13th July 2023

REE Discovery at Manna Project Area

Manna Lithium Project Drilling to Continue August 2023

Key Highlights

- Bedrock (hard rock) Rare Earth Elements (REE) hosting mineralised system discovered adjacent to the Manna Lithium Project to be named **Cardunia Rocks REE Project**
- Exceptional high-grade peak assay result of **24.17%*** Total Rare Earth Element Oxide (TREO)
- Petrography analysis on core sample formally identifies REE host minerals (**Allanite/Bastnaesite**)
- Standout REE drilling results occur over a strike length of 2km and include:
  - MRC0152: 8m @ 0.76% TREO (19% NdPr:TREO) from 23m
    11m @ **2.72% TREO** (18% NdPr:TREO) from 55m
    Including **1m** @ **24.17% TREO** (18% NdPr:TREO) from 62m*
  - MRC0180: 6m @ 0.50% TREO (16% NdPr:TREO) from 0m
    52m @ 0.38% TREO (22% NdPr:TREO) from 39m
    29m @ **0.65% TREO** (21% NdPr:TREO) from 95m
    Including **1m** @ **5.00% TREO** (19% NdPr:TREO) from 121m
    6m @ 0.83% TREO (20% NdPr:TREO) from 135m
  - MRC0055: **11m** @ **1.05% TREO** (23% NdPr:TREO) from 41m
    8m @ 0.77% TREO (23% NdPr:TREO) from 57m
  - MRC0053**:** **3m** @ **2.41**% TREO (17% NdPr:TREO) from 90m
    Including **1m** @ **6.26% TREO** (16% NdPr:TREO) from 91m
  - MRC0176: **3m** @ **1.35% TREO** (22% NdPr:TREO) from 57m
  - MRCD0090: 3.36m @ 0.85% TREO (20% NdPr:TREO) from 361.64m *(in HQ Core)*
    Including 0.61m @ **3.70% TREO** (19% NdPr:TREO) from 361.64m

- Large scale soil sampling program returns peak surface assay result of **3,350ppm TREO**
- New REE surface anomaly identified from soil and auger sampling spans over an **8.5km length**

Note: Drillholes intersecting the interpreted Cardunia Rocks REE mineralized structure are believed to be orientated at a low angle of intersection as holes were orientated to intersect perpendicular with the Manna Lithium Project pegmatites. Because of this fact the intercepts seen above are not considered a true representation of the width of the mineralised zone and further drilling is required.

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Additional Highlights

- Comprehensive exploration program planning underway to target Manna REE mineralisation
  - Separate exploration team to pursue REE potential so not to distract from core lithium focus
- Recent regional consolidation provides additional prospectivity in the surrounding tenements
- Large scale Manna Lithium Project exploration drilling to continue in August with heritage surveys anticipated to be completed in July

Established multi-asset West Australian Lithium company, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce that it has identified a Rare Earth Element (REE) discovery adjacent to its 100% owned Manna Lithium Project 100km East of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia as part of its Manna Project exploration program.
The new discovery to be named Cardunia Rocks REE Project.

This bedrock REE hosting mineralized system was discovered by re-analysing pulps from the 2022 lithium RC and Diamond drilling campaigns after initial assay spectra showed anomalously high peaks relating to cerium concentrations. Field observations had also highlighted the distinct structurally deformed and altered zone. Assay results have now been received from a large number of pulps resubmitted for multi-element and REE assay. The anomalous REE's results were discovered just outside the eastern edge of the Manna Lithium Project (refer Figure 3).

A wide-ranging analytical program was performed along with a tenement wide structural geology and geophysical interpretation to identify potential source pathways back from the current REE mineralisation point and to generate a new set of exploration targets. The interpreted REE area of interest is an estimated 8.5km trend that passes to the east and south of the Manna Lithium Project as outlined in Figures 4 & 5.

These programs were tasked to get a rapid, real time understanding of the true REE potential for the Manna Project area.

REE Sample Analysis
Drill core samples have undergone Petrographic analysis by Microanalysis Australia with the formal identification of the REE hosting minerals Allanite and Bastnaesite within a tentatively ascribed, metasomatic wall rock associated with a possible carbonatite or alkaline-carbonatite igneous province.

Figure 1. Sample MPET016 in which Allanite and Bastnaesite (REE hosting minerals) were identified.

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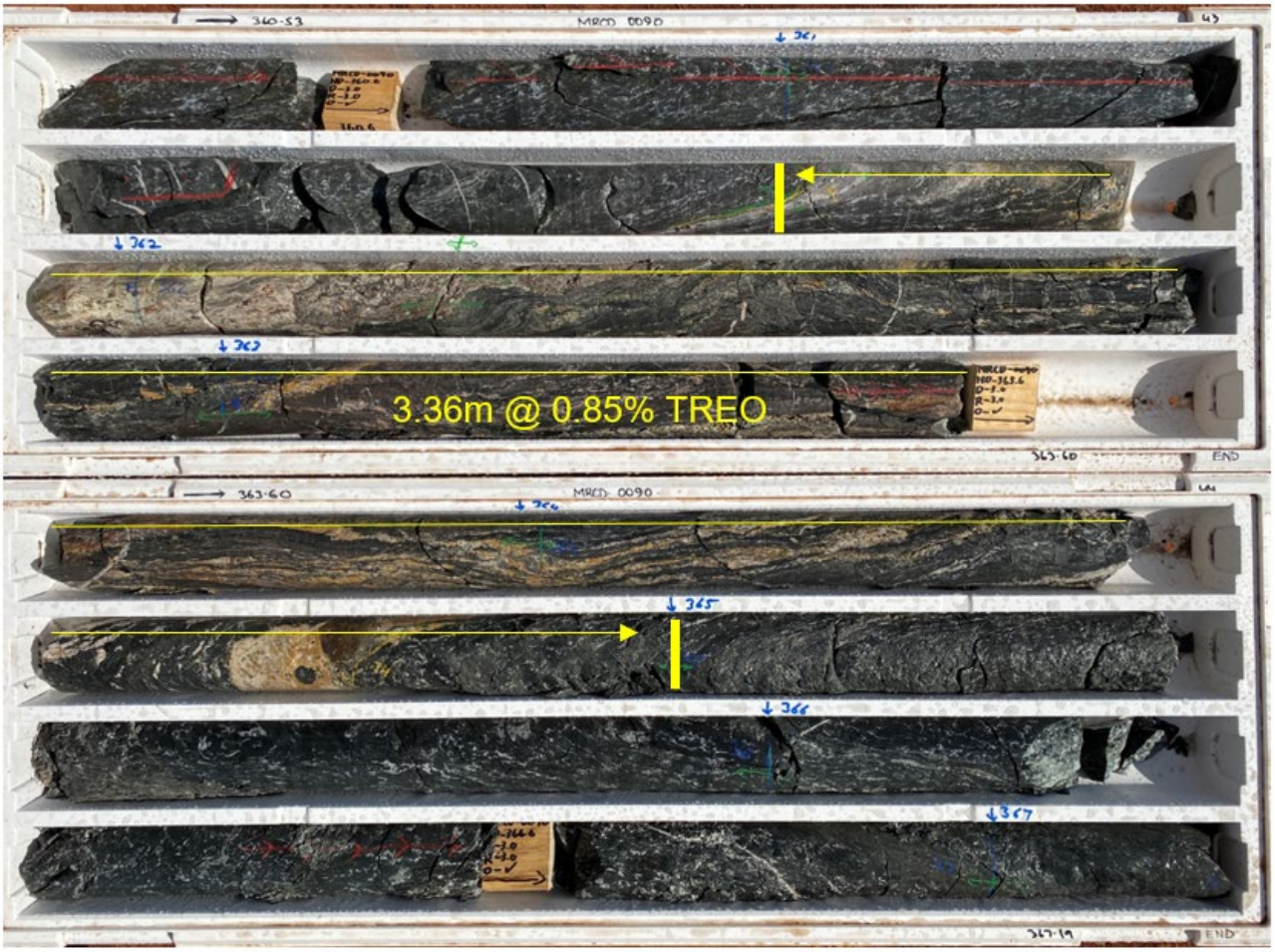

Figure 2. MRCD0090 Core trays 360.53m to 367.19m showing biotite magnetite alteration surrounding an REE mineralised pale coloured intrusive unit. Petrography sample MPET016 was taken from within this intercept that assayed 3.70% TREO (361.64-362.25m).

The Company has performed a set of comprehensive regional exploration programs in the first half of 2023 to cover the expanded tenement holding following the 100% acquisition of the Manna Lithium Project.[1] These programs covered a wide range of exploration techniques including soil geochemical analysis, review of an historic Auger program, along with large scale geophysical surveys (gravity, airborne electromagnetic, LIDAR) [2]. In addition to helping define targets for lithium and water exploration the data collected from these programs has helped with the interpretation of these significant REE results and provided further targets for investigation.

The REE results, highlighted in the current drilling results, cover a 2km strike length to date and are located within a subtle linear gravity low that has been interpreted to be a regional fault structure. There are multiple regional fault structures that span across the Manna Lithium Project area, and these extend to the north and south of the current identified location. These potential mineralised pathways will be used to target the REE mineralisation across the extended Manna Lithium Project tenements during the upcoming 2023 exploration program.

1, ASX Announcement: GLOBAL LITHIUM AGREES TO ACQUIRE 100% INTEREST IN MANNA LITHIUM PROJECT, 25 October 2022
2, ASX Announcement: LARGE SCALE EXPLORATION PROGRAMS UNDERWAY, 3 May 2023

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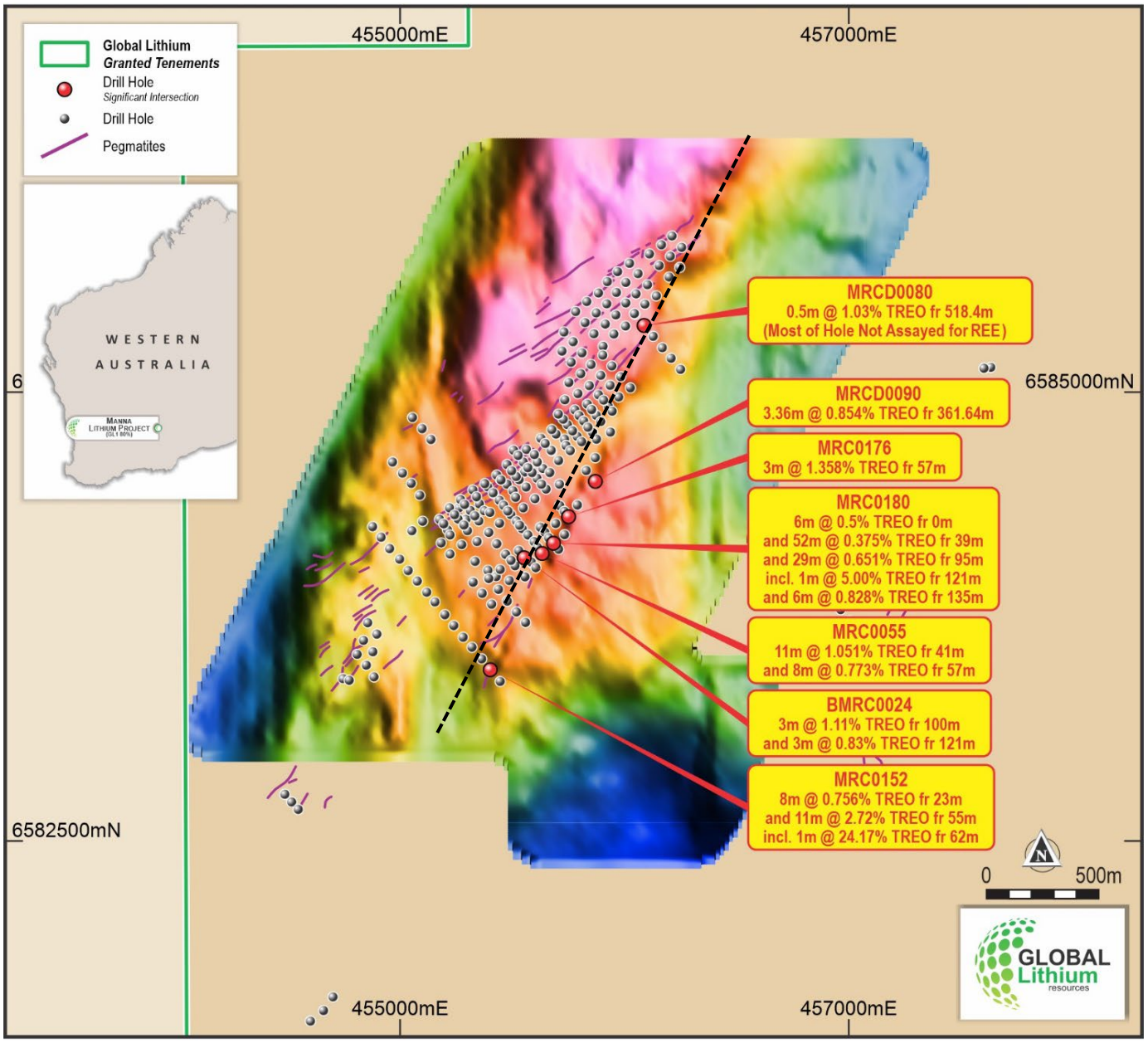

Figure 3. Gravity image showing the Cardunia Rocks REE mineralisation and significant intercepts plus previous Manna drilling Lithium resource locations with interpreted REE hosting fault structure (black dotted line).

Geophysical Analysis

The regional geophysical analysis of the Cardunia Rocks REE Project area also brought into focus a large intrusive complex to the south of the Manna Lithium Project pegmatites, of which a sizeable portion is covered by transported and lateritic material. This prospective area will be investigated for the potential to host an REE mineralised intrusive system and to further grow along strike the already identified fault hosted REE mineralisation area.

Supergene enriched REE mineralisation will be targeted within the laterite and weathered profile while the large and highly altered syenite/quartz monzonite with a magnetic high margin will also be drill tested as a possible source of the REE mineralisation.

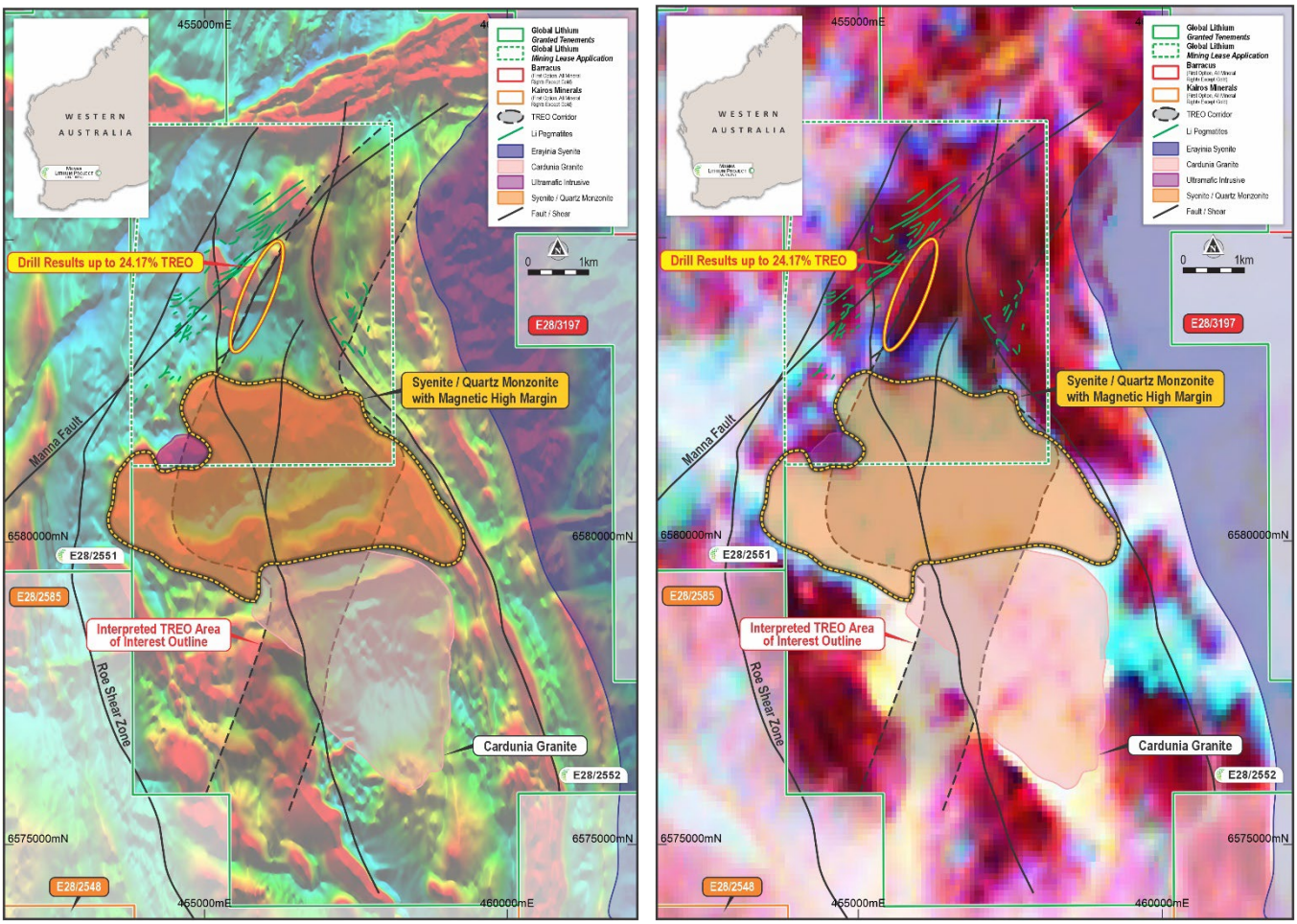

Figure 4. Aeromagnetic RTP image (left) and Radiometric K-Th-U RGB image (right) highlighting a magnetic high area of interest to the south of the Manna pegmatites with associated interpreted faults and intrusive units.

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Geochemical Analysis

Historic auger assay results highlighted strongly anomalous REE results within the data that returned a peak, end of hole auger sample value of **2,059ppm** TREO. These results were compared with a recently completed soil surface sampling program that covered the remaining untested areas across the Manna Lithium Project tenements. The soil sampling program was assayed for REE multi-elements, and these results highlighted the large scale of the REE anomaly across the southern part of the greater Manna Project area. These soil results had a peak surface sample value of **3,350ppm** TREO.

Combining these geochemical results with the drilling results, along with the now greater understanding of the structural complexity of the regional tenements the Company has identified an 8.5km long REE anomalous zone with a highly prospective central area of interest shown in Figure 4.

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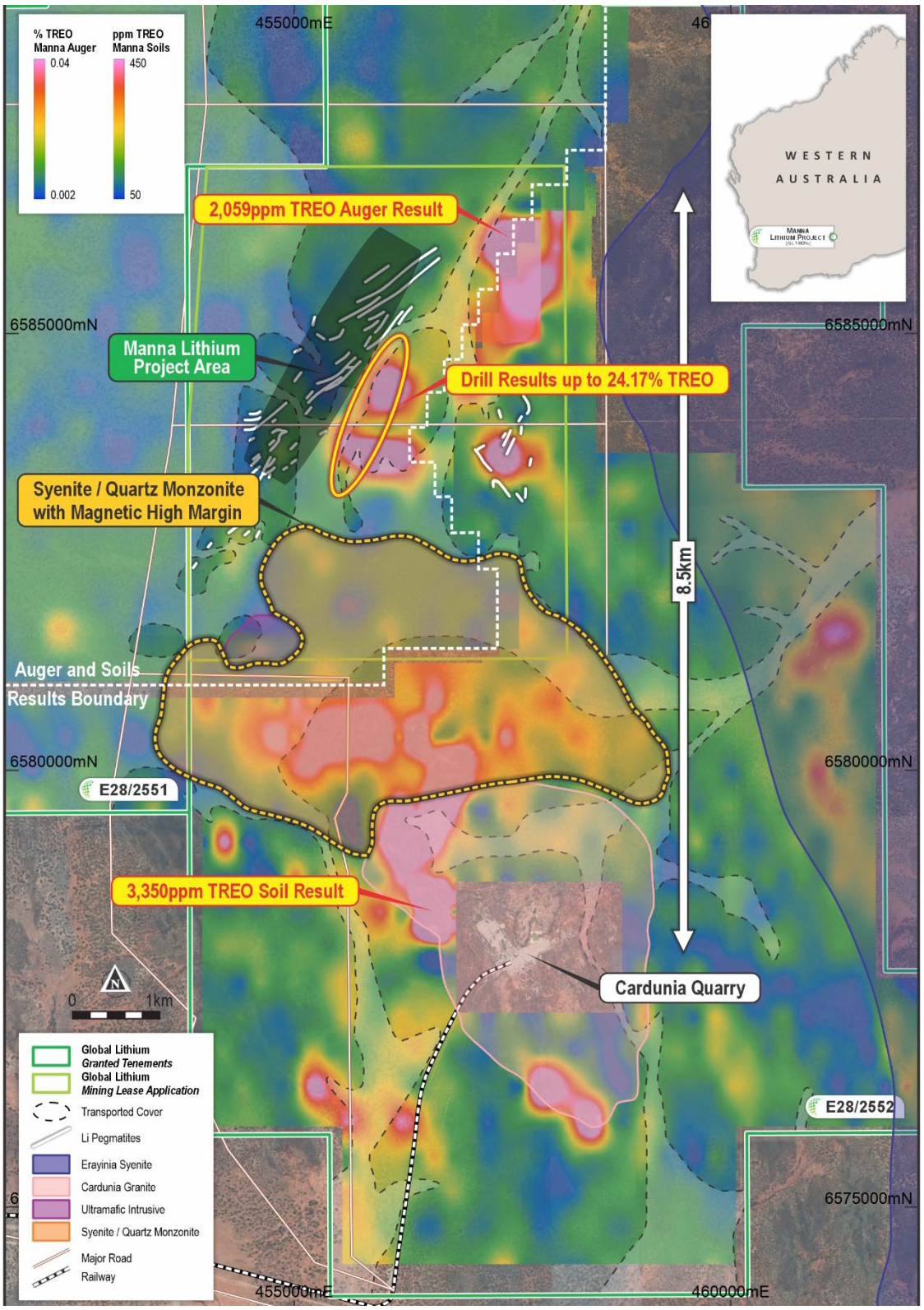

Figure 5. Heat map of combined Auger and Soil results highlighting the 8.5km long Cardunia Rocks REE prospective project area within a complex structural corridor that is to the east and south of the Manna Lithium Project. (Note: Auger results cover the northwest corner of the map are area divided by the dotted white zigzag line from the soil results to the south and east).

Global Lithium Exploration Manager, Logan Barber, commented,

"While Global Lithium remains focussed on increasing its lithium resource base and working towards the finalisation of a DFS for the Manna Lithium Project, the company is well resourced and has the relevant expertise to take advantage of other value accretive exploration opportunities such as this.

The experienced geological team is well supported to execute the previously announced 50,000m drilling campaign at the Manna Lithium Project and to concurrently investigate the upside potential of the emerging bedrock Cardunia Rocks REE mineralised system."

Manna Exploration and Project Development

Drilling at the Manna Lithium Project is set to continue with a 50,000m combined RC and Diamond core drilling program planned to commence in August 2023, following the completion of heritage surveys, with the aim of increasing the Manna Lithium Project mineral resource and incorporating this increase into the ongoing Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS). Up to five drill rigs are anticipated to be deployed at site as part of this year's exploration campaign.

A separate GL1 exploration team will be tasked to explore the REE potential of the Cardunia Rocks REE Project so not to impact the lithium resource expansion drilling program which is the Company's core focus.

The Cardunia Rocks REE exploration program will consist of further geochemical and geophysical test programs followed by a targeted RC drilling program into the regional mineralised structures and across the syenite/quartz monzonite zone as this is seen as the potential mineralisation host rock.

An expanded surface gravity survey covering the broader project area that is prospective REE's is currently underway.

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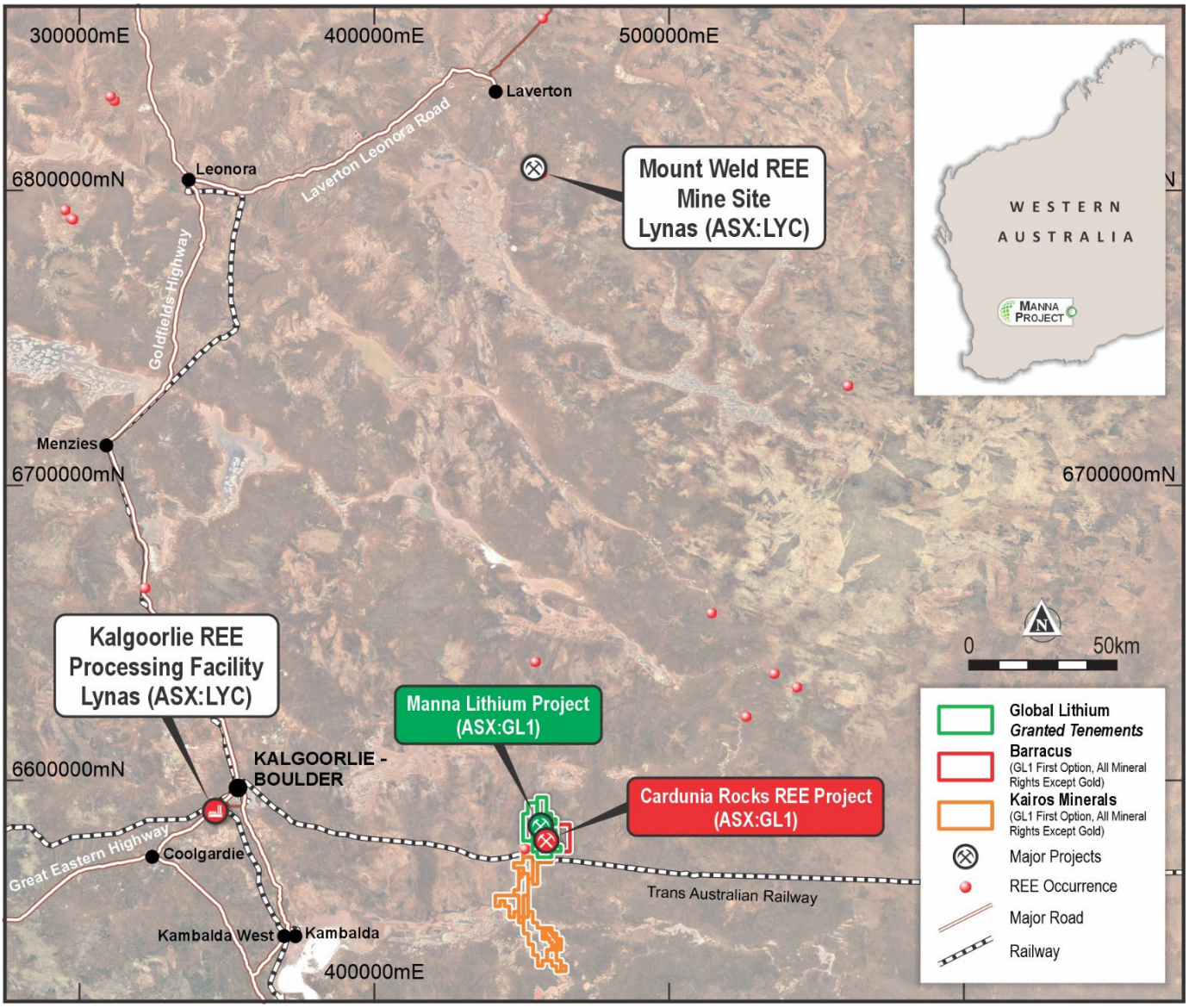

Figure 6. Regional Map showing the new Cardunia Rocks REE Project *location compared to Mt Weld REE deposit and the REE processing facility in Kalgoorlie 100kms to the west.*

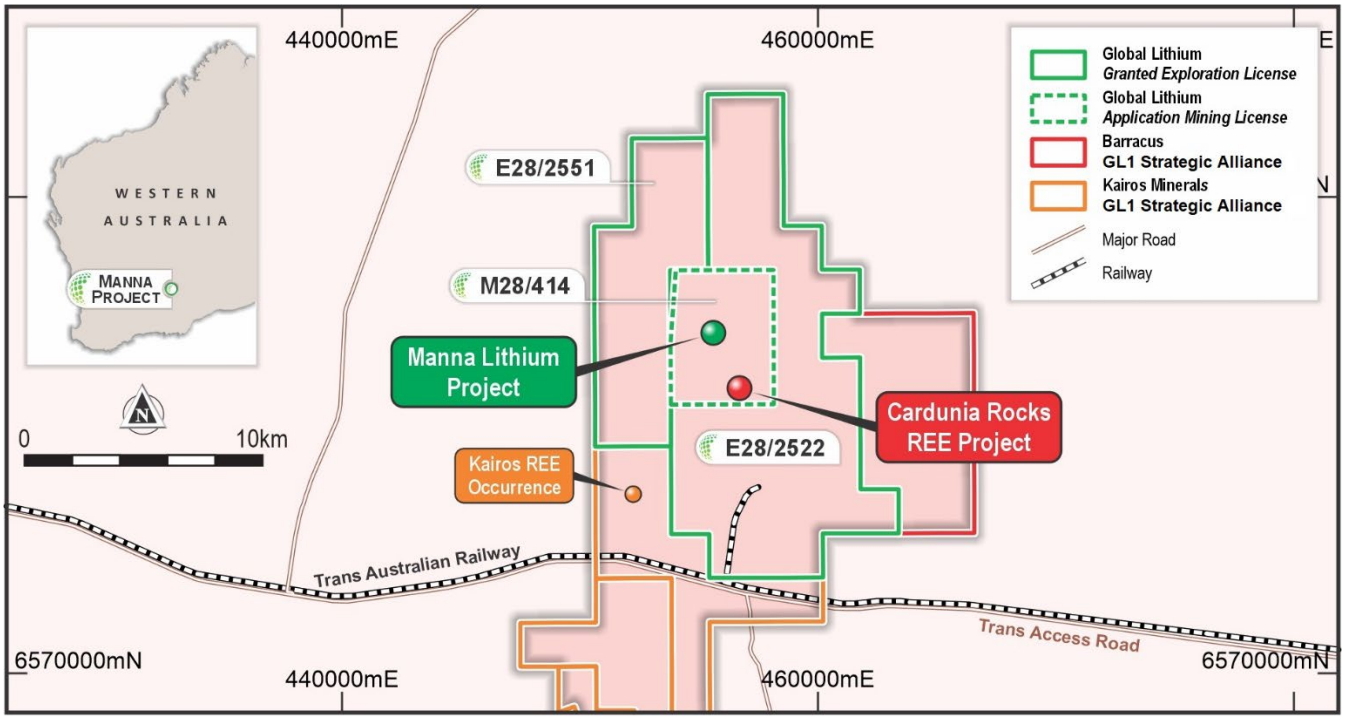

Figure 7. Manna Project scale map showing the Cardunia Rocks REE Project location adjacent to the Manna Lithium Deposit and within the mining lease application area (ML28/414).

Approved by the board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

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About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is a diversified West Australian 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 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 50.7Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O at its MBLP and Manna Lithium projects, confirming Global Lithium as a significant global lithium player aiming to fast track into development.

Directors

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

Global Lithium – Resource Statement [1]

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
	Subtotal	**18.0**	**1.00**	**51**
Manna	*Indicated*	*18.5*	*1.03*	*45*
	Inferred	*14.2*	*0.97*	*43*
	Subtotal	**32.7**	**1.00**	**44**
Combined Total		**50.7**	**1.00**	**46**

Table 1. Global Lithium resource statement.

1. Refer ASX announcement "GL1 DELIVERS TRANSFORMATIVE 50.7 Mt LITHIUM RESOURCE BASE" from 15 December 2022

Competent Persons Statement:

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Manna Lithium Project complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Stuart Peterson, a full-time employee of Global Lithium Resources Limited and participates in the Company's Performance Rights and Option Plan . Mr Peterson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. . Mr Peterson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources for the Manna Lithium Project and the Marble Bar Lithium Project presented in this announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in an ASX announcement released on 15 December 2022.

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

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Table 2. Drilling Summary, Cardunia Rocks REE Project.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
BMRC0024	455691	6584082	425	-59	315	132
MRC0051	455695	6583975	427	-60	320	274
MRC0052	455732	6584055	425	-60	320	90
MRC0052A	455731	6584057	425	-61	321	220
MRC0053	455756	6584025	426	-60	324	280
MRC0054	455765	6584138	424	-60	321	178
MRC0055	455791	6584106	424	-61	322	226
MRC0058	455915	6584210	428	-61	320	262
MRC0148	455298	6583703	435	-61	319	172
MRC0152	455501	6583457	441	-61	322	160
MRC0159	455647	6583780	432	-60	322	160
MRC0176	455938	6584309	424	-60	326	180
MRC0179	455826	6584193	423	-60	326	198
MRC0180	455854	6584161	425	-61	323	250
MRC0181	455882	6584128	427	-60	326	283
MRC0233	456094	6584742	413	-65	322	360
MRC0234	456037	6584566	417	-60	323	420
MRCD0047	456171	6584782	412	-59	321	436
MRCD0057	455867	6584271	423	-61	323	627
MRCD0090	456086	6584507	419	-61	322	637
MRCD0109	455987	6584375	422	-61	323	659
MRCD0133	456087	6584638	416	-61	323	514

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Table 3: Significant intercepts, Cardunia Rocks REE Project.

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	TREO (%)	Nd (ppm)	Pr (ppm)	U (ppm)	Th (ppm)
BMRC0024	6584082	455691	100	103	3.00	1.11	1544	481	8	11
BMRC0024	6584082	455691	121	124	3.00	0.83	1199	363	4	8
MRC0051	6583975	455695	17	18	1.00	0.31	405	126	2	3
MRC0051	6583975	455695	23	24	1.00	0.25	344	105	2	2
MRC0051	6583975	455695	70	71	1.00	0.34	458	138	4	1
MRC0051	6583975	455695	167	169	2.00	0.68	950	298	4	5
MRC0052	6584055	455732	48	49	1.00	0.34	499	151	2	2
MRC0052	6584055	455732	63	65	2.00	1.17	1604	502	18	8
MRC0052a	6584057	455731	62	64	2.00	0.42	595	189	4	3
MRC0052a	6584057	455731	72	74	2.00	0.70	1007	312	10	4
MRC0052a	6584057	455731	79	80	1.00	0.48	658	209	3	5
MRC0052a	6584057	455731	121	126	5.00	0.45	641	206	2	6
MRC0052a	6584057	455731	202	203	1.00	0.42	581	186	1	5
MRC0053	6584025	455756	11	12	1.00	0.92	1497	463	4	17
MRC0053	6584025	455756	42	43	1.00	0.91	1286	413	5	11
MRC0053	6584025	455756	46	49	3.00	0.62	877	275	5	6
MRC0053	6584025	455756	73	76	3.00	0.42	572	179	4	4
MRC0053	6584025	455756	90	93	3.00	2.42	3038	994	3	14
MRC0053	6584025	455756	134	137	3.00	0.75	1076	335	3	8
MRC0053	6584025	455756	193	195	2.00	0.46	635	199	2	5
MRC0053	6584025	455756	206	207	1.00	0.73	999	320	2	4
MRC0054	6584138	455765	6	7	1.00	0.23	412	120	2	3
MRC0054	6584138	455765	10	12	2.00	0.37	719	207	2	3
MRC0054	6584138	455765	37	46	9.00	0.51	750	224	3	6
MRC0054	6584138	455765	76	78	2.00	0.32	455	132	2	2
MRC0054	6584138	455765	160	162	2.00	0.48	662	196	2	1
MRC0055	6584106	455791	8	9	1.00	0.88	1226	379	6	4
MRC0055	6584106	455791	23	24	1.00	1.21	1620	513	3	7
MRC0055	6584106	455791	27	29	2.00	0.32	453	138	2	2
MRC0055	6584106	455791	41	52	11.00	1.05	1556	485	5	13
MRC0055	6584106	455791	57	65	8.00	0.77	1132	352	3	11
MRC0055	6584106	455791	71	74	3.00	0.69	1015	320	5	11
MRC0055	6584106	455791	105	106	1.00	0.69	995	310	2	5
MRC0055	6584106	455791	109	110	1.00	0.49	707	221	1	2
MRC0055	6584106	455791	216	218	2.00	0.48	671	204	1	1
MRC0058	6584210	455915	164	165	1.00	0.39	522	162	7	4
MRC0058	6584210	455915	203	204	1.00	0.39	551	172	8	5
MRC0058	6584210	455915	240	241	1.00	0.51	744	230	5	6
MRC0148	6583703	455298	133	135	2.00	0.62	1034	294	2	4

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MRC0152	6583457	455501	23	31	8.00	0.76	931	295	5	5
MRC0152	6583457	455501	42	43	1.00	1.35	1619	529	11	11
MRC0152	6583457	455501	47	48	1.00	0.60	792	249	11	8
MRC0152	6583457	455501	55	66	11.00	2.73	3214	1066	16	14
MRC0152	6583457	455501	70	72	2.00	0.33	399	131	6	4
MRC0152	6583457	455501	104	105	1.00	0.28	399	121	3	3
MRC0159	6583780	455647	39	40	1.00	0.35	472	145	1	2
MRC0159	6583780	455647	67	68	1.00	0.20	293	88	1	1
MRC0159	6583780	455647	98	99	1.00	0.68	963	306	11	7
MRC0159	6583780	455647	109	116	7.00	0.40	550	171	2	3
MRC0159	6583780	455647	146	147	1.00	0.70	998	316	4	10
MRC0176	6584309	455938	57	60	3.00	1.36	1933	594	9	27
MRC0176	6584309	455938	84	91	7.00	0.34	475	147	4	3
MRC0179	6584193	455826	26	28	2.00	0.26	366	114	1	4
MRC0179	6584193	455826	53	56	3.00	0.50	686	217	2	1
MRC0179	6584193	455826	144	145	1.00	0.39	557	172	3	2
MRC0180	6584161	455854	0	6	6.00	0.50	531	154	2	17
MRC0180	6584161	455854	33	35	2.00	0.69	973	306	6	26
MRC0180	6584161	455854	39	91	52.00	0.38	530	161	2	3
MRC0180	6584161	455854	95	124	29.00	0.65	879	274	4	5
MRC0180	6584161	455854	135	141	6.00	0.83	1068	339	6	5
MRC0180	6584161	455854	182	183	1.00	0.24	334	104	8	5
MRC0180	6584161	455854	228	230	2.00	0.37	512	163	5	2
MRC0181	6584128	455882	60	61	1.00	0.32	482	149	2	1
MRC0181	6584128	455882	74	75	1.00	0.76	1165	360	12	6
MRC0181	6584128	455882	113	114	1.00	0.23	348	110	1	4
MRC0181	6584128	455882	150	153	3.00	0.32	443	135	6	3
MRC0181	6584128	455882	194	195	1.00	0.57	836	264	6	3
MRC0181	6584128	455882	220	221	1.00	0.20	287	88	1	1
MRC0181	6584128	455882	235	236	1.00	0.37	534	169	38	4
MRC0181	6584128	455882	255	256	1.00	1.03	1258	425	57	10
MRC0181	6584128	455882	269	270	1.00	0.45	657	209	47	5
MRC0233	6584742	456094	4	9	5.00	0.21	331	101	4	3
MRC0233	6584742	456094	16	22	6.00	0.35	509	149	6	4
MRC0233	6584742	456094	29	35	6.00	0.14	218	65	1	2
MRC0233	6584742	456094	38	43	5.00	0.29	431	129	3	2
MRC0234	6584566	456037	48	49	1.00	0.25	348	106	1	2
MRCD0047	6584782	456171	4	7	3.00	0.34	522	158	7	4
MRCD0047	6584782	456171	19	20	1.00	0.24	161	42	2	9
MRCD0047	6584782	456171	73	79	6.00	0.76	1088	341	7	6
MRCD0047	6584782	456171	98	99	1.00	0.53	829	255	3	12
MRCD0047	6584782	456171	103	104	1.00	0.51	754	234	4	7

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MRCD0047	6584782	456171	127	128	1.00	0.84	1210	388	32	12
MRCD0047	6584782	456171	145	152	7.00	0.47	669	204	14	4
MRCD0047	6584782	456171	196	198	2.00	0.57	798	250	6	7
MRCD0057	6584271	455867	262	264	2.00	0.29	389	122	1	1
MRCD0090	6584507	456086	220	221	1.30	0.25	359	107	3	2
MRCD0090	6584507	456086	289	290	1.00	0.25	364	111	13	3
MRCD0090	6584507	456086	302	303	1.58	0.34	501	151	31	4
MRCD0090	6584507	456086	355	356	1.00	0.20	285	87	4	3
MRCD0090	6584507	456086	362	365	3.36	0.85	1080	338	11	4
MRCD0109	6584375	455987	219	221	2.00	0.30	433	132	4	3
MRCD0109	6584375	455987	580	581	1.55	0.65	900	291	11	7
MRCD0133	6584638	456087	41	42	1.00	0.36	509	156	17	5
MRCD0133	6584638	456087	189	192	3.00	0.44	754	219	8	4

Table 3: Significant intercepts calculated using a 0.2% TREO cut-off with a maximum width of 2m internal dilution.

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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.*	Soils: sieved to >2mm to get a 400g sample then bagged and sent for analysis. Preparation at the lab involved collection of a <2-micron sample before undergoing a microwave digest in Aqua Regia. 64 elements including Rare-Earths are determined through a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-OES. Auger samples were taken from a spear sample from the end of hole samples pile at approximately 1.5m depth. This sample was bagged and sent for analysis. 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 RC and core samples underwent a mixed acid digest and analysis by ICP-OES and MS. Samples were analysed at Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth. The assay technique is considered to approach full dissolution although certain minerals can remain undissolved. A lithium borate fusion method will be used to check key intercepts for which results may be under reported.
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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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. Rock chip, Auger and soil samples were logged using a reduced lithology index.
	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.
Sub-sampling 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. Soil Samples were collected by hand and sieved to sub 2mm. the fine fraction of the samples was collected and sent for assay. Rock Chip samples of sub 3kgs were collected by hand and bagged labelled and sent in for assay.
	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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 TREO are good. Lab standards and blanks were used for the Soil and Auger samples as they are not significant for resource building.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	2–3 kg sample size is considered fit for purpose for drilling. 400g fines samples is considered fit for purpose for soil and auger.
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.	Soil and Auger. Samples were sent to Lab West in Perth and 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. RC and Diamond drilling. 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 TREO are good.
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. Data validation of assay data and sampling data have been conducted to ensure data entry is correct. All assay data is received from the laboratory in element form is unadjusted for data entry. Conversion of elemental analysis (REE) to stoichiometric oxide (REO) was undertaken by spreadsheet using defined conversion factors. (Source:https://www.jcu.edu.au/advanced-analytical-centre/services-and-resources/resources-and-extras/element-to-stoichiometric-oxide-conversion-factors)

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Element ppm Conversion Factor Oxide Form. Ce 1.1713 Ce2O3 Dy 1.1477 Dy2O3 Er 1.1435 Er2O3 Eu 1.1579 Eu2O3 Gd 1.1526 Gd2O3 Ho 1.1455 Ho2O3 La 1.1728 La2O3 Lu 1.1371 Lu2O3 Nd 1.1664 Nd2O3 Pr 1.1703 Pr2O3 Sm 1.1596 Sm2O3 Tb 1.151 Tb2O3 Tm 1.1421 Tm2O3 Y 1.2699 Y2O3 Yb 1.1387 Yb2O3 Rare earth oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare earths. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups: Note that Y2O3 is included in the TREO, HREO and CREO calculation. TREO (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La2O3 + Ce2O3 + Pr2O3 + Nd2O3 + Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb2O3 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3 + Y2O3 + Lu2O3. HREO (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = Sm2O3 + Eu2O3 + Gd2O3 + Tb2O3 + Dy2O3 + Ho2O3 + Er2O3 + Tm2O3 + Yb2O3, + Y2O3 + Lu2O3 CREO (Critical Rare Earth Oxide) = Nd2O3 + Eu2O3 + Tb2O3 + Dy2O3 + Y2O3
	The use of twinned holes.	While 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, no holes were twinned within the REE results. This does not affect the results in this announcement.
	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 TREO into %.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 LIDAR survey with a 10mx 10m 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. Soil and Auger spacing was set to 400m x 200m
	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 exploration results in this announcement.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were composited to a 1m interval within the drilling results and not composited for the soil or auger samples.
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*	Drillholes intersecting the interpreted Cardunia Rocks REE mineralized structure are believed to be orientated at a low angle of intersection as holes were orientated to intersect perpendicular with the Manna Lithium Project pegmatites. Because of this fact the intercepts seen above are not considered a true representation of the width of the mineralised zone and further drilling is required.
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.
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.

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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. A state Timber Reserve and the private Lot 16 is situated within the tenement boundary. Surface sampling and vehicle access is not restricted within Lot 16 and access agreements are in final draft format.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 and REE 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. REE mineralisation may relate to an alkaline-carbonatite igneous province. Initial significant REE results are hosted within a shear zone with minor alkali-intrusive material that has undergone significant metasomatism.
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 Table included.
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.*	Significant Intercepts are calculated using a cut-off of 0.2% TREO with a maximum length of 2m of internal dilution. TREO calculations – multielement results (REE) are converted to stoichiometric oxide (REO) using element-to-stoichiometric conversion factors.
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').*	Clear statement included.
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.*	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.*	The information is not deemed to be unbalanced.
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.

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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 surface sampling and drilling of the REE anomalies is planned to expand the anomalous area towards resource development.

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