ASX Announcement

26 July 2023

Manna Lithium Project Resource Grows

Manna Resource Increases to 36.0Mt @ 1.13% Li_2O

Key Highlights

- **24.1% increase** in total contained **Li_2O** from **327,000 tonnes to 406,000 tonnes Li_2O**
- **13% increase** in the Manna Lithium Project Mineral Resource **grade to 1.13% Li_2O**
- **10% increase** in the Manna Lithium Project Mineral Resource **tonnes** to **36.0Mt**
- Manna demonstrates significant scope for further growth in mineral resources
- ~50,000m of drilling to further expand Lithium Mineral Resource at Manna expected to commence August 2023
- DFS studies concurrently running to progress Manna development in parallel with continued exploration

Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**", "**GL1**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce a significant update to the Manna Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) and contained lithium oxide content for its 100%-owned Manna Lithium Project (Manna) located 100kms East of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

Approximately 5,000 outstanding assay results from the Company's 2022 exploration program that were not available at the time of the previous MRE cutoff have been added to the existing Manna Lithium Resource model. This new data along with an improved internal resource domaining program which has led to a significant increase in both lithium oxide grade and tonnage over and above the Manna MRE announced to the market on the 15th December 2022[1].

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

Global Lithium Managing Director, Ron Mitchell commented,

"The Company is excited with this significant Mineral Resource upgrade at our 100%-owned Manna Lithium Project and it's a great outcome following the extensive exploration program we undertook safely during 2022.

I am delighted to report this increase in the overall tonnage and grade in the Manna Mineral Resource Estimate. This growing resource demonstrates that Manna has great potential to become one of the most important near-term lithium projects in Western Australia.

The Mineral Resource upgrade at Manna provides us with a compelling base to further progress various studies for the Project, with an additional Mineral Resource update expected in H1 CY2024, which will include the results of a 50,000m drilling campaign soon to get underway. 2023 is shaping as another transformative year in the development of Global Lithium".

Manna Lithium Project Update

In 2022 the Company conducted a large-scale drilling program at Manna that concluded with an upgraded Mineral Resource of 32.7Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O, that was announced on the 15th of December 2022.[1] This expanded the existing Manna Lithium Resource by 233% on the previous Resource estimate and was built on drilling results received up to a mid-November 2022 cutoff date.

At the time of release of the December updated MRE, there was still a large number of assay results outstanding with drilling continuing until mid-December.

All of the outstanding assays from the entire 2022 drilling program have now been incorporated into this 2023 MRE upgrade. Some of the outstanding assays from the 2022 drilling program[2], now incorporated into this latest MRE upgrade, include:

— MRC0126, 17m @ 1.60% Li2O from 114m
— MRC0108, 15m @ 1.20% Li2O from 107m
— MRC0141, 13m @ 1.40% Li2O from 34m
— MRC0126, 10m @ 1.33% Li2O from 227m
— MRC0137, 12m @ 1.24% Li2O from 282m

The drilling database used to define the MRE comprises 207 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for a total of 43,676m, 12 RC holes with diamond tails (RCD) for a total of 6,491.09m, and 12 diamond drillholes (DD) for a total of 1,455.81m.

Manna Lithium Exploration

The Manna Lithium deposit remains open in all directions. The Company has planned a large scale 50,000m drilling program that will commence in the coming weeks and extend throughout CY2023 and into CY2024. Future upgrades to the MRE are expected in H1 CY2024.

1. Refer ASX announcement "GL1 DELIVERS TRANSFORMATIVE 50.7 Mt LITHIUM RESOURCE BASE" from 15 December 2022
2. Refer ASX announcement "POSITIVE DRILLING RESULTS AT MANNA" from 31 January 2023

Snowden Optiro has completed its study and reported the MRE 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. 2023 Manna Mineral Resource Estimate reported above a cut-off of 0.6% Li_2O.

Resource Category	Million Tonnes	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Indicated	**20.2**	**1.12**	56
Inferred	15.8	1.14	52
Total	**36.0**	**1.13**	**54**

Notes

- *Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.60% (consistent with the 15th December 2022 MRE upgrade)*
- *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 (%)	Million tonnes	Li2O (%)
0.25	64.9	0.80
0.3	60.1	0.84
0.35	54.3	0.90
0.4	49.1	0.96
0.45	44.5	1.01
0.5	40.9	1.06
0.55	38.1	1.10
0.6	36.0	1.13
0.65	34.6	1.15
0.7	33.4	1.16
0.75	32.3	1.18
0.8	31.1	1.20
0.85	29.7	1.21
0.9	28.2	1.23
0.95	26.4	1.25
1.00	24.1	1.28

Consistent with the Mineral Resource upgrade announced on the 15th of December 2022, a cut-off grade of 0.6% Li_2O was 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 was selected by Global Lithium in consultation with Snowden Optiro, 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 Manna is such that open pit mining methods can be appropriately considered.

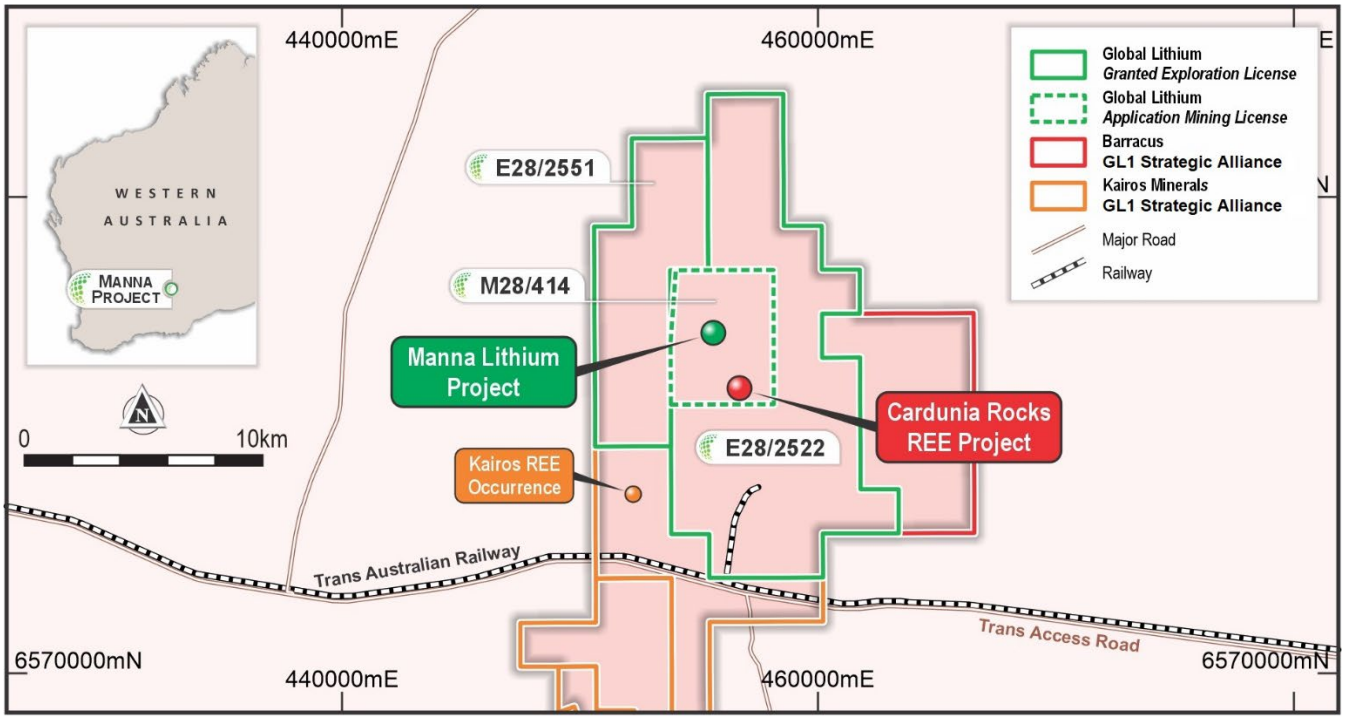

Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Manna Lithium Project and associated tenements.

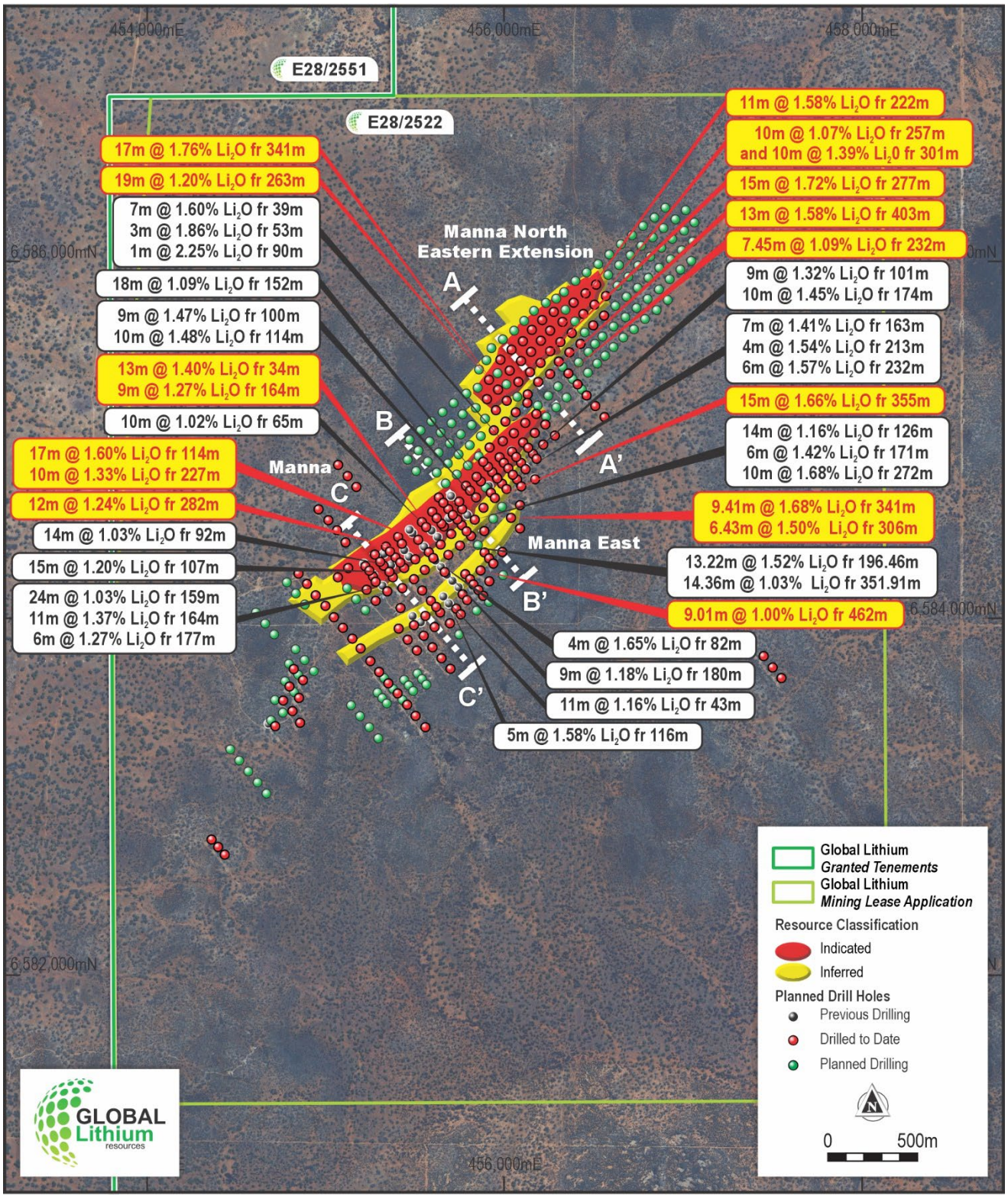

Figure 2. Plan view of the Manna Lithium Deposit showing the upgraded resource outline, key drilling results, cross sections and planned drilling.

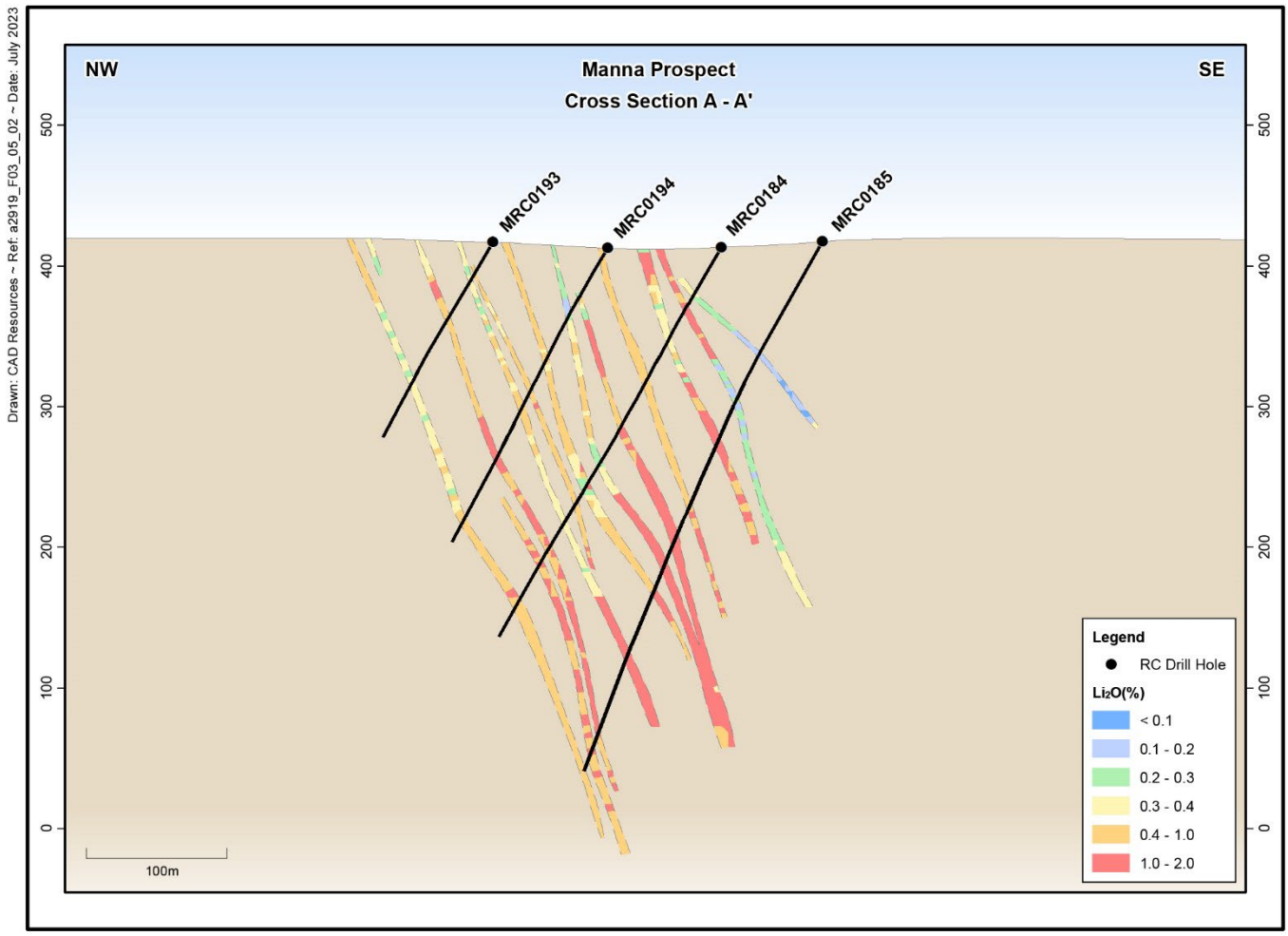

Figure 3. Manna Cross Section A - A' showing estimated Li_2O grades.

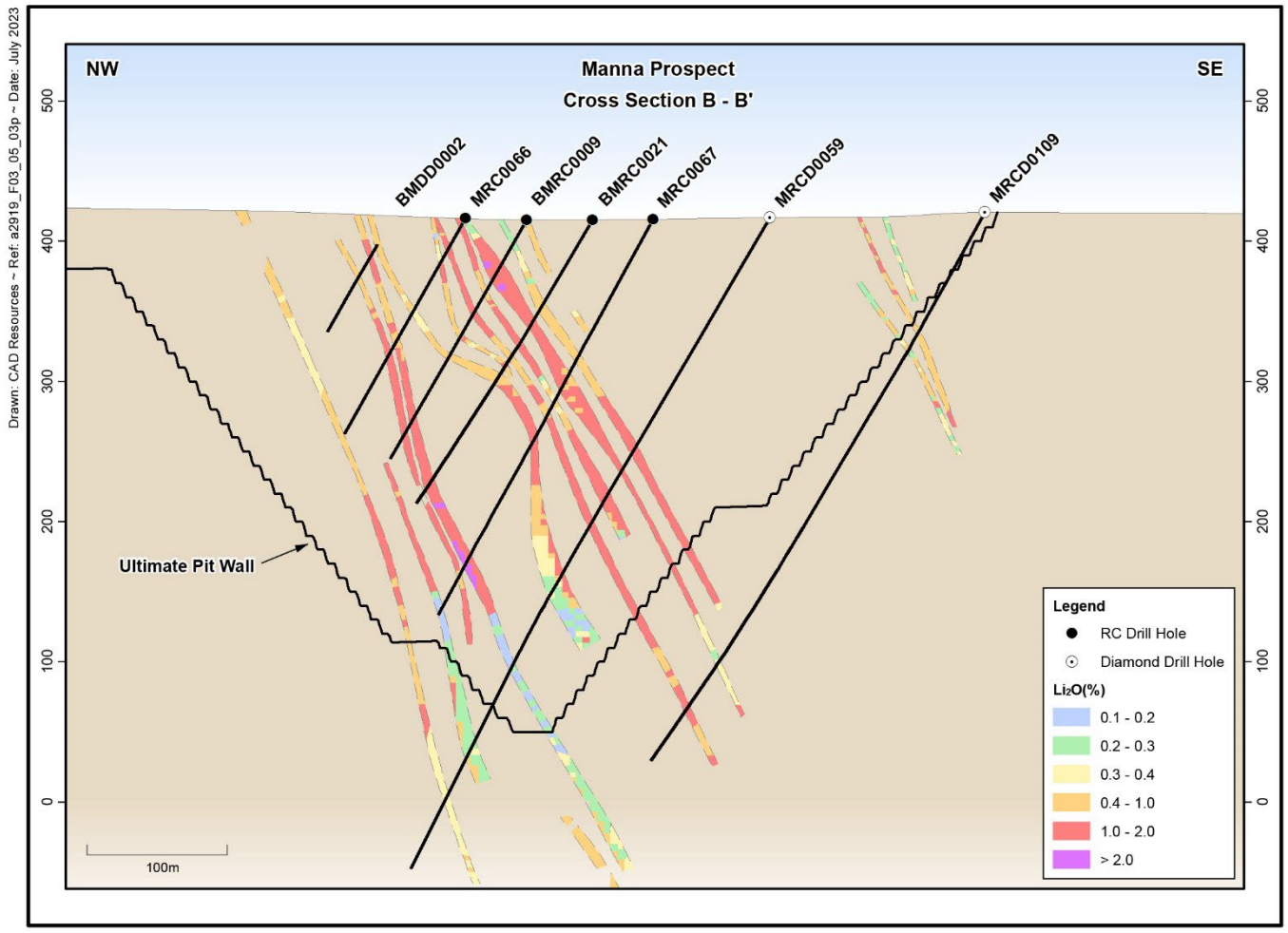

Figure 4. Manna Cross Section B - B' showing estimated Li_2O grades.

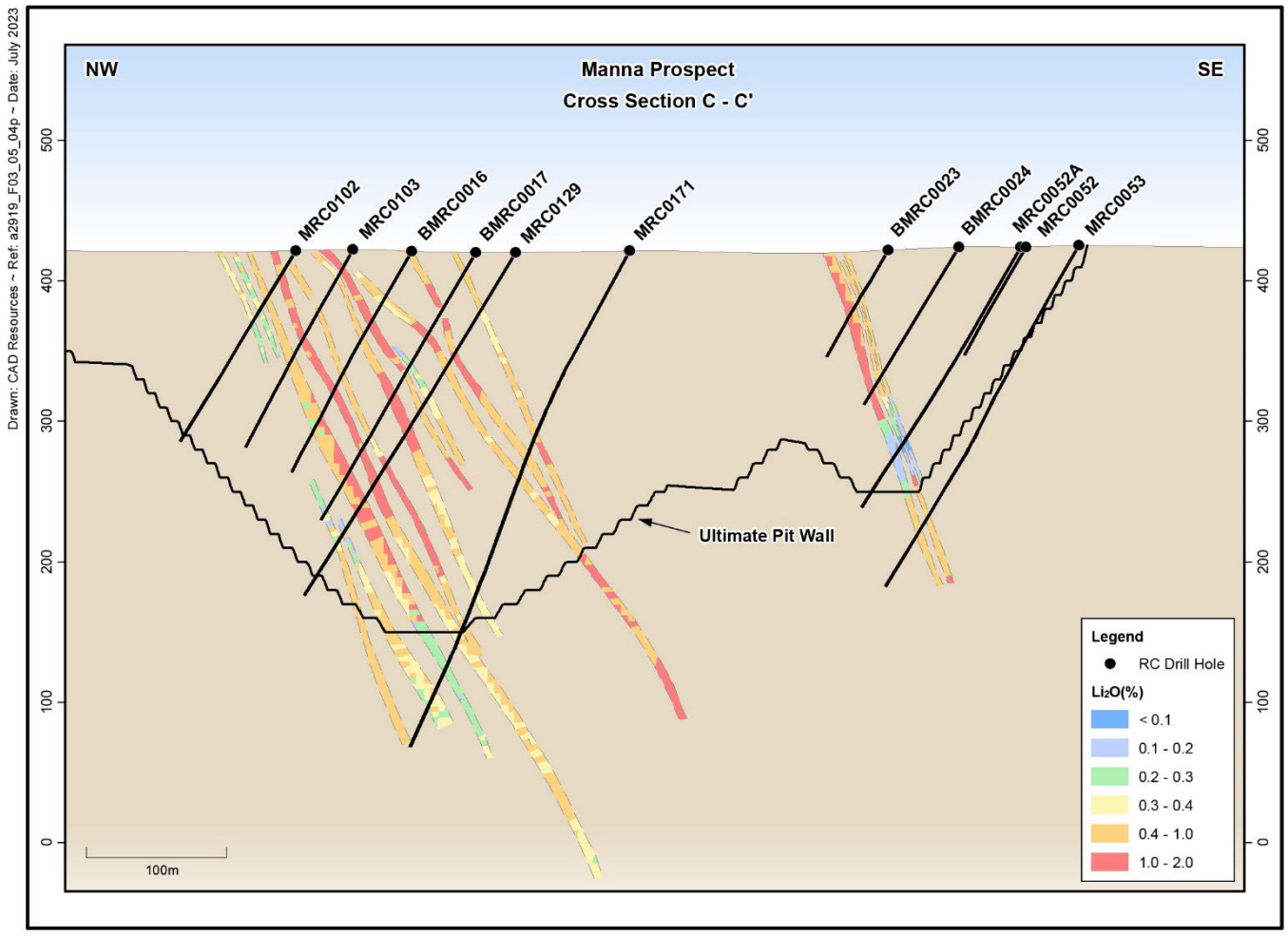

Figure 5. Manna Cross Section C - C' showing estimated Li_2O grades.

Global Lithium Mineral Resource Summary

Table 3. 2023 Global Lithium Combined Lithium Mineral Resource.

Project (equity)	Category	Tonnes (T)	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*	20.2	1.12	56
	Inferred	15.8	1.14	52
	Total	**36.0**	**1.13**	**54**
Combined Total		**54.0**	**1.09**	**53**

Notes

- *Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate*

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

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About Global Lithium

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

Global Lithium has now defined a total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **54Mt @ 1.09%** 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
Dr Dianmin Chen	Non-Executive Director
Greg Lilleyman	Non-Executive Director
Warrick Hazeldine	Non-Executive Director
Hayley Lawrance	Non-Executive Director

Summary of JORC 2012 Table 1

A summary of JORC Table 1 for the Manna deposit (included as Appendix 1) 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 is hosted within lithium-caesium-tantalum type (LCT) pegmatite vein swarms.

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. Thirty-five sets of anastomosing pegmatite veins which contain significant lithium mineralisation were interpreted and 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 and having an iron grade of less than 8%. The pegmatite veins strike northeast-southwest and dip at -60° to -70° to the southeast. The main area is a set of sixteen pegmatites which has been drilled over an area of 1,600 m by 300 m and to a depth of 480 m. There are fifteen pegmatites to the northwest and four to the east of the main area. The individual mineralised pegmatites are 1 m to 14 m thick and have an average thickness of 3.6 m.

Drilling techniques

The drilling database used to define the Mineral Resource comprises 207 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for a total of 43,676 m, 12 RC holes with diamond tails (RCD) for a total of 6,491.09 m, and 12 diamond drillholes (DD) for a total of 1,455.81 m (Table 1). RC drilling used a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bit. Diamond core was drilled using HQ2, HQ3 or NQ2 bits, dependent upon ground conditions. Manna has been drilled out at a nominal drill spacing of 80 m along the strike of the deposit by 40 m across strike.

Table 1 **Drilling history at the Manna deposit – within resource area**

Company	Year	Drill type	Number of drillholes	Metres drilled
Breaker Resources	2018	RC	10	1,503.00
	2019	DD	4	282.15
	2021	RC	12	1,875.00
Global Lithium	2022	RC	185	40,298.00
	2022	RCD	12	6,491.09
	2022	DD	8	1173.66
Total			**231**	**51,622.90**

Sampling techniques

Samples at Manna have been obtained from RC and diamond drilling. All RC drillholes were logged on 1 m 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. The diamond core was logged in detail, with observations based on lithological boundaries. Half core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.08 m to maximum of 1.36 m).

Sample preparation and analysis

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

Estimation methodology

Grade estimation was into parent blocks of 5 m(E) x 20 m(N) x 4 m(RL) which were rotated at a bearing of 045 to match the pegmatite strike. 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 1.25 m(E) x 5 m(N) x 1 m(RL), were used to represent volume. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) was used to define blocks within the wireframes which were either not logged as pegmatite or the iron (Fe) was greater than 8%. A second CIK estimate, within the blocks identified as pegmatite from the first CIK estimate, was used to define higher grade lithium mineralised (>0.4% Li_2O and <4% Fe) blocks within the pegmatite veins. Block grades for lithium oxide (Li_2O) %, tantalum (Ta) ppm, caesium (Cs) ppm, iron (Fe) %, potassium (K) %, niobium (Nb) ppm, rubidium (Rb) ppm, sulphur (S) %, magnesium (Mg) %. sodium (Na) % and calcium (Ca) % were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). Tantalum pentoxide, 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.

Cut-off grades

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Manna deposit have 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. This cut-off grade is commensurate with cut-off grades applied for reporting of lithium Mineral Resources hosted in spodumene-rich pegmatites elsewhere in Australia.

Mining factors

The mineralisation at Manna is considered to be largely suitable for open-pit mining. It is anticipated that additional drilling will extend the mineralisation beyond the extents of the current Mineral Resource.

Metallurgical factors

An extensive metallurgical test work program is underway at Nagrom Laboratory as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study. Three bulk composite samples are being tested which have been generated from seven HQ diamond drill holes across the ore body. These bulk samples are representative of the ore domains present within the Manna lithium deposit. Testwork has shown the ore is amenable to whole of ore flotation and can generate a 5.5% Li_2O spodumene concentrate product with iron contamination <1% Fe_2O_3. Metallurgical recoveries are consistent with the Scoping Study released to the ASX on 14 February 2023 titled “Manna Lithium Project Progresses after Robust Scoping Study Results”, which assumed 70% overall lithia recovery.

Mineral Resource classification

The Manna 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 content. Infill drilling, more density data and a mineralogy database are required to improve confidence. Only a portion of the main and west zones have been classified as Indicated, where there is infill drilling at 80 m along strike and 40 m on section and where the geological and grade continuity are robust.

Competent Persons Statements:

The information in this report which relates to Mineral Resources for the Manna deposit was prepared by Mrs Susan Havlin, an employee of Datamine Australia Pty. Ltd ('Snowden Optiro') and Mr Stuart Peterson, a full-time employee of Global Lithium Resources. 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. Mrs Havlin is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy 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 is acting as Competent Person for the estimation and classification aspects and Mr Peterson is acting as Competent Person for geological interpretation and data quality. Mrs Havlin and Mr Peterson consent to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which they appear.

Where the Company refers to Mineral Resources for 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.

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.
	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 (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.*	A site visit was conducted by Optiro during February 2021 for the Independent Technical Assessment Report for Global Lithium's Prospectus. Mrs Susan Havlin (Snowden Optiro, acting as Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification) has not visited the site. Mr Stuart Peterson (Global Lithium, acting as Competent Person for the geological interpretation and data quality) has visited site on multiple occasions.
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 with less than 8% Fe. 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.*	Thirty-five anastomosing pegmatites have been identified at the Manna deposit which extend from surface to a depth of 500 m. The pegmatites strike northeast-southwest and dip to the southeast at 60–70°.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The main area has 16 mineralised pegmatites and has been drilled over an area of 1,700 m x 400 m. In the East zone, four mineralised pegmatite veins are delineated to the southeast of the main set, and have been drilled over an area of 1,400 m x 400 m and to a depth of 200 m. The West zone, to the northwest of main, includes 15 mineralised pegmatites and has been drilled over an area of 725 m x 250 m and to a depth of 500 m. The individual mineralised pegmatites are 1–14 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) %, tantalum (Ta) ppm, Caesium (Cs) ppm, iron (Fe) %, potassium (K) %, niobium (Nb) ppm, rubidium (Rb) ppm, sulphur (S) %, magnesium (Mg) %, sodium (Na) %and calcium (Ca) % 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 x 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, 9% is from intervals of less than 1 m and 2% is from intervals of over 1 m (to a maximum of 1.39 m). Variogram analysis was undertaken to determine the kriging parameters used for OK estimation of Li_2O, Ta, Cs, Fe, K and S. Variograms for Nb, Mg, Ca, Rb and Na were borrowed from other analytes due to their high correlation. The composites were combined by area as well as whether they occupied areas of higher grade or lower grade. For each analyte six sets of variography were completed. Dynamic anisotropy was utilised to account for the undulating nature of the pegmatite veins. Kriging neighbourhood analysis was performed to determine the block size, sample numbers and discretisation levels. Three estimation passes were used for all analytes in the mineralised pegmatites; the first search was based upon half the variogram ranges; the second search was to 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. For the waste only one search was applied and only Fe, K, S, Mg and Ca were estimated. The logged percentage for spodumene and lepidolite were estimated based on the Li_2O search parameters and variography using only one search pass.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The majority of Li_2O block grades (almost 87%) were estimated in the first two passes, 13% in the third pass and for the remaining 0.04%, an average was assigned using a nearest neighbour approach. All the analyte estimated block model grades were visually validated against the input drillhole data and comparisons were carried out against the de-clustered drillhole data by domain and by northing, easting and elevation slices.
	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 with a Fe grade of less than 8% was used to define the mineralisation within the interpreted pegmatites. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) was initially used to remove the blocks from the wireframes where the lithology coding in either Lith1 or Lith2 was not pegmatite or where the Fe grade was above 8%. A second CIK estimate was used to define the higher-grade lithium (>0.4% Li_2O and Fe<4%) blocks within the interpreted 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.	Within each of the estimation domains Li_2O block grades have relatively low coefficients of variation of 0.47 to 0.97. Top cuts (cap grades) were not deemed necessary for any analytes.
	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 December 2022, a JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 32.7 Mt at 1.00% Li_2O was reported. The increase in drilling has led to a 10% increase in tonnes with an increase in Li_2O% by 13%. 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).	Sulphur and iron was included in 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 m(E) x 20 m(N) x 4 m(RL) which were rotated at a bearing of 045. 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 1.25 m(E) x 5 m(N) x 1 m(RL) 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 was not correlated with any other analyte. Ta was highly correlated with Nb, Fe was highly correlated with Mg and Ca and K was highly correlated with Rb. There was a moderate correlation between Ta and Na.
	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 500 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 Manna extends from surface and is considered to 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.*	An extensive metallurgical test work program is underway at Nagrom Laboratory as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study. Three bulk composite samples are being tested which have been generated from 7 HQ diamond drill holes across the ore body. These bulk samples are representative of the ore domains present within the Manna lithium deposit. Testwork has shown the ore is amenable to whole of ore flotation and can generate a 5.5% Li2O spodumene concentrate product with iron contamination <1% Fe2O3. Metallurgical recoveries are consistent with the Scoping Study released to the ASX on 14 February, 2023 titled “Manna Lithium Project Progresses after Robust Scoping Study Results”, which assumed 70% overall lithia recovery. This work is preliminary in nature and further optimisation testwork is progressing on PQ diamond core, which will determine ore variability across the entire mineralised system.
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 597 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 testwork. A density of 2.72 t/m^3 was determined for higher grade pegmatite material. A density of 2.68 t/m^3 was determined for the lower grade pegmatite material. The mafic country rock has been assigned a density of 3.00 t/m^3 for fresh material, 2.50 t/m^3 for transitional material and 1.90 t/m^3 for oxide material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 content. Indicated Mineral Resources have been 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 Persons' 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 Persons' 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.