	RC drilling was undertaken 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 the west.
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*	RC drilling recoveries were visually estimated as a semi-qualitative range and recorded on the drill log along with moisture content. The diamond drill core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every run. Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery. This is confirmed by Company geologists during core orientation activities on site. RC drillholes were collared with a well-fitting stuff box to ensure material to the outside return was minimised. Drilling was undertaken using auxiliary compressors and boosters to keep the hole dry and lift the sample to the sampling equipment. Drill cyclone and cone splitter were cleaned regularly between rod-changes if required and after each hole to minimise down hole or cross-hole contamination.
	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.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the drilling at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Drillholes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data was then captured in a database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes were logged in full and all sample sites were described.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split 87.5%/12.5% by a stand-alone multi-tiered riffle splitter. The majority of the samples were recorded as dry and minimal wet samples were encountered. Sample duplicates were obtained by re-splitting the remaining bulk sample contained in a plastic bag in the field using the multi- tier riffle splitter. Whole samples were crushed and pulverised.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples were sent to accredited laboratories for sample preparation and analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to -75 µm to produce a homogenous representative subsample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75 µm has been established.
	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.	Sample duplicates for RC drilling were inserted by Global Lithium. The field duplicate results for lithium and tantalum are good.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	2–3 kg sample size is considered fit for purpose.
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.*	Industry standard procedures considered appropriate with a peroxide fusion (total dissolution) as standard four-acid digest is not considered strong enough to break down the highly resistive elements.
	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.	Not relevant; no geophysical tool used.
	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.	Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth used Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) and/or in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates which are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. CRMs and sample duplicates for RC drilling were inserted by Global Lithium. The insertion rate for the field duplicates and CRMs are lower than industry standards. The field duplicate results for lithium and tantalum are good.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The CRM results for lithium are good, however, there are a number of fails for tantalum which require further investigation. At this stage Ta2O5 does not contribute significantly to the economics of the MBLP and the results from the QAQC are considered acceptable for resource estimation resource.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Results were verified by alternative personnel at Global Lithium.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twin holes have not been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively and were subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Global Lithium has not adjusted any assay data, other than to convert Li (ppm) to Li_2O (%). Snowden Optiro converted Ta to Ta_2O_5.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	A handheld global positioning system (GPS) was used to initially record drillhole locations (±5 m accuracy), followed by a differential GPS surveyor pickup. Downhole survey measurements taken at 10 m intervals for RC drillholes and at an average interval of 5 m for diamond drillholes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 (MGA) Zone 50 Southern Hemisphere.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A topographic DTM model was developed from data captured during early 2020 by a high-resolution aerial drone survey and the topographical data was provided on a 12.5 m grid.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The MBLP has been drilled at a spacing of around 80 mE by 160 mN and areas have been infill drilled to between 20 mE and 40 mE and between 40 mN and 80 mN.
	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.	Drill spacing is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification applied.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were not composited except for metallurgical test work.
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*	RC drilling across the entire width of pegmatite produces a relatively unbiased representative sample.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples submitted were systematically numbered and recorded, bagged in labelled polyweave sacks and dispatched in batches to the laboratory by Global Lithium personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a Global Lithium facility for future reference if required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No formal audits/reviews have been conducted on sampling technique or data 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 MBLP lies entirely within exploration licences (EL45/4309, EL45/4328, and EL45/4631) wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources. 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 tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	BCI Minerals Limited (BCIM) completed preliminary lithium exploration work during early to mid-2018. A program consisting of 21 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The pegmatites are lithium-caesium-tantalum (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* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Diagrams in the announcement show the location of and distribution of drillholes in relation to the 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.*	Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Cross sections and plan views 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.*	Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.

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.
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.

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Drillhole data was extracted directly from the Company's drillhole Microsoft Access database, which includes internal data validation protocols. Data was further validated by Snowden Optiro upon receipt, and prior to use in the estimation.
	Data validation procedures used.	Validation of the data was confirmed using mining software (Datamine Studio RM) validation protocols, and visually in plan and section views.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Persons and the outcome of those visits.*	A site visit was conducted by Optiro during February 2021 for the Independent Technical Assessment Report for Global Lithium's Prospectus. Mrs Christine Standing (Snowden Optiro, acting as Competent Person) has not visited the site.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The confidence in the geological interpretation is reflected by the assigned resource classification.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Both assay and geological data were used for the mineralisation interpretation. Outcrop mapping of the pegmatite veins was used to guide the along strike interpretation. Categorical indicator kriging at the sub-cell resolution was used to define the lithium mineralised (>0.2% Li_2O) portion of the pegmatites.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	No alternative interpretations were considered. Any alternative interpretations are unlikely to significantly affect the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Geological logging and outcrop mapping has been used for interpretation of the pegmatites.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The mineralisation is contained within pegmatite veins that are readily distinguished from the surrounding rocks. Sectional interpretation and wireframing indicates reasonable continuity of the interpreted pegmatite veins both on-section and between sections. The confidence in the grade and geological continuity is reflected by the assigned resource classification.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Thirty-nine anastomosing pegmatite veins were interpreted by using Leapfrog Geo 3D software. Thirty-three of the pegmatites, that contain lithium mineralisation (>0.2% Li_2O) and sufficient samples, were used for resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The pegmatites generally strike north south and dip at 45°to 50° to the east. The main set of pegmatites form a swarm of anastomosing veins that extend over an area of 4.5 km north-south by 1.8 km east-west. There are two small pegmatites to the south and one to the north of this area. The individual pegmatites range in length from 250 m to1.9 km and are from 1 m to 33 m wide, with an average of around 5 m. The lithium mineralised portions of the pegmatites have been interpreted to extend to 215 m below the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	Data analysis and estimation was undertaken using Snowden Supervisor, Datamine Studio RM and Leapfrog Geo 3D software. Lithium oxide (Li_2O) % and tantalum (Ta_2O_5) ppm block grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). Snowden Optiro considers OK to be an appropriate estimation technique for this type of mineralisation. The MBLP has been drilled at a spacing of around 80 mE by 160 mN and areas have been infill drilled to between 20 mE and 40 mE and between 40 mN and 80 mN. A maximum extrapolation distance of 50 m was applied along strike and down dip. Over 97.5% of the assay data from within the pegmatites used for resource estimation is from 1 m samples, 0.4% is from sample intervals of >1 m (to a maximum of 4 m), and 2.1% is from intervals of less than 1 m. The data was therefore composited to 1 m for analysis and grade estimation. Variogram analysis was undertaken to determine the kriging estimation parameters used for OK estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5. Li_2O mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analysis to have an along strike range of 100 m and a down-dip range of 50 m within the interpret lithium mineralised portions of the pegmatites. Ta_2O_5 mineralisation continuity was interpreted from variogram analyses to have an along strike range of 145 m and a down-dip range of 80 m. Kriging neighbourhood analysis was performed to determine the block size, sample numbers and discretisation levels. Three estimation passes were used for Li_2O and Ta_2O_5; the first search was based upon the variogram ranges; the second search was two times the initial search and the third search was extended to fill the interpreted pegmatites used for resource estimation. The second and third searches had reduced sample numbers required for estimation. Almost 24% of the total Li_2O block grades in the lithium mineralised portion of the pegmatites were estimated in the first search pass, 47% within the second search pass, and the remaining 28% estimated in the third search pass. Some blocks were not estimated within 4 of the pegmatites 8, 14, 19 and 21. These blocks account for 0.05% of the total volume of lithium mineralised portion of the pegmatites. They were assigned the average block model grade and are not classified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Almost 31% of the total Li_2O block grades within the low-grade portions of the pegmatites were estimated in the first search pass, 56% within the second search pass, and the remaining 13% estimated in the third search pass. Almost 68% of the total Ta_2O_5 grades were estimated in the first search pass, 38% within the second search pass, and the remaining 2% estimated in the third search pass. The Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 estimated block model grades were visually validated against the input drillhole data and comparisons were carried out against the de-clustered drillhole data and by northing, easting and elevation slices.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	Geological interpretations of the pegmatites were completed in 3D using Leapfrog Geo software. Categorical indicator kriging at the sub-cell resolution was used to define lithium mineralised (>0.2% Li_2O) blocks within the pegmatite veins. The mineralised domain is considered geologically robust in the context of the resource classification applied to the estimate.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	The Li_2O data within the interpreted mineralised pegmatites have low coefficients of variation (0.58 to 1.12). Top-cuts (grade caps) were not considered necessary and were not applied. Top-cut grades were applied to Li_2O in the low-grade portions of the pegmatites and to the Ta_2O_5 data. High grade outliers are present and top-cut grades were applied to limit the influence of this data. The top-cut grades for Li_2O in the low-grade portion of the pegmatites and for the Ta_2O_5 data were selected by examining histograms, log probability plots, population disintegration and population statistics before and after top-cutting (mainly the mean and coefficient of variation).
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	In June 2020, a maiden JORC 2012 Inferred Mineral Resource of 10.5 Mt at 1.0% Li2O was reported. The increase in tonnes is as expected from the additional drilling. The definition of Indicated Mineral Resources is commensurate with the infill drilling in selected areas.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions have been applied for the recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	Deleterious elements were not considered for the Mineral Resource estimate. Fe_2O_3 was not included in the 2022 Mineral Resource estimate. Fe_2O_3 assays will need to be adjusted to account for: (i) contamination of pulps by the steel bowl at the grinding stage; and (ii) contamination of RC chips with the drill bit and tube wear with increasing hole depth. Data is not yet available to do this.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 4 mE by 20 mN by 4 mRL. Sub-cells to a minimum dimension of 2 mE by 4 mN by 2 mRL were used to represent volume. Block dimensions were selected from kriging neighbourhood analysis and reflect the variability of the deposit as defined by the current drill spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The MBLP has been drilled at a spacing of around 80 mE by 160 mN and areas have been infill drilled to between 20 mE and 40 mE and between 40 mN and 80 mN.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	Localised uniform conditioning (LUC) was carried out to estimate the grade uplift which may be achieved during selective mining and the SMU size of 2 mE by 4 mN by 2 mRL was used.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 are not correlated. Both Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 were estimated independently.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	No production has taken place and thus no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate for the MBLP deposit has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.45% Li_2O to represent the portion of the resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by open pit methods. The interpreted pegmatites extend to a maximum of 215 m depth and a limiting depth was not applied to the reported resource. This cut-off grade has been selected by Global Lithium in consultation with Snowden Optiro based on current experience and in line with cut-off grades applied for reporting of Mineral Resources of lithium hosted in spodumene bearing pegmatites elsewhere in Australia.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	The mineralisation at the MBLP extends from surface and would be suitable for open pit mining. It is considered that there are no mining factors which are likely to affect the assumption that the deposit has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous.*	Preliminary metallurgical test work was conducted by BGRIMM Technology Group. BGRMM reported that under the grind size 70% passing 74 µm, a concentrate grade of 5.76% Li_2O and recovery of 85.28% Li_2O were obtained in the closed flotation circuit. Further magnetic separation test work on the flotation concentrate to reduce the Fe_2O_3 content was performed. The final flotation concentrate, after magnetic separation, assayed 5.92% Li_2O and 0.96% Fe_2O_3 and overall flotation and magnetic test work lithia recovery of 78.66% Li_2O. This work was preliminary in nature and further test work and optimisation of the flowsheet is required once drill core representative of the entire mineralised system is available.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation.*	No environmental impact assessments have been conducted. It is assumed that any remedial action to limit the environmental impacts of mining and processing will not significantly affect the economic viability of the project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Thirty diamond drill core samples were selected for density measurements. Density was measured by Nagom using a hyrdrostatic SG methodology. Sixteen (16) of the density measurements were from pegmatite and all of the samples are from fresh material. The density data ranges from 2.57 to 2.78 t/m^3 with an average of 2.64 t/m^3. The average density value of 2.64 t/m^3 was assigned to pegmatite below the top of fresh surface for tonnage estimation. This value was discounted by 7% (based on examination of oxide and fresh density values from similar deposits) to 2.46 t/m^3 for tonnage estimation of pegmatite above the top of fresh surface.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in geological and grade continuity and by taking into account the quality of the sampling and assay data, and confidence in estimation of Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 content. Indicated Mineral Resources are defined where there is infill drilling up to 60 m along strike and 40 m across strike, and the majority of the block grades were estimated within the first search pass.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit	The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The Mineral Resource has been reviewed internally as part of normal validation processes by Snowden Optiro. No external audit or review of the current Mineral Resource has been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person.*	The assigned classification of Indicated and Inferred reflects the Competent Person's assessment of the accuracy and confidence levels in the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	The confidence levels reflect potential production tonnages on an annual basis, assuming open pit mining.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	No production has occurred from the deposit.