1 August 2024

DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM MANNA LITHIUM DEPOSIT EXTENSION TO THE SOUTH

Southwest extension to the Manna Lithium Deposit confirmed following recently completed 6,261m RC drill program

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Key Highlights

- Complete assay results received from the CY24 6,261m Reverse Circulation (**RC**) Drilling Program at GL1's Manna Lithium Project
- An undercover Southwest extension to the Manna Lithium Deposit has been confirmed over a 600m strike length
- Significant drill results within this extension include;
  - **13m @ 0.96% Li_2O from 187m in MRC0468**
  - **8m @ 0.81% Li_2O from 86m in MRC0481**
  - **7m @ 1.03% Li_2O from 78m in MRC0467**
  - **17m @ 0.64% Li_2O from 83m in MRC0469**
  - **16m @ 0.78% Li_2O from 148m in MRC0482**
  - **16m @ 0.72% Li_2O from 162m in MRC0451**
  - **21m @ 0.99% Li_2O from 91m in MRC0312**[1]
- Whilst lower grade results compared to the Manna Central area, the CY24 drilling has highlighted potential to build on the current Mineral Resource estimate (**MRE**) of **51.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O**[2] at Manna and delineate further open pit mineable mineral inventory.
- GL1 continues to focus on permitting of the Manna Lithium Project and the completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**), which is expected to be released H2 CY24

1. *ASX Announcement 20th March 2024. Final Results Received From 2023 Manna Drilling Program*
2. *ASX Announcement 12th June 2024. 43% Increase in Manna Lithium Deposit Mineral Resource to 51.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O*

Established multi-asset West Australian lithium company, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce results from the recently completed exploration drilling program at the Company's **100% owned Manna Lithium Project**, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie in the Goldfields region, Western Australia.

Complete assay results have been returned following the successful completion of 6,261m of RC drilling.

A 600m long, low-grade, Southwest extension to the Manna Lithium Deposit has been confirmed during the CY24 drill campaign. Drilling of this extension followed an intercept of **21m @ 0.99% Li_2O from 91m in MRC0312** returned during the final stages of the 2023 drilling campaign.

With the CY24 drilling program completed, the Company continues to focus on progressing permitting of the Manna Lithium Project and finalising the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) for release in H2 CY24.

Figure 1: Spodumene fluorescence (orange colour) under UV light from 163-164m (0.99% Li_2O) in hole MRC0451.

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Global Lithium General Manager – Geology, Logan Barber commented,

"The 2024 exploration drill program at Manna has confirmed a new zone of spodumene hosting pegmatites and increased the team's geological understanding of the project area. The extension expands the footprint of the mineralised pegmatites at Manna and highlights the discovery upside that still exists following more than 100,000m of drilling completed to date. The results of this program have added further momentum for GL1's exploration team following the recent increase of the Manna MRE to 51.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O. We look forward to further analysing the results and providing an update on planning regarding our next drill program at Manna."

The Manna Lithium Project currently hosts a Mineral Resource of **51.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O**[1].

1. *ASX Announcement 12th June 2024. 43% Increase in Manna Lithium Deposit Mineral Resource to 51.6Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O*

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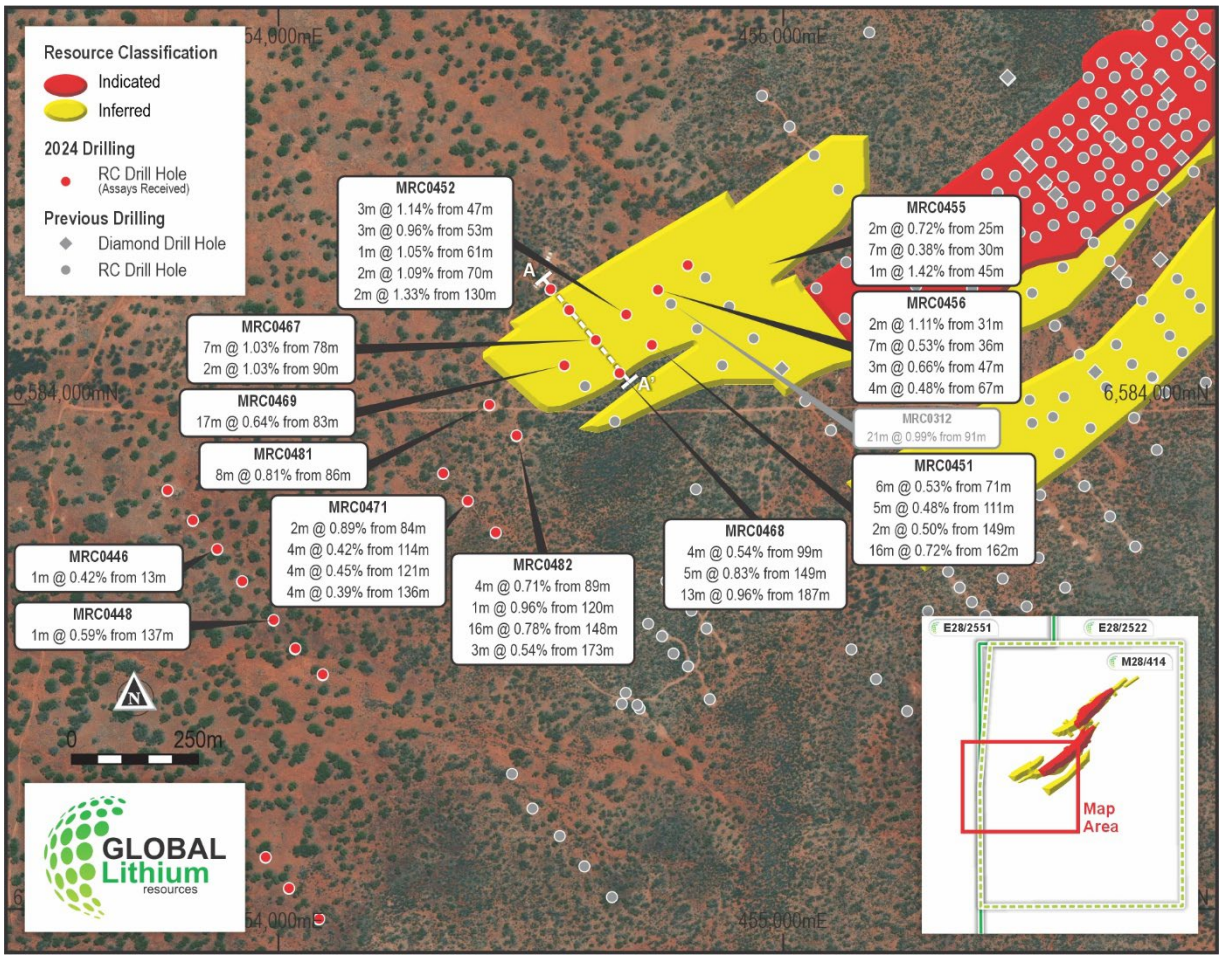

Figure 2. Significant intercepts within southwestern extension to the Manna Lithium Deposit.

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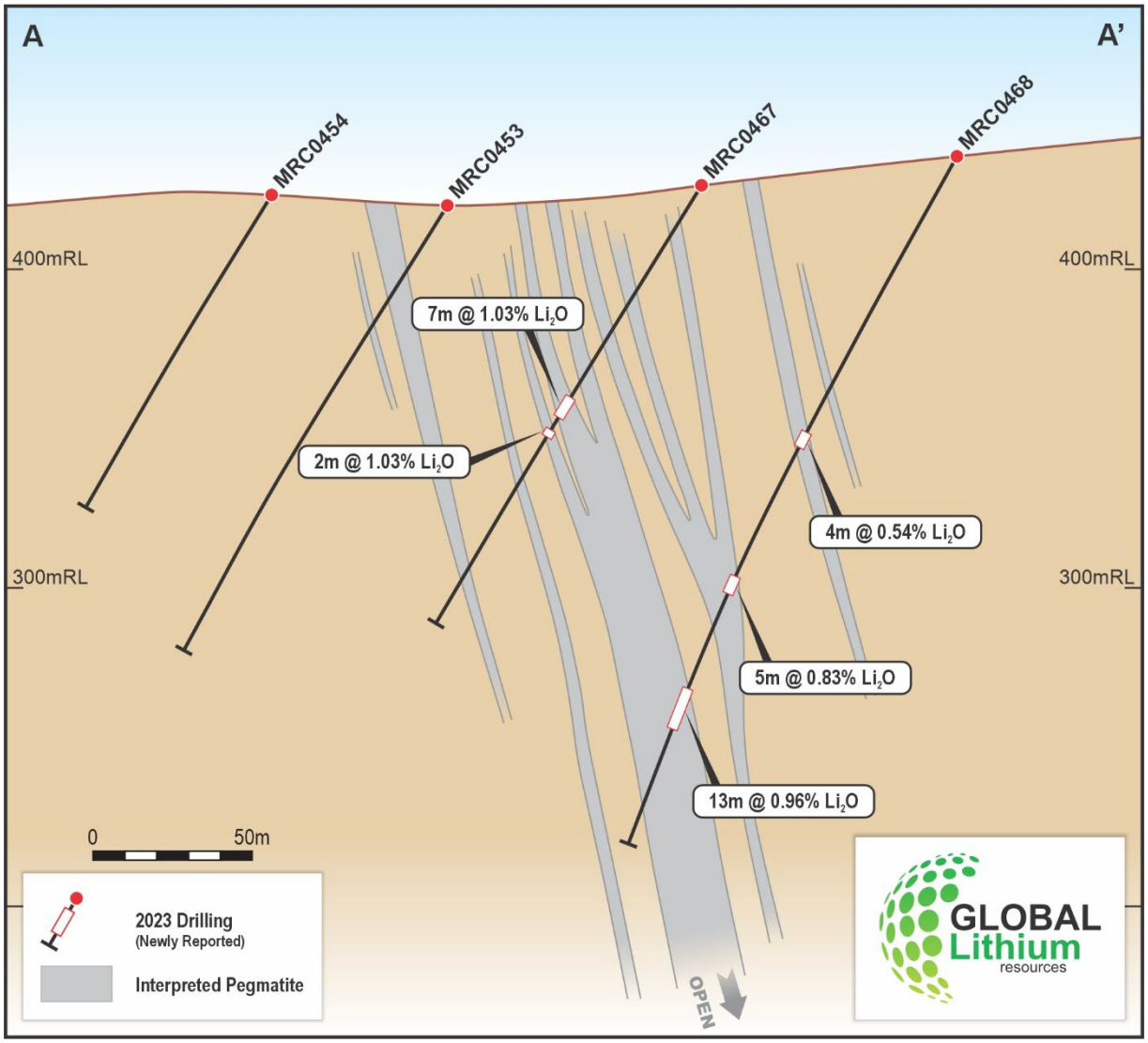

Figure 3. Cross section A-A' through the recent drilling southwest of the Manna lithium deposit with significant Li_2O intercepts.

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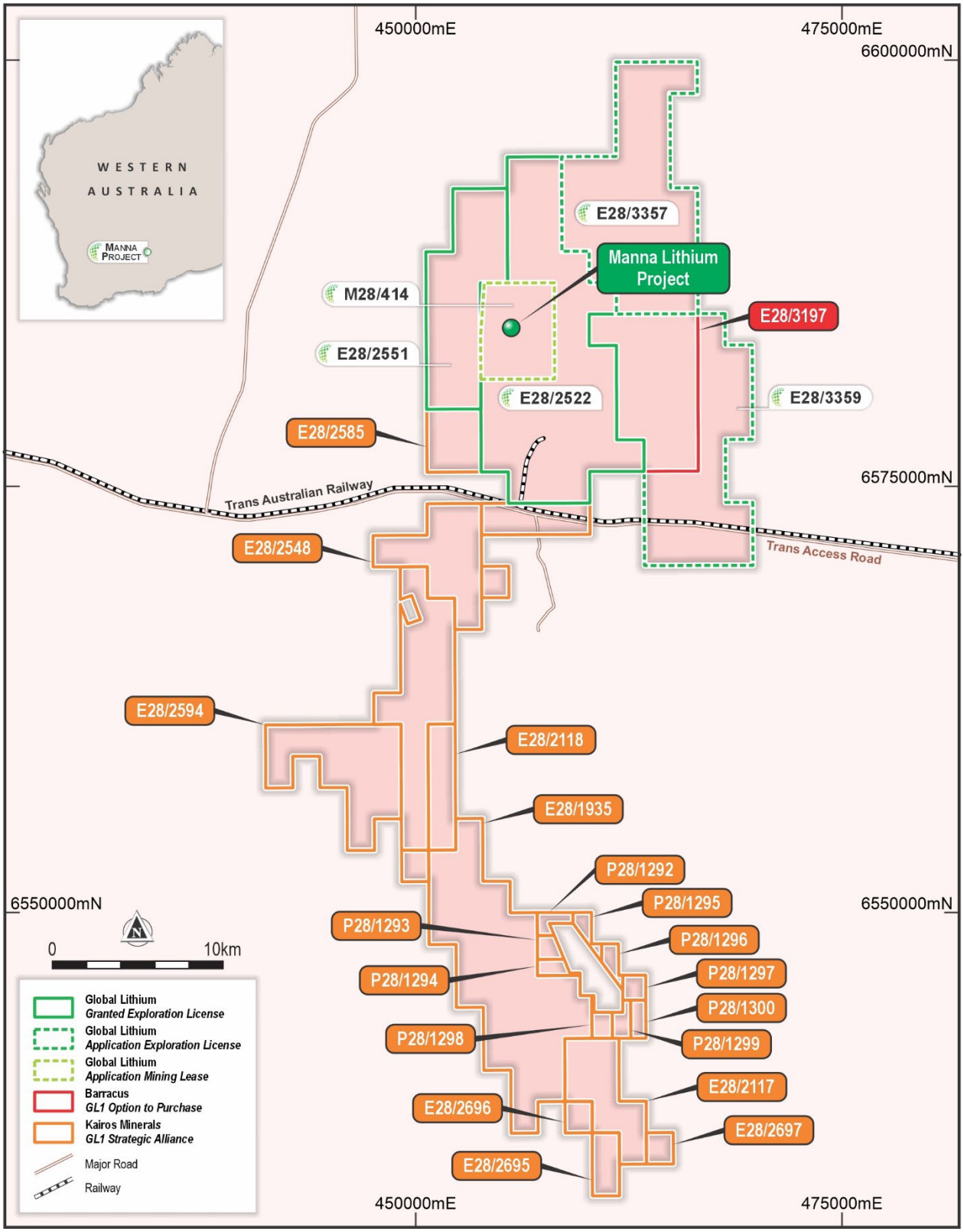

Figure 4. Tenements held within the 100% owned Manna Lithium Project, including surrounding strategic alliance with Kairos Minerals.

Approved by the board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

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About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is a diversified West Australian lithium exploration and development 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 MBLP Lithium projects, confirming Global Lithium as a significant global lithium player.

Directors

Ron Mitchell	Executive Chairman
Dr Dianmin Chen	Executive Director
Greg Lilleyman	Non-Executive Director
Hayley Lawrance	Non-Executive Director

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Global Lithium – Mineral Resources

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

Competent Persons Statement:

Exploration Results

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

Mineral Resources

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources for the Manna Lithium Project presented in this announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in an ASX announcement released on 12 June 2024.

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, and that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

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

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Table 1. Manna Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MRC0444	453780	6583831	411	-59	321	162
MRC0445	453831	6583771	412	-59	320	192
MRC0446	453879	6583714	413	-60	325	162
MRC0447	453928	6583650	414	-60	322	162
MRC0448	453991	6583573	414	-60	317	162
MRC0449	454033	6583517	414	-58	314	162
MRC0450	454088	6583465	415	-59	314	162
MRC0451	454739	6584119	429	-59	320	240
MRC0452	454689	6584179	422	-59	319	162
MRC0453	454576	6584188	419	-60	317	162
MRC0454	454539	6584229	422	-59	320	114
MRC0455	454811	6584277	419	-60	322	72
MRC0456	454752	6584228	420	-60	320	96
MRC0457	452890	6582719	402	-60	320	155
MRC0458	452992	6582595	403	-59	319	156
MRC0459	453041	6582532	403	-60	322	126
MRC0460	453083	6582484	404	-60	320	162
MRC0461	453137	6582426	405	-60	321	156
MRC0462	453195	6582352	406	-60	323	156
MRC0463	453254	6582284	407	-60	321	156
MRC0464	453302	6582228	409	-60	319	156
MRC0465	453351	6582169	410	-59	320	162
MRC0466	453401	6582105	410	-60	324	156
MRC0467	454628	6584128	426	-59	318	160
MRC0468	454675	6584063	435	-61	321	240
MRC0469	454566	6584078	426	-59	318	138
MRC0470	454326	6583864	420	-60	318	168
MRC0471	454375	6583809	419	-61	318	198
MRC0472	454430	6583747	420	-60	319	222
MRC0473	453974	6583103	414	-60	319	156
MRC0474	454021	6583042	415	-59	320	156
MRC0475	454080	6582981	416	-59	319	156
MRC0476	454336	6582888	424	-61	318	156
MRC0477	454391	6582824	426	-60	320	156
MRC0478	452649	6581630	400	-60	317	156
MRC0479	452702	6581576	402	-58	321	156
MRC0480	452756	6581509	402	-58	321	156
MRC0481	454418	6584000	418	-59	320	120
MRC0482	454472	6583939	421	-59	318	216

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Table 2. Manna Significant Drillhole Intercepts[1]

Hole_ID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
MRC0451	454739	6584119	71	77	6	0.79	45
MRC0451	454739	6584119	111	116	5	0.48	32
MRC0451	454739	6584119	149	151	2	0.50	13
MRC0451	454739	6584119	162	178	16	0.72	33
MRC0452	454689	6584179	47	50	3	1.14	60
MRC0452	454689	6584179	53	56	3	0.96	75
MRC0452	454689	6584179	70	72	2	1.09	53
MRC0452	454689	6584179	130	132	2	1.33	31
MRC0455	454811	6584277	25	27	2	0.72	40
MRC0455	454811	6584277	30	37	7	0.38	18
MRC0456	454752	6584228	31	33	2	1.11	53
MRC0456	454752	6584228	36	43	7	0.53	32
MRC0456	454752	6584228	47	50	3	0.66	37
MRC0456	454752	6584228	61	63	2	0.56	28
MRC0456	454752	6584228	67	71	4	0.48	33
MRC0467	454628	6584128	78	85	7	1.03	59
MRC0467	454628	6584128	90	92	2	1.03	53
MRC0468	454675	6584063	99	103	4	0.54	38
MRC0468	454675	6584063	149	154	5	0.83	31
MRC0468	454675	6584063	187	200	13	0.96	54
MRC0469	454566	6584078	83	100	17	0.64	41
MRC0471	454375	6583809	57	59	2	0.62	1
MRC0471	454375	6583809	84	86	2	0.89	93
MRC0471	454375	6583809	114	118	4	0.42	27
MRC0471	454375	6583809	121	125	4	0.45	17
MRC0471	454375	6583809	136	140	4	0.39	56
MRC0471	454375	6583809	166	168	2	0.63	50
MRC0481	454418	6584000	86	94	8	0.81	46
MRC0482	454472	6583939	89	93	4	0.71	56
MRC0482	454472	6583939	148	164	16	0.78	48
MRC0482	454472	6583939	173	176	3	0.54	62

Table 2: Significant intercepts calculated using a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off grade, minimum 2m thickness and widths including up to 2m internal dilution.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drillholes were drilled/sampled 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. • Samples for lithium analysis were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. • For lithium analysis 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 (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was undertaken by Profile Drilling using 4.5-inch (140 mm) rods using a 5.5-inch (150 mm) diameter face sampling hammer. • All reported RC drill holes collar and survey details noted in the drilling statistics presented in Table 1.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to*	• Sample chip recovery for RC drilling was visually estimated. Sample chip recovery is very good through the interpreted mineralised zones and is estimated to be greater than 80%. • RC drilling utilised an on-board compressor and auxiliary booster to keep samples dry and maximise recoveries. • No relationship between grade and recovery has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	been identified.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logs exist for all drill holes with lithological codes via an established reference legend. • Logging and sampling has been carried out to industry standards to support a Mineral Resource Estimate. • Drill holes have been geologically logged in their entirety. Where logging was detailed, the subjective indications of spodumene content were estimated and recorded. • All drill holes were logged in full, from start to finish of the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Dry RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals and cone split from the rig cyclone on-site to produce a subsample less than 3 kg. • Sample preparation is according to industry standards, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. • Field duplicate samples, field standards, laboratory standards and laboratory repeats were used to monitor quality of analyses. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The industry standard assay techniques are considered to be robust as the methods used offers total dissolution (Sodium Peroxide Fusion) of the samples. • Field inserted standards are utilised for 2 sample in every 50. • Field duplicate samples are taken for 1 sample in every 50. • Field blank samples are taken for 1 sample in every 50.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The 2024 RC drill program was supervised by Global Lithium staff. • Significant assay results are verified against

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
and assaying	• *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	visual logs by site supervisors. • There were no twin holes drilled during the RC program in 2024. • Primary data is captured by Coreplan and utilising excel. • All data are exported to an external Database Administrator, validated, and loaded to a database and validated prior to use. • No adjustments made to primary assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Prior to drilling, collar coordinates are situated using handheld GPS (considered accurate to within 3 m). • DGPS collar surveying is completed post program to improve accuracy. • For the Manna Project the grid used is GDA94z51. • All holes have been surveyed with an Axis Champ north seeking gyro to determine hole deviation.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At Manna exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern. • Drill spacing generally varies between a 80x80m to 40m x 40m grid in selected areas. Exploration holes targeting specific geochemical, outcrops or structural targets are not on a uniform grid spacing. • Historic Breaker resources drilling undertaken was widely spaced across separate lines targeting outcrop and geochemical anomalies.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling has been angled to achieve the most representative (near perpendicular) intersections through mineralisation (i.e. angled holes for moderately dipping pegmatite bodies). • The identified target lithium bearing pegmatite dykes are generally steeply dipping (70° to 85°) Southeast in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally considered 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The drill samples were collected from the drilling rig by experienced personnel, stored securely and transported directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• At the Manna Project the drilling is located on tenement E28/2522 and E28/2551, which are held 100% Global Lithium. Precious Metals rights are held by Ramelius Resources. • There is no royalty covering the current lithium resource or extensional drilling. • There are no other material interests or issues associated with the tenement. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Global Lithium Limited acquired an 100% of the Manna Lithium Project from Breaker Resources on 25 October 2022.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The pegmatites are LCT type lithium bearing-pegmatites.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	• Diagrams in the announcement show the location of and distribution of drillholes in relation to the Mineral Resource. • Tables of drillhole collars and significant intercepts are included.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• No weighting or cut-off values were used other than where stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Pegmatite orientation interpretation is at a reasonably high level due to the proximity and number of drill holes. Drilling angle is oriented across the pegmatite trend although significant intersections should not be considered true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A plan view drillhole collar map and cross section 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.*	• Significant Lithium results at Manna have been calculated using a 0.4% Li2O cut-off grade, minimum 2m thickness and widths including up to 2m internal dilution.
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.*	• None reported.
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).*	• Manna Lithium Project DFS due for completion CY 2024.

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