23 July 2025

Drill Results Provide Further Evidence for Possibility of a Large Intrusive Related Gold System at Marble Bar

Broad widths of strongly altered granite with anomalous gold assay results

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Key Highlights

- Global Lithium has completed an Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funded diamond drill program at its Marble Bar Project with all assay results received. Two diamond holes, including one wedge were completed for a total 1,598.7m
- Strongly altered and fractured granodiorite was intersected in both holes. Pyrite-sericite alteration has now been identified over 1.5km down plunge from surface, highlighting the scale and depth continuation of the hydrothermal system.
- Anomalous gold assay results (>0.1g/t Au) were received in both holes with a peak assay result of 1m @ 5.07g/t Au from 191m within MWDD004.
- The results strongly support the potential for an intrusive related gold discovery to be made in the area.

Established multi-asset Western Australian lithium company, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, **Global Lithium** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the results from its recently completed Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) supported diamond drilling program at the Marble Bar Project area.

Two diamond drillholes, including a wedge, for a total 1,598.7m have been completed targeting down plunge of a previously identified sericite-pyrite altered core of a granite plug (Murphy Well Granodiorite) proximal to GL1's Twin Veins and Douglas Find gold prospects (Figure 1). A wedge was required to achieve target depth. The program was completed safely and within budget with 50% of the direct drilling costs covered by the State Government EIS grant.

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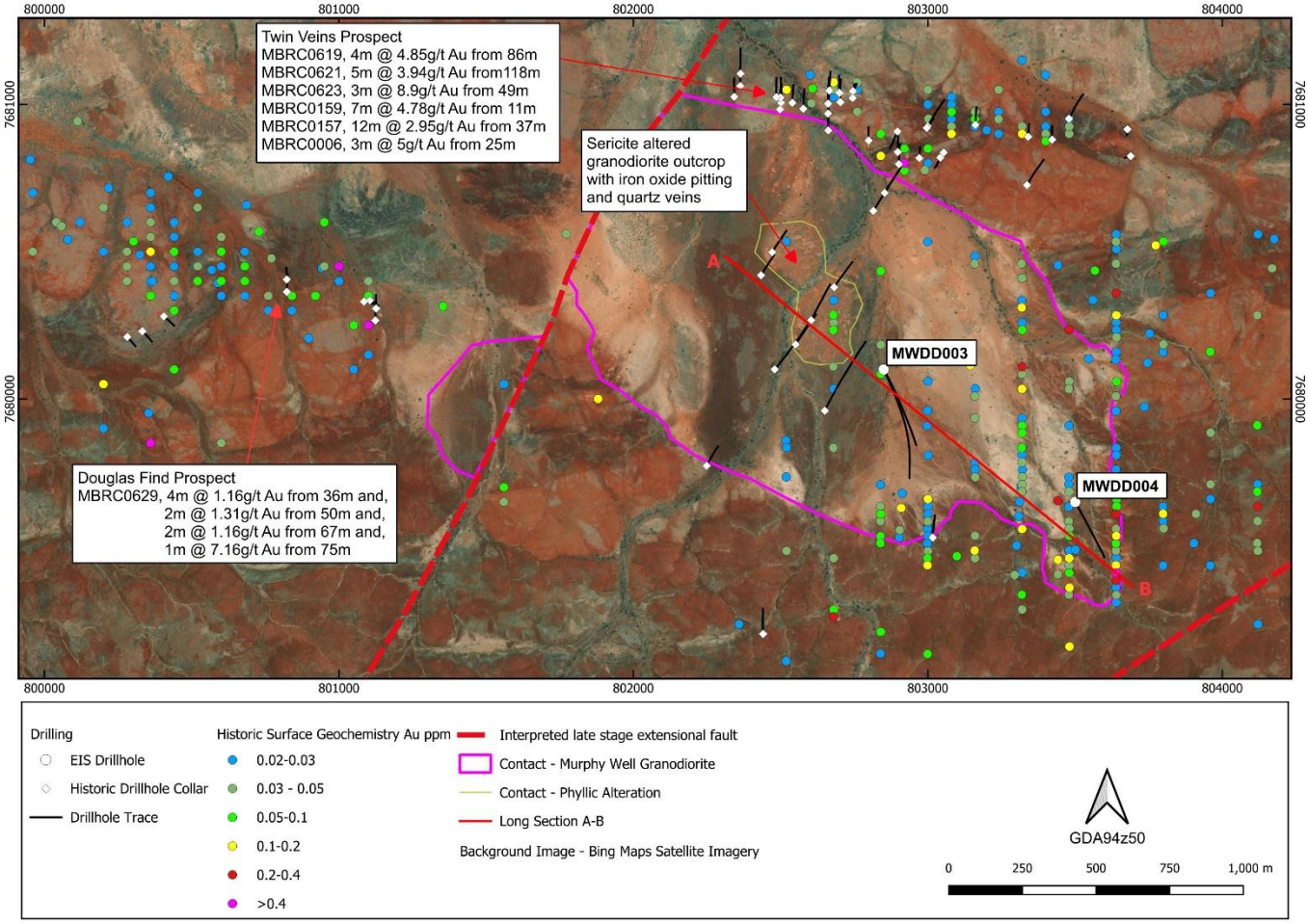

Figure 1: Plan View of the Murphy Well Granodiorite and surrounding gold prospects. Collar locations of EIS grant supported drillholes MWDD003 and MWDD004 are shown with historical drilling, Au in soil geochemistry, historical drill results, section line A-B (Figure 2).

Discussion of Results

The large zone of strongly sericite-pyrite altered granite within the Murphy Well Granodiorite has been extended to depth highlighting the scale of the hydrothermal system. MWDD003 intersected strongly altered granodiorite with ~0.5 - 2% pyrite from 80m to 520m downhole. Trace amounts of galena and sphalerite were observed with the pyrite in rare quartz veining as well as occasionally disseminated within the altered granite. MWDD004 targeted deeper within the system under a historical gold in soils geochemical anomaly and intersected chlorite-epidote altered granite with common fractures surrounded by a sericite selvedge and rare quartz veins before intersecting and ending in the highly altered sericite-pyrite zone at depth.

Assay results from both holes show an increase in low-level gold anomalism to the south east within the granodiorite (Figure 2). The results also show elevated silver, lead, and zinc within the sericite-pyrite alteration zone. All gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc results containing >0.1g/t Au are included in Table 2 of this announcement. Only a few samples returned >1g/t Au.

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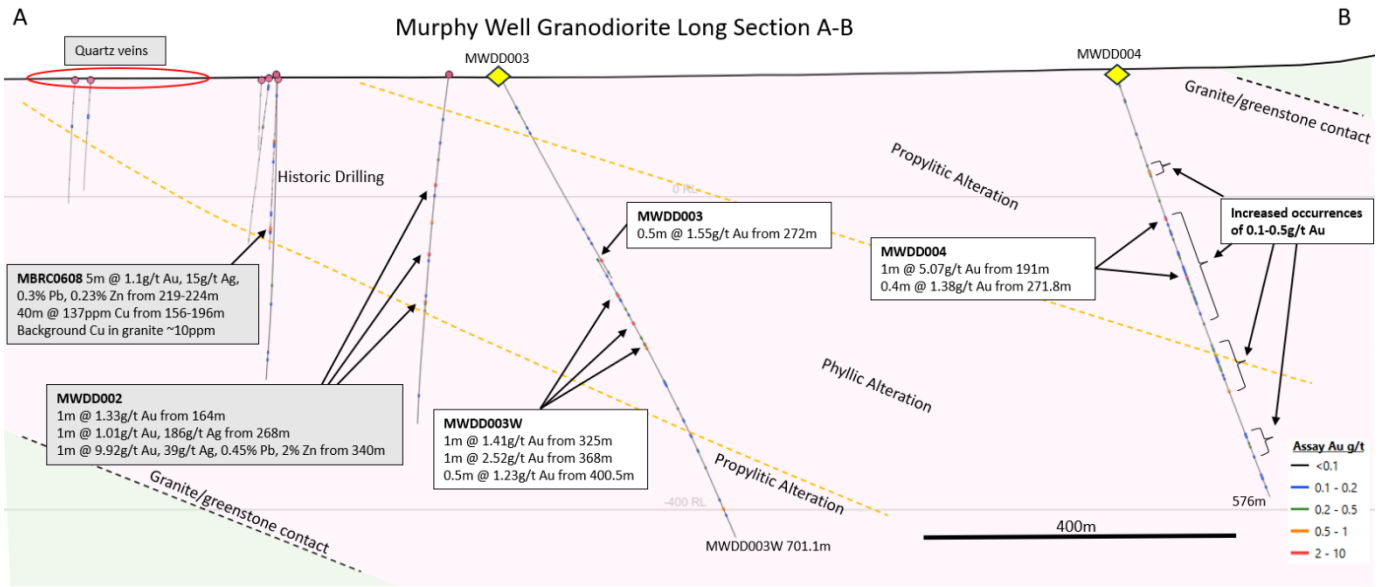

Figure 2: Long Section A-B (Location on Figure 1) with recently drilled diamond holes MWDD003 and MWDD004.Newly received assay results >1g/t Au in white callout boxes. The section highlights the interpreted southeasterly plunge of the sericite-pyrite (Phyllic) alteration zone and the increase in low-level gold anomalism within the granodiorite to the southeast.

GL1 considers the identification of a large zone of strongly sericite-pyrite altered granite extending to depth and association with elevated precious and base metals to be supportive of an Intrusive Related Gold genetic model. The scale of the system and minimal amount of drilling leaves significant potential for exploration success, both within the granite and including through the continued drill testing of prospects surrounding the granite such as the Twin Veins prospect where previously reported shallow gold intercepts include:

- MBRC0619, 4m @ 4.85g/t Au from 86m[1]
- MBRC0621, 5m @ 3.94g/t Au from 118m[1]
- MBRC0623, 3m @ 8.9g/t Au from 49m[1]
- MBRC0159, 7m @ 4.78g/t Au from 11m[2]
- MBRC0157, 12m @ 2.95g/t Au from 37m[3]
- MBRC0006, 3m @ 5g/t Au from 25m[3]

1. *ASX Announcement 26th October 2023. Manna Drilling Delivers Further High-Grade Results*
2. *ASX Announcement 18th November 2021 Drilling Update: Further Significant Gold Intercepts at Twin Veins Project*
3. *ASX Announcement 4h August 2021. 12m @ 2.95g/t Gold Intercepted at Twin Veins Prospect*

Next Steps

GL1 is currently focussed on its key asset, The Manna Lithium Project, through finalisation of the Manna Project DFS and progressing final project approvals. GL1 does consider the Marble Bar gold opportunity to have unrealised value, especially within the high gold price environment, and is currently considering several options to unlock this value.

Global Lithium General Manager – Geology, Logan Barber, commented:
"The confirmation of the south easterly plunge of the Murphy Well Granodiorite hydrothermal alteration system with increasing gold anomalism is intriguing. The system is large and poorly constrained and potential for a significant discovery exists if an area of increased vein intensity or a causative intrusion can be found. Global Lithium is thankful for the State Government EIS grant which has helped increase the understanding of the geology of the Marble Bar region including progressing the Murphy Well Granodiorite intrusive related gold prospect."

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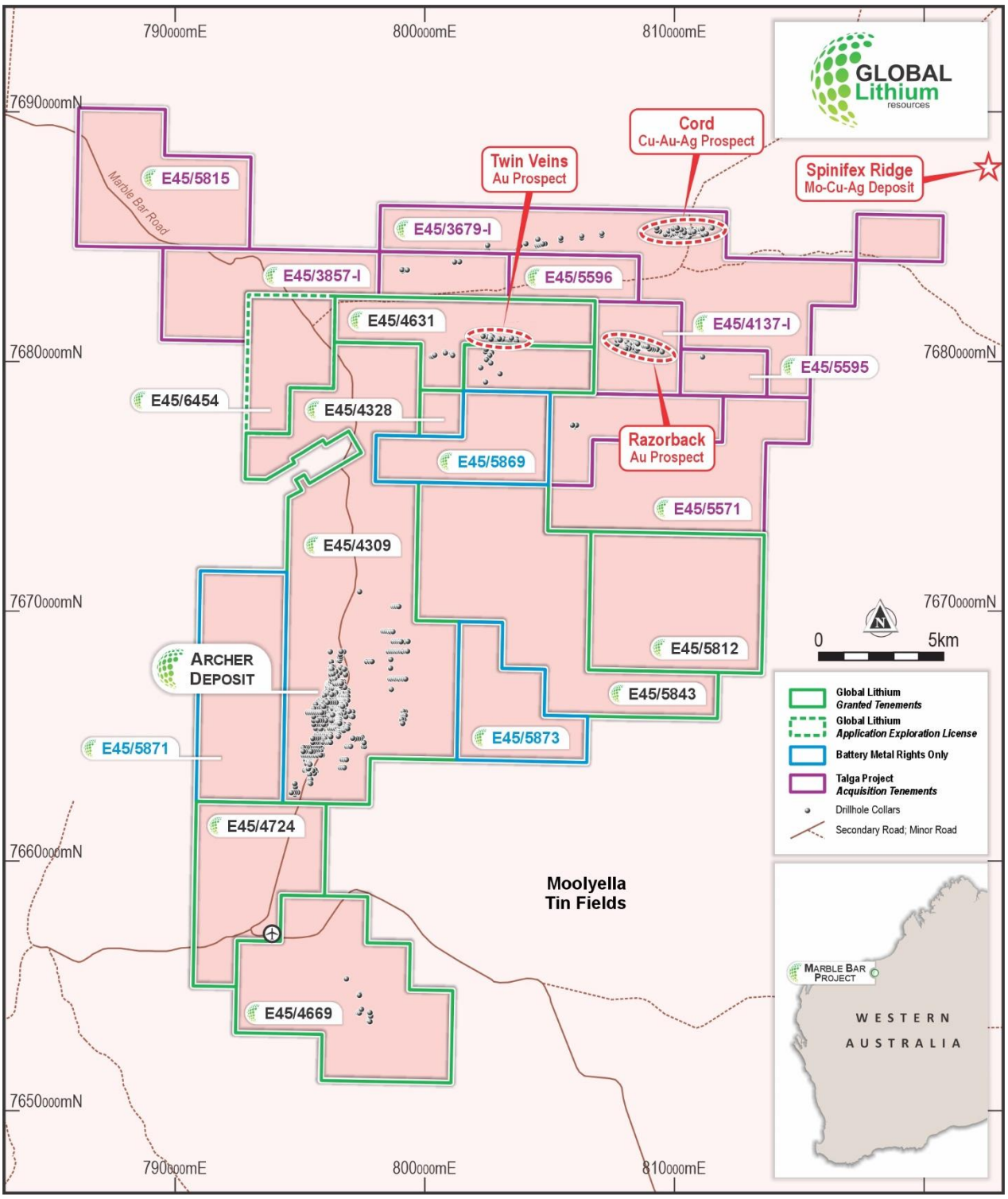

Figure 3. Tenements held within the Marble Bar Project Area, including recently acquired 'Talga Project' tenements.

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 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 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

Richard O'Shannassy	Non-Executive Chair
Dr Dianmin Chen	Managing Director
Leon Zhu	Executive Director
Dr David Sun	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 Murphy Well Granodiorite and Twin Veins gold Prospects 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. Marble Bar Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MWDD003	802842	7680112	151.00	-60.21	149.64	510.40
MWDD003W	Wedge started at 188.8m off MWDD003			-60.44	154.30	701.10
MWDD004	803497	7679656	151.00	-69.95	149.05	576.00

Table 2. Marble Bar Significant Drillhole Intercepts[1]

Hole ID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
MWDD003	802842	7680112	41.76	44	2.24	0.242	0.7	7	7	17
MWDD003	802842	7680112	49	50	1	0.21	0.8	7	61	32
MWDD003	802842	7680112	69	73	4	0.065	0.0	4	21	67
MWDD003	802842	7680112	80	81	1	0.15	2.3	7	54	65
MWDD003	802842	7680112	86	87	1	0.1	3.2	7	181	295
MWDD003	802842	7680112	209	210	1	0.15	1.9	12	173	262
MWDD003	802842	7680112	224	225	1	0.14	0.0	3	154	148
MWDD003	802842	7680112	238	239	1	0.11	1.4	14	322	196
MWDD003	802842	7680112	246	247	1	0.16	2.5	21	1145	760
MWDD003	802842	7680112	272	272.5	0.5	1.55	14.0	122	4060	4250
MWDD003	802842	7680112	290	291	1	0.26	1.4	10	78	216
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	270	272	2	0.34	2.8	10	674	427
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	295	296	1	0.13	1.3	4	42	44
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	307	308	1	0.19	3.9	1	785	359
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	322	326	4	0.535	5.2	16	342	402
MWDD003W		including	325	326	1	1.41	1.7	8	165	634
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	331	334	3	0.26	5.4	10	102	262
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	344	347	3	0.163	5.4	15	69	230
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	355	356	1	0.13	4.0	14	66	205
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	368	369	1	2.52	5.2	3	253	632
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	390	392	2	0.248	2.2	8	138	257
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	400.5	402	1.5	0.63	4.2	21	34	632
MWDD003W		including	400.5	401	0.5	1.23	5.2	32	39	1655
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	406.5	407	0.5	0.97	7.6	2	424	42
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	457	465	8	0.113	0.1	3	22	52
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	500	500.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	2	26	30
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	517	520	3	0.167	0.0	2	24	26
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	541	544	3	0.11	0.0	2	22	33
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	564	567	3	0.143	0.2	3	50	44
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	591.72	592.34	0.62	0.43	0.0	3	28	44
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	617	618	1	0.1	0.0	4	43	82
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	642	643	1	0.16	0.0	11	21	696

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Hole ID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	656	657	1	0.59	0.0	4	40	62
MWDD003W	802842	7680112	666	667	1	0.13	0.0	3	22	61
MWDD004	803497	7679656	9	10	1	0.44	0.0	10	16	73
MWDD004	803497	7679656	29	32	3	0.287	0.0	9	72	109
MWDD004	803497	7679656	75	76	1	0.16	0.0	11	63	77
MWDD004	803497	7679656	93	94	1	0.27	0.0	12	16	72
MWDD004	803497	7679656	118	119	1	0.25	0.0	13	27	91
MWDD004	803497	7679656	126	129	3	0.257	0.0	13	15	99
MWDD004	803497	7679656	132	133	1	0.24	0.0	13	66	83
MWDD004	803497	7679656	166	167	1	0.33	0.0	10	33	115
MWDD004	803497	7679656	188	192	4	1.323	0.3	19	43	135
MWDD004		including	191	192	1	5.07	1.3	20	97	321
MWDD004	803497	7679656	199	200	1	0.12	0.0	12	19	69
MWDD004	803497	7679656	208	213	5	0.128	0.0	15	28	77
MWDD004	803497	7679656	219	220	1	0.32	0.0	12	61	76
MWDD004	803497	7679656	237	241	4	0.105	0.2	15	18	73
MWDD004	803497	7679656	244	245	1	0.27	0.0	16	44	95
MWDD004	803497	7679656	257	264	7	0.077	0.0	11	19	72
MWDD004	803497	7679656	267	268	1	0.18	0.0	28	27	69
MWDD004	803497	7679656	271.8	272.2	0.4	1.38	0.7	28	244	554
MWDD004	803497	7679656	275	281	6	0.118	0.1	9	19	84
MWDD004	803497	7679656	286	287	1	0.23	0.0	12	13	54
MWDD004	803497	7679656	291	292	1	0.12	0.0	12	20	75
MWDD004	803497	7679656	296	297	1	0.26	0.0	14	32	159
MWDD004	803497	7679656	300	308	8	0.111	0.1	10	18	66
MWDD004	803497	7679656	321	322	1	0.16	0.0	13	8	61
MWDD004	803497	7679656	335	336	1	0.36	0.0	13	85	78
MWDD004	803497	7679656	357	358	1	0.1	0.0	7	14	66
MWDD004	803497	7679656	365	366	1	0.21	0.0	7	30	68
MWDD004	803497	7679656	370	373	3	0.137	0.0	9	27	81
MWDD004	803497	7679656	378	389	11	0.131	0.0	7	24	72
MWDD004	803497	7679656	393	394	1	0.21	0.0	34	16	65
MWDD004	803497	7679656	397	403	6	0.125	0.0	6	26	70
MWDD004	803497	7679656	406	407	1	0.15	0.0	6	15	71
MWDD004	803497	7679656	411	412	1	0.14	0.0	5	13	61
MWDD004	803497	7679656	428	429	1	0.59	0.0	11	17	66
MWDD004	803497	7679656	487.67	492	4.33	0.135	0.0	8	35	63
MWDD004	803497	7679656	500	501	1	0.33	0.0	11	35	59
MWDD004	803497	7679656	505	506	1	0.38	0.7	16	55	98
MWDD004	803497	7679656	519	520	1	0.19	0.0	1	25	21

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Hole ID	Easting (MGA51)	Northing (MGA51)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
MWDD004	803497	7679656	544	545	1	0.18	0.0	3	32	18
MWDD004	803497	7679656	548	550	2	0.11	0.0	3	53	16
MWDD004	803497	7679656	561	562	1	0.18	0.0	2	28	14

(1) Significant intercepts calculated using a 0.1ppm Au cut-off grade, minimum 0.4m 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.*	• Diamond drillholes were drilled/sampled under supervision of a geologist. • Diamond drillhole samples were collected as a minimum of 0.4m intervals of ¼ core (HQ) or ½ core (NQ). The entire hole was analysed. • Drilling samples for gold and multi-element analysis were crushed and riffle split to 3kg for pulverising to 85% passing 75 microns. • ALS laboratories were used to undertake Au by fire assay (method Au-AA25) and multielement assay (33 elements by HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES. Method ME-ICP61).
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).*	• Diamond Drilling was undertaken by Terra Drilling using a Boart Longyear KWL 1600 drilling HQ3 diameter core. • All reported Diamond 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 preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse*	• Core recovery was logged with recoveries 90-100%. • No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	material.	
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.
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.*	• Diamond ¼ HQ core or ½ NQ core was taken for assay over a minimum of 0.4m interval but most commonly 1m. • Sample preparation is according to industry standards, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. • Field blank samples, field standards, laboratory standards and laboratory repeats were used to monitor quality of analyses. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for 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 33 elements by HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES. Quantitatively dissolves nearly all elements for the majority of geological materials. Only the most resistive minerals, such as Zircons, are only partially dissolved. This method is appropriate for multielement assaying with the aim of understanding mineralisation, alteration, and lithology. • For the diamond drill program 5 field inserted standards and 2 field inserted blanks are within every 100 samples sent to the lab.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data*	• The Diamond drill program was supervised by Global Lithium staff. • Significant assay results are verified against visual logs by site supervisors. • There have been no twin holes drilled at the Marble Bar gold project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
and assaying	*storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Primary field data is captured 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 will be completed post program to improve accuracy. • For the Marble Bar Project the grid used is GDA94z50. • 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.*	• Drill data spacing is not yet sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for any Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s). • Reported drilling is exploratory in nature and is 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.*	• Orientation of drill holes is roughly down and across the interpreted plunge of the identified sericite-pyrite alteration zone. Multiple vein orientations exist and are poorly defined with many at a high angle to the drill core. Considering the targeted intrusive related/porphyry deposit type the drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The drill core was collected from the drilling rig by experienced personnel, stored securely and transported direct to the Anytime Exploration Services warehouse for sampling. Samples produced were placed in a bulka bag 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 Marble Bar Project the newly reported drilling is located on tenement E45/4309, which is held 100% by Global Lithium. • There is no royalty covering the current reported drilling results area. • There are no other material interests or issues associated with the tenements. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has been held by multiple parties who have defined gold and base metal anomalism over multiple target areas, most notably Razorback, Cord, Twin Veins, and Douglas Find. Drilling has occurred at shallow depths over these three prospect areas. Global Lithium considers the narrow focus on shallow mineralisation within individual prospects has resulted in a potential missed larger scale discovery opportunity. • Historic Soil sampling data referred to in this release can be found in WAMEX report numbers A116716, A112422, A77775, A78637, A50659, A081167, A081168, and A085643.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Marble Bar gold project covers Archean greenstone/granite terrane within the Pilbara Craton. There is potential for orogenic lode gold, intrusion related, and Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide related gold and base metals.
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. • Tables of newly reported 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	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Exploration is at an early stage at the Marble Bar gold project area and as such only down hole widths are reported with true widths unknown.

intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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 has 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 gold results at Marble Bar have been calculated using a 0.1ppm Au cut-off grade, minimum 0.4m thickness and widths including up to 2m internal dilution. The low cut-off grade is deemed appropriate considering the early stage of exploration and nature of the deposit style being explored for (low-grade, large-tonnage).
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.*	• Petrological and geological logging observations highlighting significant hydrothermal alteration are referred to in this release.
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).*	• GLR considers that the project area has significant potential. Further work may consist of IP geophysical surveys and RC drilling testing of near surface gold occurrences.

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