12 June 2024

43% Increase in Manna Lithium Deposit Mineral Resource to 51.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O

Indicated JORC classified tonnes increases 63% to 32.9Mt @ 1.04% Li_2O

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Key Highlights

- **The Manna Lithium Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) increases to 51.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O**
- This MRE upgrade positions the project as the **2nd largest lithium resource in the Eastern Goldfields located within an infrastructure rich corridor**
- **43% increase** in the Manna Lithium Project Mineral Resource **tonnes to 51.6Mt**
- **26% increase** in total contained **Li_2O** from **406,000 tonnes to 515,000 tonnes Li_2O**
- Contained **Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) of 1,276 Kt**[1]
- **63% increase** in **indicated JORC classification to 32.9Mt @ 1.04% Li_2O**
- Further resource growth potential exists at depth and along strike of the current Manna deposit
- New MRE model to be utilised in the Manna Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**), expected to be released CY2024.

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

This significant increase to the tonnes and contained lithia is a result of the 2023 Manna exploration drilling program. Over 60,000m of Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling (DD) was undertaken during 2023 at Manna with the aim of infill and extension of the existing mineral resource of 36Mt @ 1.13% Li_2O[2]. The new drilling has successfully increased the confidence in the resource with a 63% increase in indicated material and has expanded the resource with a 43% increase in tonnes. A slight decrease in grade is likely due to an increase in blocks containing mixed pegmatite and host rock reporting above the 0.6% Li_2O cutoff. This material has been the focus of ore sorting trials which have shown positive recovery results[3,4]. Overall the total mineral resource lithia content has increased by 26%.

The new MRE update will now be incorporated into the ongoing DFS, which is expected to be released in CY2024. A mineral reserve is expected to be announced concurrently with the DFS results.

Global Lithium Managing Director, Ron Mitchell commented,

"The Company is pleased with this significant Mineral Resource upgrade at our 100%-owned Manna Lithium Project, a great outcome following the extensive and safely executed exploration program our team undertook during 2023. The 63% increase in the indicated resource classification is particularly important as we continue to advance our geological understanding of the deposit.

I am delighted to report this increase in the overall tonnage and contained lithium mineralisation within the Manna Lithium Deposit. This growing resource demonstrates that Manna has potential to become one of the most important near-term lithium development projects in Western Australia, a proven low risk mining jurisdiction.

This Mineral Resource upgrade will be included in the mine schedule and planning for the Manna DFS which is now well advanced. Coupled with the positive technical results in relation to our commercial scale ore sorting trials and ongoing metallurgical test work, our confidence in the robustness of the Manna deposit has grown.

The Global Lithium team is now heavily focussed on executing several parallel project related activities including the near-term completion of all material project approvals, our CY24 exploration campaign and the conclusion of the Manna DFS. We look forward to updating shareholders in the coming months as these milestones are delivered."

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Manna Lithium Deposit MRE Summary

The 3rd MRE update for the Manna Lithium Deposit has provided a 43% increase in total resource tonnes compared to the previously announced July 2023 update. This is the result of a large 60,000m drilling campaign during 2023 where the primary goal was increasing our geological understanding of the resource for inclusion in the ongoing DFS. Our robustness and confidence in the resource has increased significantly with an extra 63% of Indicated JORC classified material now totalling 32.9Mt @ 1.04% Li_2O. The Manna Lithium Project has been further derisked following the completion of an increased amount of DD and metallurgical test work over the previous 12 months.

The drilling database used to define the MRE now comprises 391 RC drillholes for a total of 91,928m, 20 RC holes with diamond tails (RCD) for a total of 12,133.43m, and 44 DD holes for a total of 9,166.07m.

Snowden Optiro has assisted in completing the 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.

1. Contained LCE calculated using a conversion factor of 2.473 x Li_2O.
2. ASX Announcement titled "Manna Lithium Project Resource Grows" released on 26 July 2023
3. ASX Announcement titled "Further Ore Sorting Trial Confirms Excellent Results at Manna" released on 21 September 2023
4. ASX Announcement titled "Manna Metallurgical Testwork Update" released on 7 March 2024

Table 1. 2024 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	**32.9**	**1.04**	52
Inferred	18.7	0.92	50
Total	**51.6**	**1.00**	**52**

Notes

- *Reported above a Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.60% (consistent with the 26h July 2023 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	Li_2O (%)
0.25	90.0	0.72
0.3	76.1	0.81
0.35	66.7	0.87
0.40	61.3	0.92
0.45	58.1	0.95
0.50	55.7	0.97
0.55	53.7	0.98
0.60	51.6	1.00
0.65	49.3	1.02
0.70	46.5	1.04
0.75	43.2	1.06
0.80	39.5	1.09
0.85	35.3	1.12
0.90	30.8	1.15
0.95	26.8	1.19
1.00	22.8	1.22

Consistent with the Mineral Resource upgrade announced on 26th July 2023, a cut-off grade of 0.6% Li_2O was chosen to represent the portion of the Mineral Resource that may be considered for potential economic extraction by open pit or underground 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 or underground mining. The mineralisation at Manna is such that open pit and underground mining methods can be appropriately considered.

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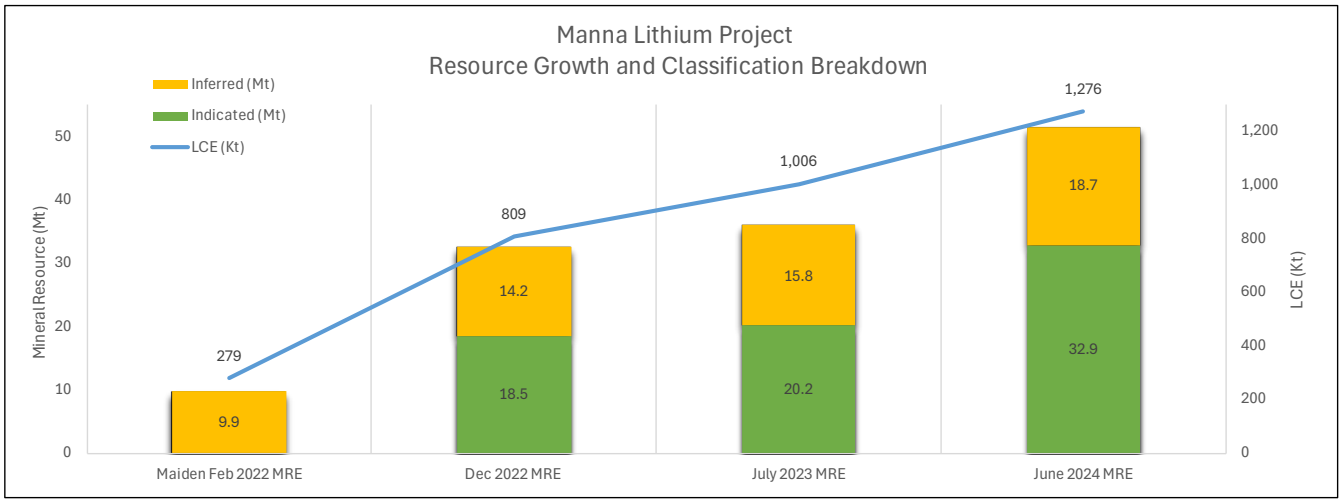

Figure 1. Manna Lithium Deposit Resource Growth and Classification Breakdown.

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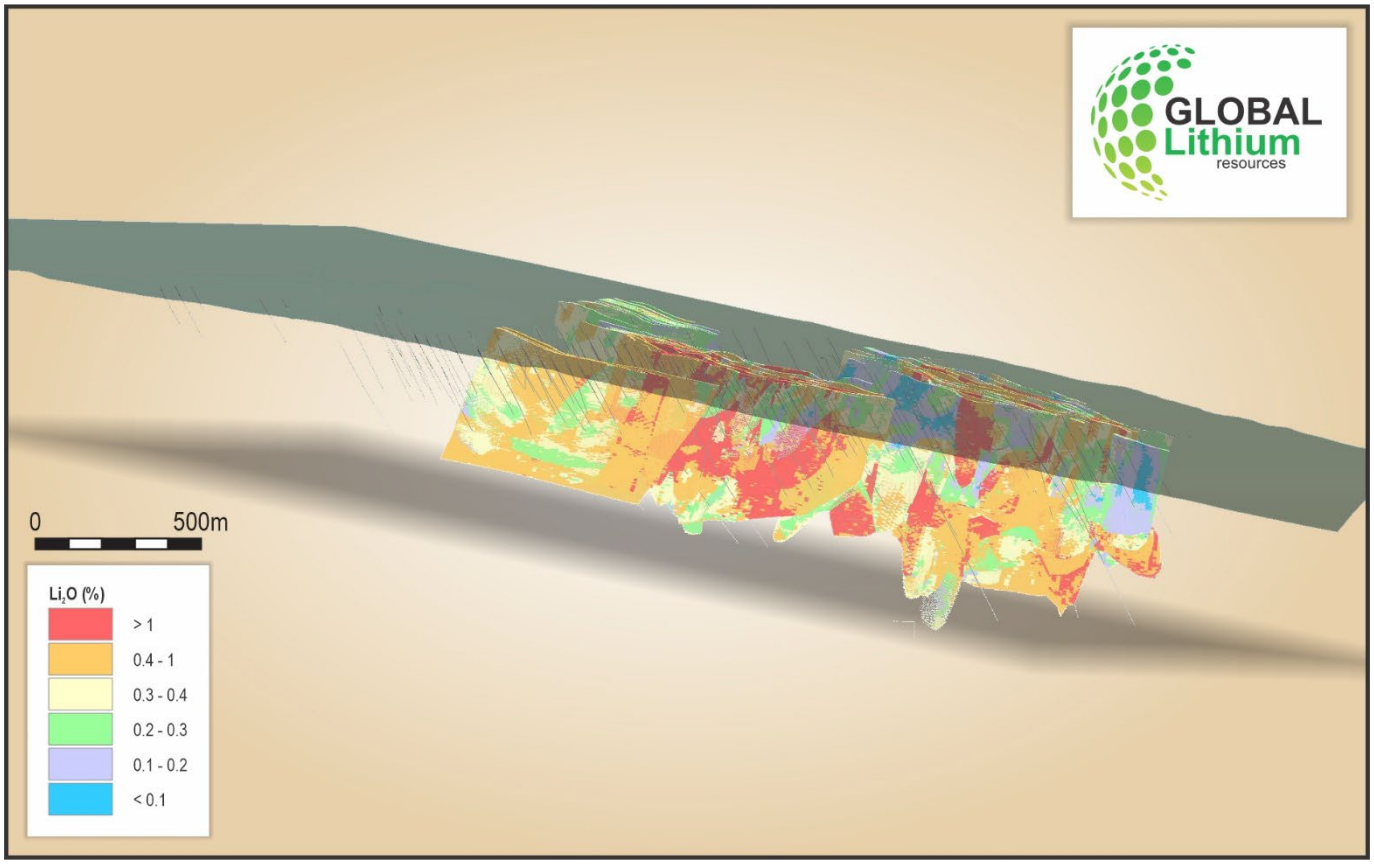

Figure 2. Manna Lithium Deposit block model on a southwest trend, coloured by Li_2O% grade.

A 6,000m RC drilling campaign commenced in May, targeting southern extensions to the Manna fault interpreted from aeromagnetic imagery, to potentially extend mineralisation of the current Manna resource.

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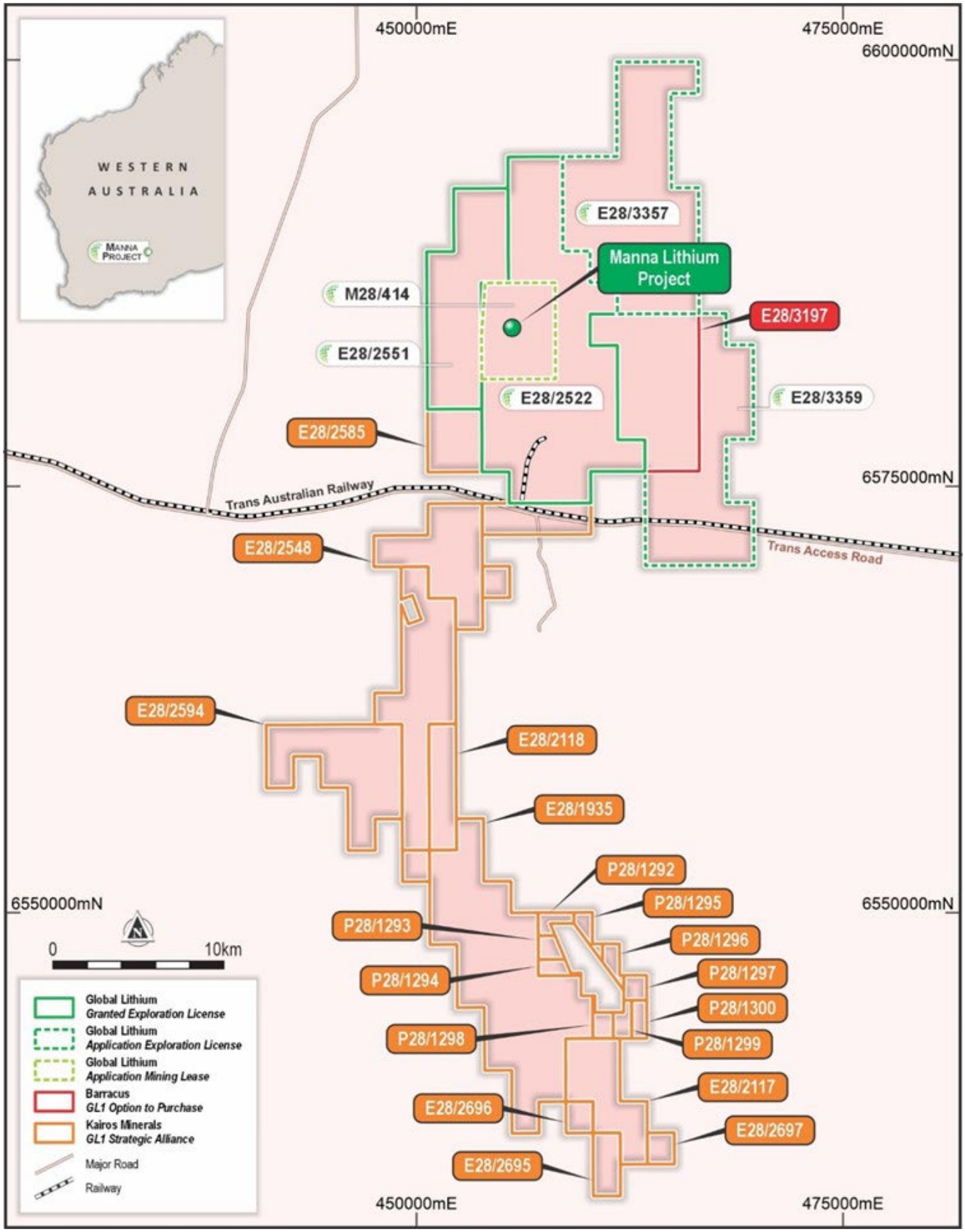

Figure 3. Map showing the location of the Manna Lithium Project, strategic Alliance with Kairos Minerals and associated tenements.

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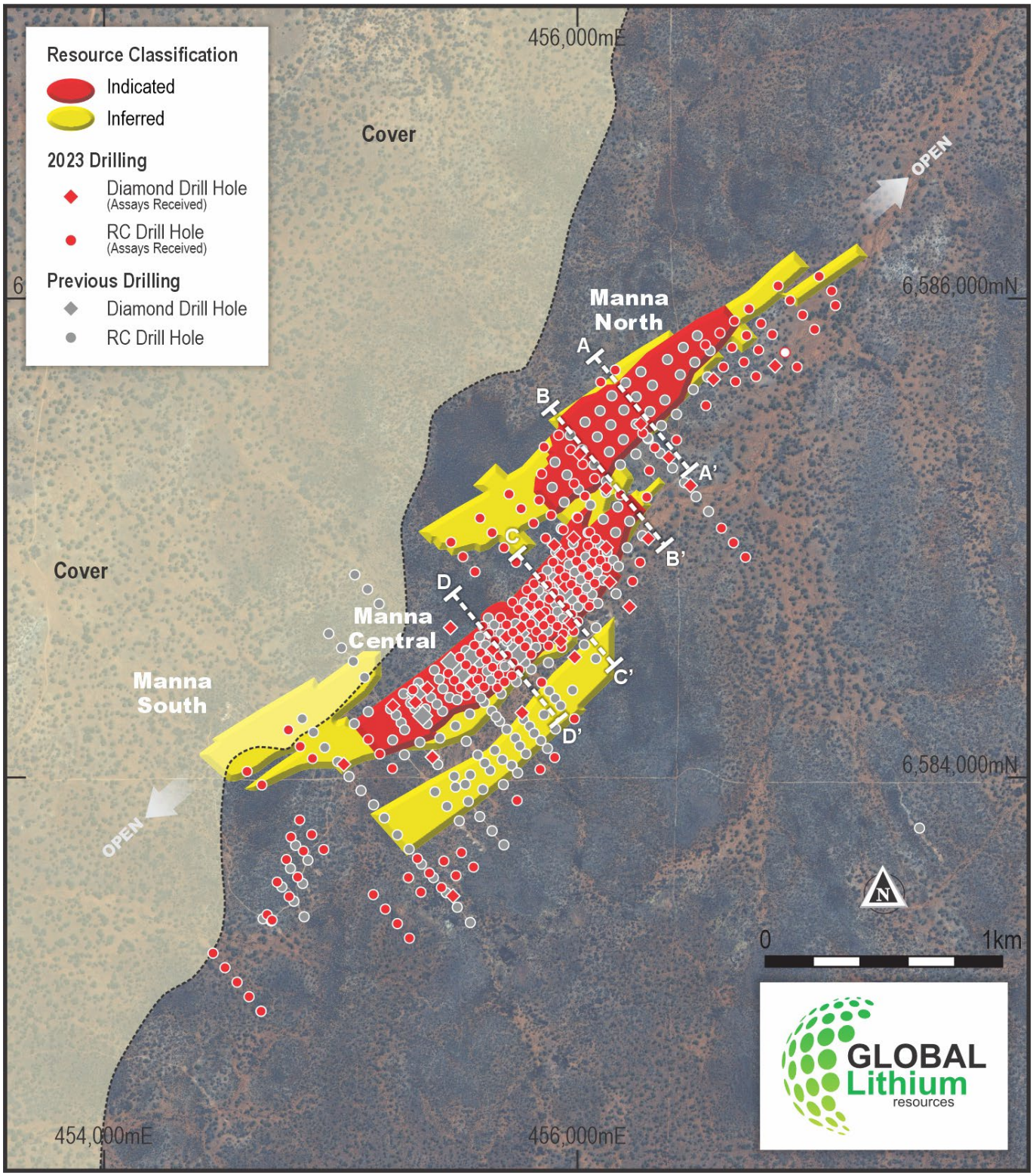

Figure 4. Plan view of the Manna Lithium Deposit showing the upgraded resource outline coloured by resource classification, drill hole collar locations, and cross section locations.

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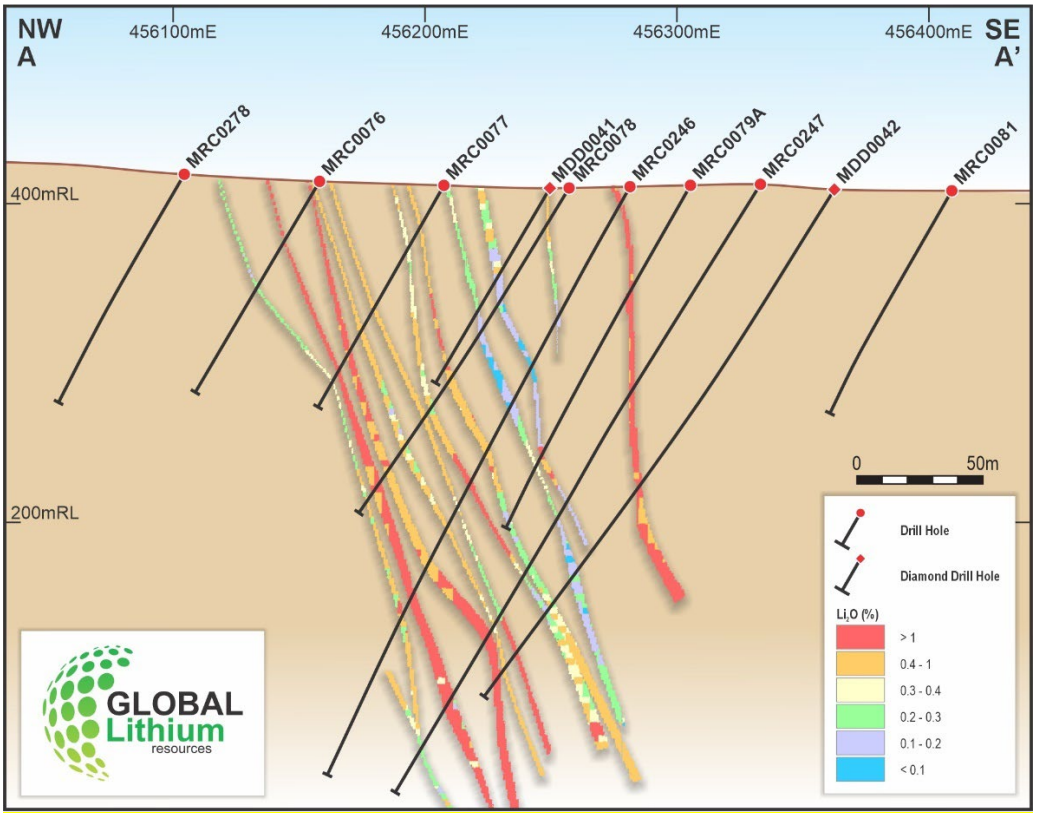

Figure 5. Manna Cross Section A - A' showing estimated Li_2O grades.

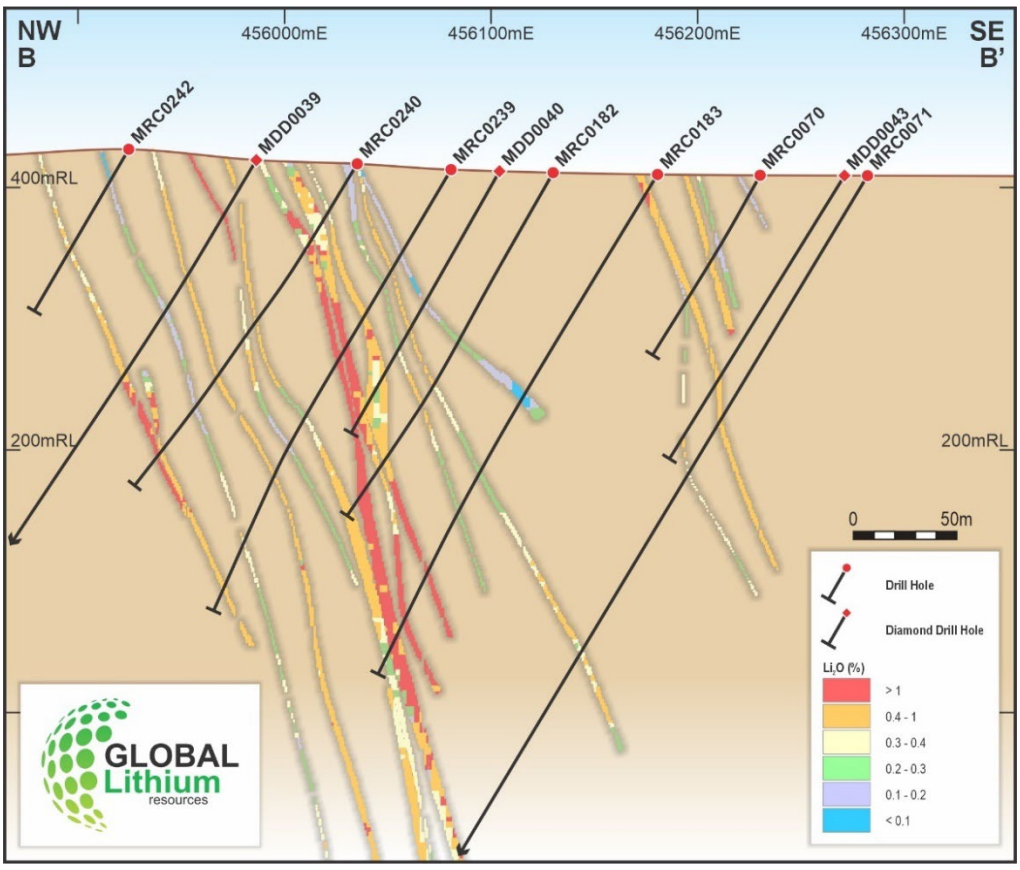

Figure 6. Manna Cross Section B - B' showing estimated Li_2O grades.

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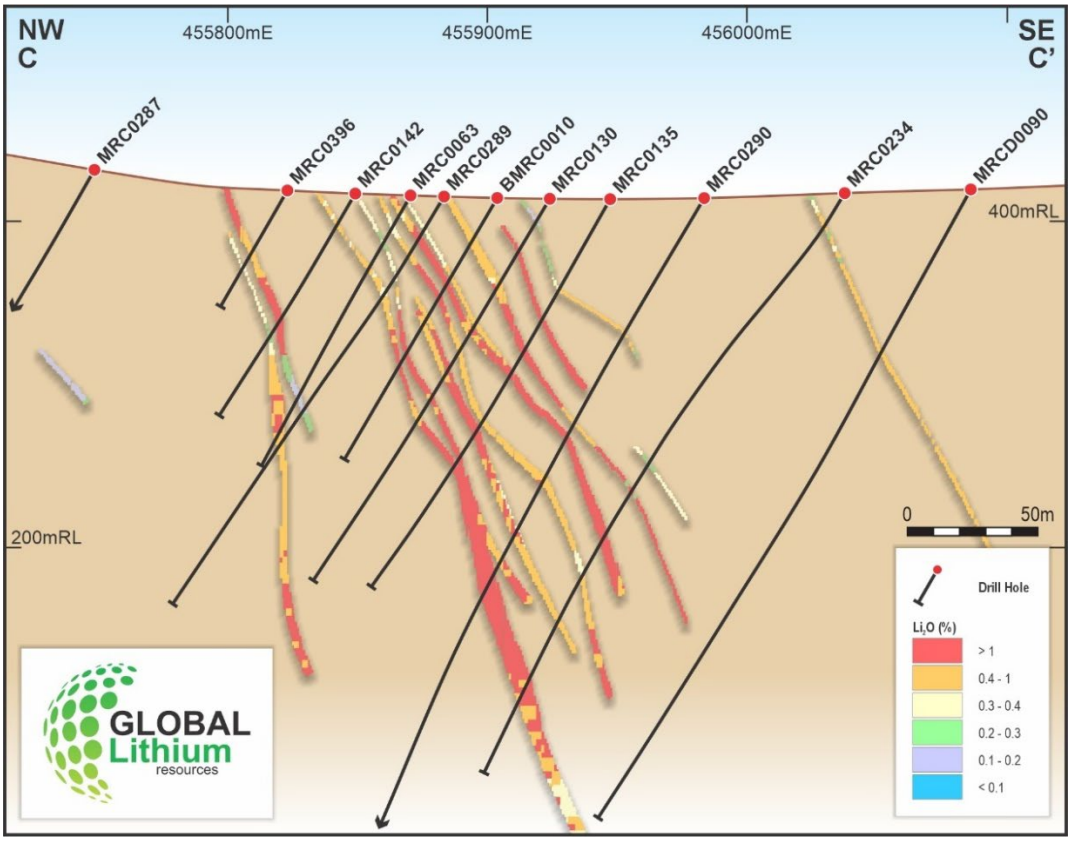

Figure 7. Manna Cross Section C - C' showing estimated Li_2O grades.

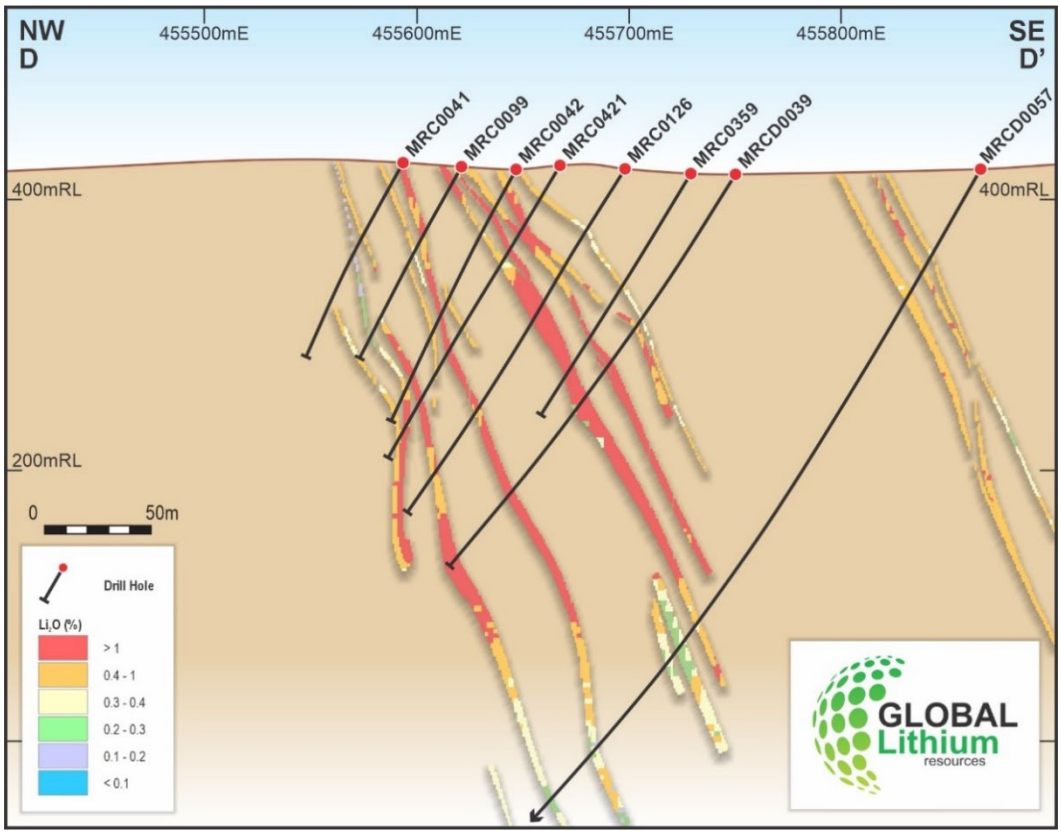

Figure 8. Manna Cross Section D - D' showing estimated Li_2O grades.

Global Lithium Mineral Resource Summary

Table 3. 2024 Global Lithium Combined Lithium Mineral Resource.

Project (equity)	Category	Million Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Marble Bar	*Indicated*	3.8	0.97	53
	Inferred	14.2	1.01	50
	Total	**18.0**	**1.00**	**51**
Manna	*Indicated*	32.9	1.04	52
	Inferred	18.7	0.92	50
	Total	**51.6**	**1.00**	**52**
Combined Total		**69.6**	**1.00**	**52**

Notes

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

About Global Lithium

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

Global Lithium has now defined a total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of **69.6Mt @ 1.0%** Li_2O at its Manna and Marble Bar Lithium projects, confirming Global Lithium as a significant global lithium player.

Directors

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

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

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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 0.4% 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 fourteen pegmatites which has been drilled over an area of 1,800m by 400m and to a depth of 480m. There are fourteen pegmatites to the northwest, four to the east and ten to the west of the main area. The individual mineralised pegmatites are 1m to 14m thick and have an average thickness of 3.6m.

Drilling techniques

The drilling database used to define the Mineral Resource comprises 391 reverse circulation (RC) drillholes for a total of 91,928 m, 20 RC holes with diamond tails (RCD) for a total of 12,133.43 m, and 44 diamond drillholes (DD) for a total of 9,166.07 m (Table 1). RC drilling used a face-sampling percussion hammer with 5½" bit. Diamond core was drilled using PQ3, 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 whole deposit by 40 m across strike and at a nominal infill drill spacing of 40 m along the strike of the central area 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	40,410.00
	2022	RCD	12	6,491.09
	2022	DD	8	1173.66
	2023	RC	184	48,140.00
	2023	RCD	8	5,642.34
	2023	DD	32	7,710.26
Total			**455**	**113,227.50**

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

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lithological boundaries. Half core for NQ diameter drilling samples, and quarter core for HQ diameter drilling 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 Jinnings 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. Mineralised wireframes were interpreted using a criteria definition, intervals had to be logged as pegmatite, iron < 8%. Internal high-grade domains were constructed using greater than 0.4% Li_2O. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) was run to define blocks within these wireframe domains which had Li_2O% blocks which had a 55% probability of containing > 0.4% Li_2O. 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 ongoing at Nagrom Laboratory as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study. The metallurgical program is being completed on composite samples generated from approximately 12,000kg of diamond core obtained from multiple drilling programs completed at Manna between early-2022 and early-2023. 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. Recent optimisation testwork focussing on magnetic separation and mica pre-flotation stages resulted in an increased Li_2O recoveries from 70% to 75%, as released to the ASX on 7 March 2024 titled “Manna Metallurgical Testwork Update”. Optimisation testwork is ongoing focusing on slimes losses and engaging with reagent suppliers to optimise spodumene flotation circuit operating conditions, with further improvements in Li_2O recoveries expected.

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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. Increased Infill drilling, more density data and a mineralogy database are required to improve confidence. A significant portion of the Central and Northern zones have been classified as Indicated, where there is infill drilling at 40 m along strike and 40 m on section in the Central area and 80 m along strike and 40 m on section in the Northern area 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 Logan Barber, a full-time employee of Global Lithium Resources. Mr Barber 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 Barber is acting as Competent Person for geological interpretation and data quality. Mrs Havlin and Mr Barber consent to the inclusion of the information in the release in the form and context in which they appear.

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources for the Manna Lithium Project presented in this announcement are contained in ASX announcements released on 20 March 2024 and 26 July 2023. Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources for the Marble Bar Lithium Project presented in this announcement is contained in an ASX announcement released on 15 December 2022 The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant market announcements, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed and that the form and context in which the Competent persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

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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.*	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 (NQ) or quarter core (HQ) 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 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 ½ or ¼ 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 PQ3, HQ2, HQ3 or NQ2 bits dependent upon ground conditions. Most of the RC and diamond drill holes were angled at approximately -60 degrees to the northwest. Some of the diamond drilling was angled approximately -60 degrees to the southeast for metallurgical sampling purposes.
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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the drilling at this stage.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Drillholes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data was then captured in a database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature and captures downhole depth, colour, lithology, texture, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration and other features of the samples.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drillholes were logged in full and all sample sites were described.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Half core (NQ) or quarter core (HQ) samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate. (minimum 0.4m to maximum of 1.4m).
	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.	Measures taken include: Regular cleaning of cyclones and sampling equipment to prevent contamination. Industry standard inclusion of standards, blanks and duplicate samples. Analysis of results from duplicates (field and laboratory) was completed and no issues identified with sampling representivity. Analysis of results from blanks and standards (field and laboratory) was completed and no issues identified with contamination and a high level of accuracy attained.
	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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 industry standard. The field duplicate results for lithium and tantalum are good. The CRM results for lithium and tantalum are good. 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 (ppm) 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. All RC drillholes and diamond drillholes have been surveyed by a north seeking multi-shot gyro provided by the drilling contractor.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 (MGA) Zone 50 Southern Hemisphere.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drillhole collars are surveyed post drilling with DGPS (see above) Further topographic data (25cm contours) has been provided for the Project by a LIDAR survey flown by Aerometrex.
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.	Drillhole spacing has been designed to test down-dip potential of mineralised outcrops and subcrops. The drill section spacing ranges from 40 m to 80m, with drillholes spaced approximately at 40m on section. 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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. Precious metal rights are held by Ramelius Resources Ltd. There are no other 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.*	Prior to the discovery of the Manna pegmatite outcrops and initial drill program by Breaker Resources there was no exploration for, or identification of, lithium mineralisation in the area.
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. All drilling results have been previously announced.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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).*	Further RC drilling is underway to try and identify lateral extensions to the system. A DFS is also underway.

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.*	Mrs Susan Havlin (Snowden Optiro, acting as Competent Person for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification) has visited the site. Mr Logan Barber (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 pegmatite wireframes were constructed where pegmatite was logged in either LITH1 or LITH2 and less than 8% Fe. Local variations are made to these criteria to maintain geological continuity. 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Any alternative interpretations are unlikely to significantly affect the Mineral Resource estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	Geological logging and outcrop mapping has been used for interpretation of the pegmatites.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The mineralisation is contained within pegmatite veins that are readily distinguished from the surrounding rocks. Sectional interpretation and wireframing indicates reasonable continuity of the interpreted pegmatite veins both on section and between sections. The confidence in the grade and geological continuity is reflected by the assigned resource classification.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	Forty-two 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°. The main area has 14 mineralised pegmatites and has been drilled over an area of 1,800 m x 400 m and to a depth of 480 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 400 m. The West zone, to the northwest of main, includes 14 mineralised pegmatites and has been drilled over an area of 1,900 m x 400 m and to a depth of 800 m. A new zone has been identified to the west which has 10 mineralised pegmatites and has been drilled over an area of 800 m x 400 m and to a depth of 400m. 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 40m x 40m or 80m x 40m spacing. A maximum extrapolation distance of 40 m was applied along strike and 50 m down dip. Over 93% of the assay data within the mineralised pegmatites is from samples of 1 m intervals, 6% is from intervals of less than 1 m and 1% is from intervals of over 1 m (to a maximum of 3.67 m).

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		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, Mg, Rb and Na were borrowed from other analytes due to their high correlation depending on the area. For the new area to the west the variograms from the main area were borrowed due to low numbers of composites. The composites were combined by area as well as whether they occupied areas of higher grade or lower grade. For each analyte up to six sets of variography were completed. Dynamic anisotropy was utilised to account for the undulating nature of the pegmatite veins. Hard boundaries were utilised in the well drilled areas being the main, the west and the east zones the remaining two areas soft boundaries were utilised between the mineralised pegmatites. 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 the variogram ranges; the second search was double the range of the variograms and the third search was up to ten times the range of the variograms; 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. The majority of Li_2O block grades (almost 95%) were estimated in the first two passes, 5% in the third pass and for the remaining 0.02%, 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 Fe content. Categorical indicator kriging (CIK) was used to define the higher-grade lithium (>0.4% Li_2O) 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 0.05 to 1.44. 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. In July 2023, a JORC 2012 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 36Mt at 1.13% Li2O was reported. Production has not occurred from this deposit.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. Fe was highly correlated with Ca and K was highly correlated with Rb. There was a moderate correlation between Ta and Nb and Na and Cs was moderately correlated with Rb and Mg.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	No production has taken place and thus no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource estimate for the Manna deposit has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.6% Li_2O to represent the portion of the resource that may be considered for eventual economic extraction by open pit methods. The interpreted pegmatites extend to a maximum of 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.

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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 ongoing at Nagrom Laboratory as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study. The metallurgical program is being completed on composite samples generated from approximately 12,000kg of diamond core obtained from multiple drilling programs completed at Manna between early-2022 and early-2023. Test work 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. Recent optimisation test work focussing on magnetic separation and mica pre-flotation stages resulted in an increased Li2O recoveries from 70% to 75%, as released to the ASX on 7 March 2024 titled "Manna Metallurgical Test Work Update". Optimisation test work is ongoing focusing on slimes losses and engaging with reagent suppliers to optimise spodumene flotation circuit operating conditions, with further improvements in Li2O recoveries expected.
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.*	Bulk density was measured for the June 2024 resource estimate for 2,569 core samples (including 359 samples of pegmatite) from diamond holes using Archimedes measurements. The density data overall ranged from 1 to 6.82 t/m^3 and the density data within the pegmatites has a range of 2.62 to 3.27 t/m^3. Outliers were screened out of average density applied to resource model. A bulk density of 2.68 t/m^3 was applied to the pegmatite with low grade spodumene/lepidolite mineralisation (<= 0.4% Li_2O) and a value of 2.72 t/m^3 was applied to the high grade spodumene pegmatite mineralisation for tonnage estimation. Approximately 99% of the mineralised pegmatite is within the fresh material. Data from an additional 1,972 drill core samples obtained in the 2023 drilling programme that informed the June 2024 resource update, confirmed the average values for the fresh pegmatite and mafic and intrusive sequences.
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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

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