POSITIVE LITHIUM ASSAYS RESULTS

POINT TO SIGNIFICANT EXTENSION OPPORTUNITY FOR MARBLE BAR LITHIUM PROJECT

Key Highlights:

- Significant initial lithium assay results received for the CY4Q Exploration Program at the Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP).
- While only a small number of results (from 14 drillholes) have been received to date, recent RC drilling in the Marble Bar Road reserve has highlighted multiple lithium intersections that demonstrate the potential to grow the MBLP and extend the Archer deposit, including:
  - **14m @ 1.14% Li_2O and 44ppm Ta_2O_5** from 11m in MBRC0181;
  - **8m @ 0.97% Li_2O and 53ppm Ta_2O_5** from 51m in MBRC0182 (not true width, downhole length only);
  - **12m @ 0.64% Li_2O and 50ppm Ta_2O_5** from 54m in MBRC0177; and
  - **4m @ 1.55% Li_2O and 70ppm Ta_2O_5** from 37m in MBRC0174
- This area was targeted to follow up MBRC0135, which intersected **28m @ 1.51% Li_2O and 46ppm Ta_2O_5** from 69m (down hole length, true width not known)[1] and demonstrates the potential growth in the emerging Archer deposit in this area, which remains open along strike and at depth.
- The CY4Q RC drilling continues at the MBLP, with 74 holes for 7,995m completed to 23 November 2021 with the majority of samples yet to be assayed.
- Many existing and newly identified lithium targets remain untested and will be a focus for the CY2022 program planned to commence in Q1 2022.
- Exploration on the southern tenements continues to advance rapidly, with newly acquired aeromagnetic data currently being assessed and assay results from the recent soils survey program anticipated in Q1 2022.
- Preliminary metallurgical testwork continues on schedule, with first stage dense media separation (DMS) results targeted for Q1 2022.

[1] Refer ASX release titled “Assays confirm lithium mineralisation extends over 6km”, dated 28 July 2021.

Suite 8, 7 The Esplanade, Mt Pleasant, WA 6153
info@globallithium.com.au | www.globallithium.com.au

Growing lithium explorer, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, **Global Lithium** or the **Company**) is pleased to report significant initial lithium assay results from its ongoing CY4Q Exploration Program underway at the Company's wholly owned MBLP, located 150km southeast of Port Hedland, in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Global Lithium Managing Director Jamie Wright said, "*Our drilling earlier in 2021 and our subsequent targeting all suggested that the Marble Bar Road reserve offered significant exploration potential. We have been excited by what we have been seeing in this area and these initial assays clearly demonstrate the growth potential of the MBLP.*

Whilst only a small portion of assays have been received to date, the results we are seeing are very encouraging. The initial assay results, combined with the discovery of a new pegmatite zone within the road reserve so close to Archer, certainly highlights the underexplored nature of the MBLP.

While our 2021 drilling program continues at MBLP, we are now looking ahead now to our 2022 program which will include follow up drilling of many of our untested existing, and newly identified targets. In addition, we will be focusing on exploration at our southern-most tenements where we have carried out aeromagnetic surveys and soil sampling programs."

Assays have now been received from the first 14 RC holes, comprising 1,770m of drilling, targeting lithium at the MBLP. This drilling focused initially on the Marble Bar Road reserve where previous RC drillhole MBRC0135 returned **28m @ 1.51% Li_2O and 46ppm Ta_2O_5** from 69m (down hole length, true width not known).

These road reserve intersections have demonstrated a new zone of stacked pegmatites containing lithium in spodumene next to the existing Archer Mineral Resource. While more complex than previously understood, the area is highly prospective, remains open and will be an important follow up target in CY2022.

Importantly, significant intercepts were encountered in nine of the first fourteen drillholes (**Figure 1**, **Figure 2** and **Figure 3)**, indicating a highly prospective target with strong potential for future growth and providing further evidence that the MBLP is continuing to emerge as a significant spodumene lithium deposit in a premier hard rock lithium mining jurisdiction.

This current RC drilling program has been designed to seek to test extensions to the Archer deposit, as well as follow up on a number of targets identified in the RC program completed earlier this calendar year and to draw on targeting work completed within the broader MBLP area.

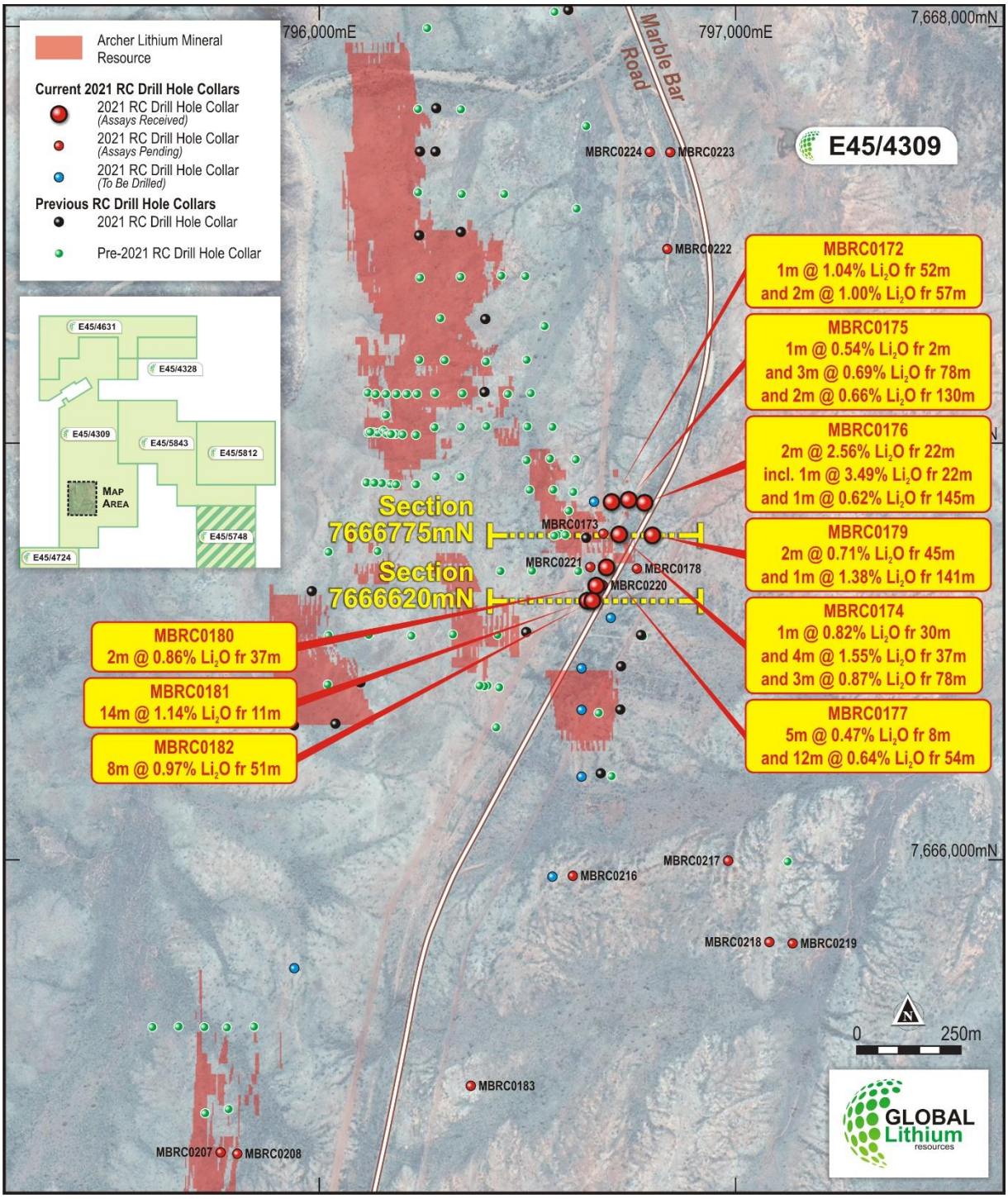

Figure 1: *Map showing select RC drilling intercepts from the recent RC drilling targeting the Marble Bar Road reserve, based on a lower cut-off grade of 0.4% Li_2O.*

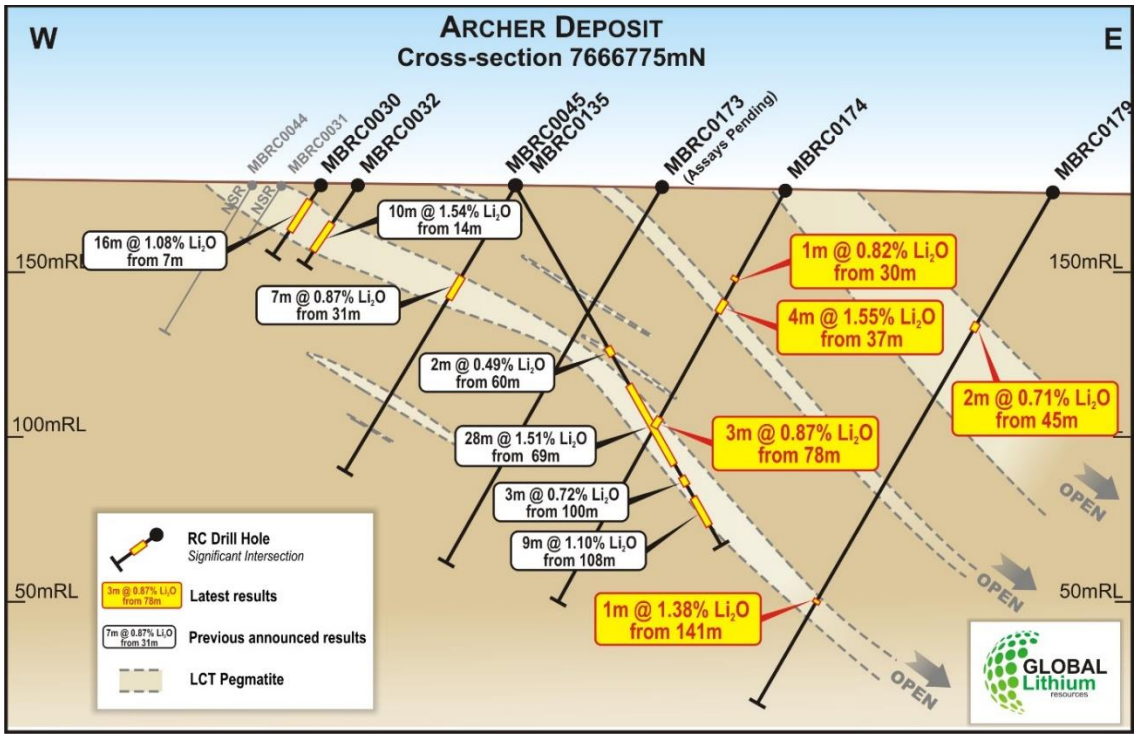

Figure 2: *Cross section through 7666775mN.*

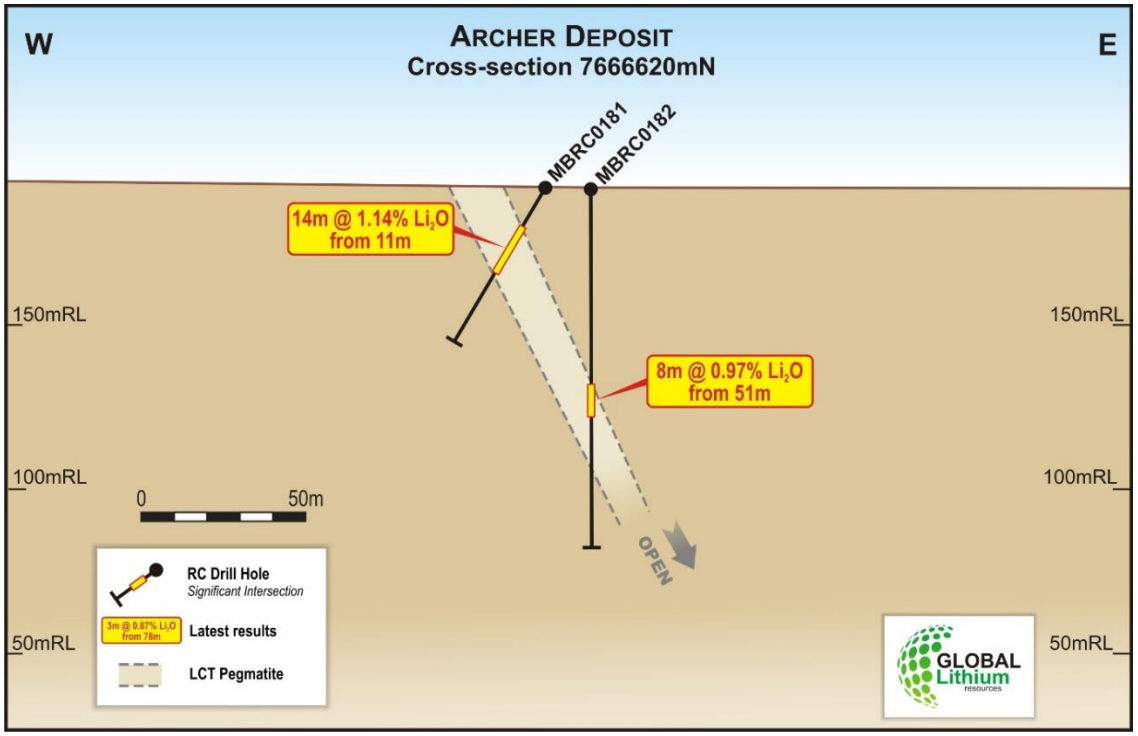

Figure 3: *Cross section through 7666620mN.*

The initial assay results and discovery of a new pegmatite zone within the road reserve so close to Archer highlights the underexplored nature of the MBLP.

RC drilling is planned to continue until early December 2021, with the remaining lithium assays anticipated in Q1 2022 subject to lab turnaround time. Results from this program will be incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource at this stage anticipated in late Q1 2022.

The MBLP is situated close to major road infrastructure, with direct links into Port Hedland, where bulk commodities, including spodumene concentrate, are currently being exported (**Figure 4**). The MBLP is also located approximately 15km from the town of Marble Bar, which provides ready access to services and skills.

Global Lithium is well funded with a cash balance of $7.3 million as at 30 September 2021 and has recently announced a heavily overbid $13.6 million capital raising[2].

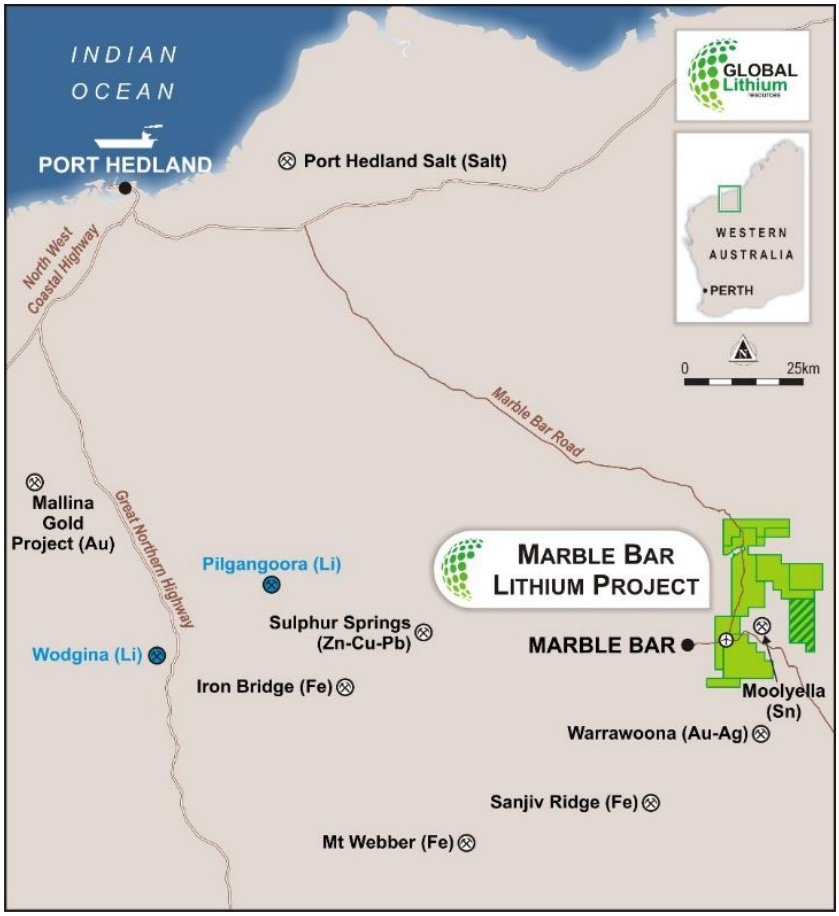

Figure 4: *Marble Bar Lithium Project location map.*

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

[2] Refer ASX release titled "$13.6m Raising – Yibin Tianyi Cornerstone Shareholder", dated 1 November 2021.

For more information:

Jamie Wright
Managing Director
info@globallithium.com.au
+61 8 6103 7488

Victoria Humphries
Media & Investor Relations
victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au
+61 (0) 431 151 676

About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is an emerging lithium exploration company with a primary focus on the 100%-owned Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP) in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Global Lithium has defined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource of 10.5Mt @ 1.0% Li_2O at its Archer deposit, confirming the MBLP as a significant new greenfields lithium discovery.

Directors

Warrick Hazeldine	Non-Executive Chair
Jamie Wright	Managing Director
Dr Dianmin Chen	Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure

Shares on issue:	151,579,181 fully paid ordinary shares
Options on issue:	4,780,614 options with an exercise price of $0.30 per option and an expiry of 6 May 2025
Performance Rights:	5,000,000 performance rights, subject to certain performance milestones

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr Bryan Bourke, a consultant to Global Lithium Resources Limited. Mr Bourke 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 Bourke consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources presented in this Announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in the Independent Geologists Report within the Company's Prospectus dated 22 March 2021, which was released as an announcement on 4 May 2021.

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 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 with 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.

Table 1: *RC drilling summary for the program carried out at the MBLP in October 2021 (where assays have been received).*

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MBRC0169	797678	7668000	175	-60.2	272.8	105
MBRC0170	797804	7668003	162	-60.3	271.1	111
MBRC0171	797899	7668000	158	-60.0	270.0	105
MBRC0172	796702	7666859	177	-60.8	273.7	153
MBRC0173	796682	7666783	171	-60.1	273.5	129
MBRC0174	796720	7666781	169	-60.5	275.3	141
MBRC0175	796743	7666864	177	-60.2	273.6	183
MBRC0176	796781	7666857	179	-60.2	272.4	213
MBRC0177	796690	7666702	193	-60.6	273.7	99
MBRC0178	796763	7666699	174	-60.4	272.9	153
MBRC0179	796800	7666779	193	-60.7	269.9	177
MBRC0180	796665	7666658	194	-60.86	271.37	63
MBRC0181	796644	7666622	180	-60.04	273.43	45
MBRC0182	796656	7666622	177	-90	0	93

Table 2: *Significant Drillhole Lithium Oxide Intercepts* [(1)]

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe (%)
MBRC0172	796702	7666859	52	53	1	1.04	44	0.54
MBRC0172	796702	7666859	57	59	2	1.00	54	0.33
MBRC0174	796720	7666781	30	31	1	0.82	66	0.65
MBRC0174	796720	7666781	37	41	4	1.55	70	0.48
MBRC0174	796720	7666781	78	81	3	0.87	36	1.35
MBRC0175	796743	7666864	2	3	1	0.54	58	0.70
MBRC0175	796743	7666864	78	81	3	0.69	44	0.67
MBRC0175	796743	7666864	130	132	2	0.66	47	0.48
MBRC0176	796781	7666857	22	24	2	2.56	27	0.42
including[(2)]			22	23	1	3.49	12	0.30
MBRC0176	796781	7666857	145	146	1	0.62	36	0.45
MBRC0177	796690	7666702	8	13	5	0.79	59	0.55
MBRC0177	796690	7666702	54	66	12	0.64	50	0.66
MBRC0179	796800	7666779	45	47	2	0.71	226	4.02
MBRC0179	796800	7666779	141	142	1	1.38	40	0.66
MBRC0180	796665	7666658	37	39	2	0.86	14	0.49
MBRC0181	796644	7666622	11	25	14	1.14	44	0.87
MBRC0182	796656	7666622	51	59	8	0.97	53	0.42

(1) Significant intercepts calculated at a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and widths including up to 2m internal dilution.

(2) Significant high-grade intercept calculated using a 3.0% Li_2O cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and width including up to 2m internal dilution.

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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used as the primary drilling type. • RC cuttings were continuously sampled at 1 m intervals through all pegmatite intercepts including at least 2 m of host rocks above and below each intercept. • Drill samples were logged for recovery, moisture, lithology (+ %), mineralogy (+ %), weathering, grainsize. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig cyclone using a cone splitter in numbered calico bags, which were then placed in sealed polyweave bags, and then into sealed bulka-bags for transport to the assay laboratory in Perth. • Drill samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples were fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution was analysed using 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. • Rock Chip samples of 1-2kg were collected by Resource Potentials staff and submitted for analysis utilising the same assay techniques as RC drill samples. Rock chips are random, subject to bias and often unrepresentative for the typical widths required for economic consideration. They are by nature difficult to duplicate with any acceptable form of precision or accuracy. • Rock Chip samples were collected with the aim of identifying prospective Li bearing pegmatite trends for future drill testing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
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 RC drill holes were angled at approximately -60 degrees, drilled to 270 degrees (west) unless otherwise 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 material.*	• 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 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 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.*	• Dry RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals and cone split from the rig cyclone on-site to produce a subsample less than 5 kg. • Sample preparation is according to industry standards, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 80% 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. • Rock chip samples were taken whole to the laboratory, crushed and riffled to obtain a sub-fraction and assayed using the same lab and method as the RC samples. The sample size was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	considered appropriate for reconnaissance sampling for lithium 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 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. • Multielement analysis was carried out on all samples for the following elements: Al, Be, Ca, Cs, Fe, Ga, K, Li and Li2O, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, P, Rb, S, Si, Sn, Ta, Ti and V.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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 storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The 2021 RC drilling campaign was supervised by Resource Potentials staff. • The Li assays from previous programs show a marked correlation with the mineralised pegmatite intersections via elevated downhole grades. • There were no twin holes drilled during the RC program in 2021. • Drill logs exist for all holes as electronic files and hardcopy. Logging was completed on paper logs at time of drilling and electronically sent to Perth daily for data-entry to digital logs. • All digital logs 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 4 m). • DGPS collar surveying is planned to be completed post program to improve accuracy, and them will be draped onto a high resolution digital elevation model. • Grid used is MGA94 datum and Zone 50 SUTM (“MGA”) projection. • All RC holes have been surveyed with an Axis Champ north seeking gyro to determine hole deviation. • Rock chip sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
		(+/- 5m accuracy).
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.*	• First pass exploration drilling has not been drilled on a grid pattern, rather drilling has been conducted on targeted lines across geochemical anomalies, outcropping pegmatite dykes and extension (+ infill) of previous drill lines on a grid pattern. • Drill spacing varies between a 100m by 50m grid in selected areas, through to 400m by 50m grid. Exploration holes targeting specific geochemical, outcrops or structural targets are not on a uniform grid spacing. • Historic (BCIM) drilling undertaken was very close spaced (nominal 10 m apart) along 4 separate lines targeting outcrop and geochemical anomalies. • Soil grid: 400 m by 100 m (majority), 200m by 100m (selected areas), 50m by 50m (small southern area). • No sample compositing was applied. • The rock chip data are not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and are is not intended for such use.
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 exception is MBRC0135, which was drilled obliquely to the interpreted dip of the pegmatite, in order to test an area constrained by access to the Marble Bar Road reserve. • The identified target lithium bearing pegmatite dykes are generally moderately dipping (30° to 50°) eastwards in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally considered 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias. • Rock chips were randomly collected at selected sites of outcropping pegmatite and it is not known if the results are biased.
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 to the laboratory by a registered courier and handed over by signature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
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 listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 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 Marble Bar project lies entirely within exploration licences (EL 45/4309, EL 45/4328, EL 45/4631, E45/5843, E45/5812, E45/4724, E45/4669) wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The Archer lithium deposit is situated entirely within tenement EL 45/4309. • RC drillholes MBRC0157 - MBRC0168 were drilled to target gold and base metal mineralisation and are located on E45/4631, with all other RC drillholes targeting lithium mineralisation on E45/4309. • All tenure is wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising seven granted exploration licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mineral exploration over the Marble Bar project area has been undertaken for a number of commodities, including gold, base metals, diamonds, tin and tantalum by various companies since the 1960s. • Cominco Exploration Pty Ltd (Cominco) explored the area for Witwatersrand style gold and uranium mineralisation during the late 1960s. Poor drilling results led Cominco to surrender the ground. • Endeavour Resources Limited (Endeavour) undertook exploration for alluvial, eluvial, deep lead and pegmatite hosted tin-tantalum mineralisation in the area between 1965 and 1985. • Haoma Mining NL and joint venture partner De Beers explored the area for diamonds during the late 1990s to early 2000s.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Montezuma Mining Company Limited (Montezuma) held the licences covering the current Marble Bar project area in 2006. Work by Montezuma included a small rock chip sampling program and the collection and assaying of over 2,000 soil geochemical samples. Montezuma defined some discrete >80 ppb gold anomalies in the northeast portion of E45/4309. • Lithex Resources Limited (Lithex) acquired the Project area in August 2010 and completed a geological mapping and rock chip sampling program, which was then followed up by auger sampling program and later a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program over the area of the Moolyella Tin Field to the southeast of the project area. Lithex relinquished the tenements in 2013. • In 2017, BCI Minerals Limited (BCIM) conducted a series of exploration programs within the Marble Bar project area, initially completing gold exploration activities in the northern region of the tenements. Detailed geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling programs were completed which identified prospective gold bearing trends with a total strike length of 22 km exhibiting rock chip assay results of greater than 3 g/t gold. This work led to a small and shallow, 11 hole RC drilling program (for 796 m) in early 2018 which provided encouraging results. • BCIM also completed preliminary lithium exploration work during early to mid-2018. Initial and extensive soil geochemical sampling was conducted by BCIM at 400 m by 100 m spacing over the southern extents of tenement E45/4309, targeting an area immediately northwest of the Moolyella Monzogranite. Further infill soil sampling at 100 m by 100 m was then completed. • The geochemical sampling programs identified the Archer Deposit area, leading to further geological mapping which identified multiple outcroppings of spodumene-bearing pegmatites with a general north-south strike orientation. A program consisting of 21 shallow RC drill holes (MBRC0012 to MBRC0032) was then conducted in late 2018 along four drill lines totalling 474 m. These drill lines targeted the geologically mapped spodumene-bearing pegmatites. Based on the promising lithium grades reported for the Archer deposit area,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		BCIM completed its sale of the Marble Bar tenements to Global Lithium Limited (GL1) in 2019 • After acquiring the project in 2019, GL1 has completed several RC drilling campaigns resulting in the declaration of Mineral Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project lies in a pegmatite field hosted in the North Star Basalt and Jenkins Granodiorite. The prospective area for LCT pegmatites has been traced over a >20km^2 area. • Within this area, the Company has discovered the Archer deposit, comprising a series of shallow dipping pegmatite bodies with lithium mineralisation predominantly by way of spodumene hosted pegmatites. • These pegmatites have been the focus of exploration by the Company. • The MBLP pegmatites have intruded the greenstone belt North Star Basalt, which lies between the Homeward Bound Granite and Jenkins Granodiorite. The source fluids are generally accepted to have come from the Split Rock Supersuite granites located to the southeast of the project area, locally referred to as the Moolyella Granite, and which probably extends beneath the project area itself.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer Drilling Table 1 above.
		• RL is poorly constrained by hand-held GPS and will be updated to a DGPS system accurate to within <10cm once the survey is complete, and hole collars will be draped onto a high resolution digital elevation model computed from orthophotography using a drone survey method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No cutting to intercept grades has been undertaken. • No aggregation of samples undertaken. • Assays are reported as pure elements such as Li, Ta, Nb and Sn, and converted to oxides using atomic formulas.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drilling is angled and / or vertical. • The lithium bearing pegmatites identified to date are generally moderately dipping (30° to 50°) eastwards in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias. • The exception is MBRC0135, which was drilled obliquely to the interpreted dip of the pegmatite, to test an area constrained by access due to the Marble Bar Road.
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.*	• Refer to the Table and Figures in the report.
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.*	• All available exploration results related to the RC drilling program and rock chip samples have been reported.
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*	• All meaningful and material data have been reported either within this JORC table or within the body of the release above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The cumulative results provided by the RC drilling program and rock chip sampling will be used to plan further drilling and the re-estimation of Mineral Resources and future feasibility studies. • Targeting studies and field mapping are ongoing, and this work will be supported by a recently completed drone orthophotography and digital elevation survey. • Heritage surveying will be undertaken for land access to some target areas for further drilling.