ASX Announcement

2 May 2022

HIGHEST GRADE LITHIUM ASSAYS DELIVERED TO DATE AT MARBLE BAR LITHIUM PROJECT

POSITIVE DRILLING AND ASSAY RESULTS INCLUDE 3M @ 2.5% LI_2O

Key Highlights:

- Significant high grade lithium assay results continue from recent drilling campaigns at the Marble Bar Lithium Project (**MBLP**)
- Results include:
  - **3m @ 2.5% Li_2O and 32ppm Ta_2O_5** from 67m in MBRC0244 **including 1m @ 4.1% Li_2O**
  - **4m @ 1.55% Li_2O and 69ppm Ta_2O_5** from 37m in MBRC0174
  - **4m @ 2.18% Li_2O and 33ppm Ta_2O_5** from 13m in MBRC0229
  - **3m @ 1.77% Li_2O and 29ppm Ta_2O_5** from surface
  - **12m @ 0.53% Li_2O and 25ppm Ta_2O_5** from 44m in MBRC0236
  - **6m @ 1.28% Li_2O and 63ppm Ta_2O_5** from 58m in MBRC0242 **including 1m @ 3.5% Li_2O from 58m** and **5m @ 1.36% Li_2O and 43ppm Ta_2O_5** from 102m
  - **10m @ 0.64% and 49ppm Ta_2O_5** from 11m in MBRC0253.
- Intercepts demonstrate the ongoing success of the planning and targeting undertaken by Global Lithium and CSA Global and further enhancing the potential of the MBLP, particularly south of the Archer resource along the greenstone sequence
- Potential for lithium demonstrated in the east towards the Brockman Zone where a number of drillholes intercepted wide zones of lithium mineralisation – **12m @ 0.53% Li_2O and 20m @ 0.47 Li_2O** in MBRC0236 in an area previously unexplored
- Existing and newly identified lithium targets remain untested and will continue to be the focus for the CY2022 program which commenced in early February

Growing lithium explorer, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, **Global Lithium** or the **Company**) is pleased to report encouraging lithium assay results from its Q4 2021 and Q1 2022 Exploration Program at the Company's wholly owned MBLP, located 150km southeast of Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Global Lithium Head of Geology, Stuart Peterson commented,

"*Our Q4 2021 / Q1 2022 exploration drilling program continues to build momentum at the MBLP, with lithium intercepts continuing along the >6km strike of the mineralisation already identified within the project area. These results continue to highlight the prospectivity of the area, particularly towards the southern and eastern areas of GL1's tenement package.*

"The successful program vindicates the targeting effort by the Global Lithium and CSA Global teams and provides a strong platform for future growth from the ongoing exploration.

"The lithium market remains very strong and we expect this momentum to continue throughout 2022 and beyond. Our immediate focus will be the ongoing CY2022 program at MBLP, including the highly prospective targets that remain untested, as well as our exploration campaign due to commence at the Manna Lithium Project in the Goldfields region in CY2022Q2."

The majority of MBLP drilling has been designed to test geochemical trends and mapped pegmatite targets, particularly along the greenstone belt and also several granite hosted pegmatite targets between the Archer deposit and the Brockman Zone.

Drilling of pegmatite targets in granite between the Archer deposit and the Brockman Zone continues to show promise, with anomalous lithium intersected in a number of drillholes, including several significant intercepts in the area extending south-east from Archer towards the Moolyella tin field. The significance of spodumene located within this part of the project demonstrates that the system is larger than originally thought and the Company intends to follow up on these targets throughout CY2022.

The success of the program indicates strong potential for future growth and provides further evidence that the MBLP is continuing to emerge as a significant spodumene lithium deposit, in a premier hard rock lithium mining jurisdiction.

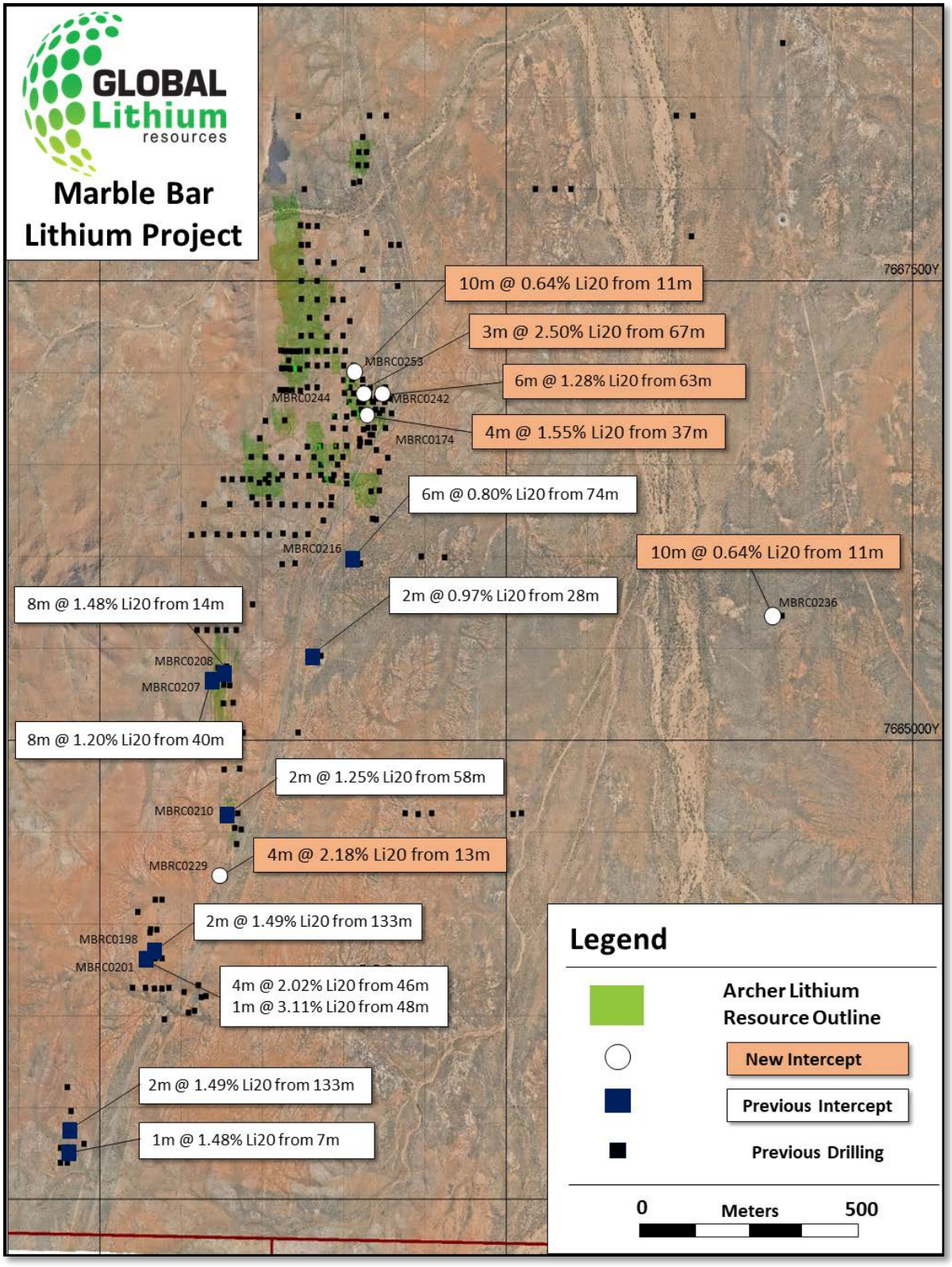

Figure 1: *Map showing select RC drilling intercepts from the recent RC drilling program.*

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 2**). The MBLP is also located approximately 15km from the town of Marble Bar, which provides ready access to services and skills.

As of 31 March 2022, Global Lithium is well funded with a cash balance of A$36 million.. (Refer 27 April 2022 ASX announcement "Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report").

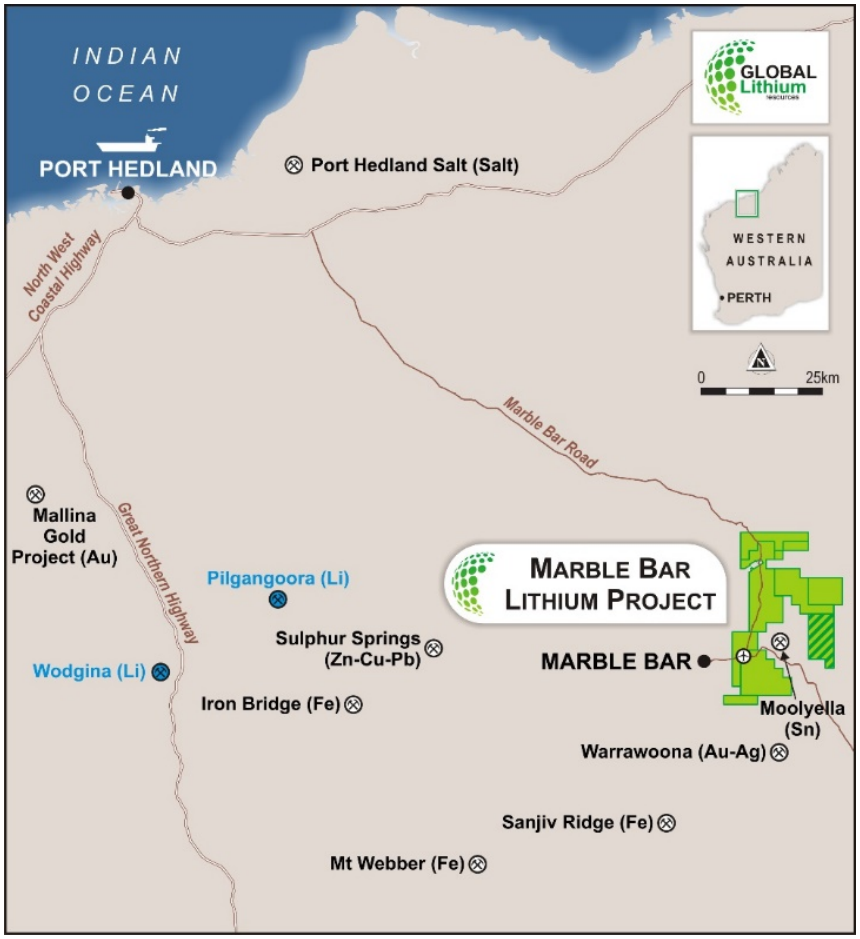

Figure 2: *Marble Bar Lithium Project location map.*

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

For more information:

Ron Mitchell
Executive 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 a diversified West Australian focussed mining exploration company with multiple assets in key lithium branded jurisdictions with a primary focus on the 100%-owned Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP) in the Pilbara region and the 80%-interest in the Manna Lithium Project in the Goldfields, Western Australia.

Global Lithium has now defined a total Inferred Mineral Resource of 18.4Mt @ 1.06% Li2O at its MBLP and Manna Lithium projects, confirming Global Lithium as a new lithium player in Western Australia, on which it will progress exploration during 2022.

Global Lithium's major shareholders include Suzhou TA&A Ultra Clean Technology Co. Limited (Suzhou TA&A), a controlling shareholder of Yibin Tianyi Lithium, a joint venture between Suzhou TA&A (SZSE: 300390) (75%) and CATL (SZSE: 300750) (25%), the world's largest EV battery producer, and ASX listed Mineral Resources Limited (ASX: MIN).

Directors

Warrick Hazeldine	Non-Executive Chair
Ron Mitchell	Executive Director
Dr Dianmin Chen	Non-Executive Director
Greg Lilleyman	Non-Executive Director
Hayley Lawrance	Non-Executive Director

Global Lithium – Mineral Resources

Project (equity)	Category	Tonnes (mt)	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Marble Bar (100%)	Inferred	10.5	1.0	53
Manna (80%)	Inferred	7.9	1.14	49
Combined Total		**18.4**	**1.06**	**51**

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 ending December 2021 and re-commencing February 2022 (drill holes where assays have been received).*

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MBRC0219	797136.95	7665799.40	167.95	-60.34	267.87	111.00
MBRC0220	796678.74	7666661.12	174.37	-88.71	310.86	123.00
MBRC0221	796649.92	7666702.20	174.76	-60.41	275.45	75.00
MBRC0222	796832.27	7667471.45	167.21	-60.24	273.47	93.00
MBRC0223	796840.42	7667697.93	167.45	-60.63	274.88	129.00
MBRC0224	796792.27	7667698.25	165.56	-60.83	274.97	105.00
MBRC0225	796639.45	7668130.33	161.76	-60.97	269.20	99.00
MBRC0226	796596.17	7668203.31	165.26	-60.36	271.96	81.00
MBRC0227	796640.14	7668202.70	163.51	-59.84	272.37	99.00
MBRC0228	796618.74	7668283.74	164.30	-59.51	274.46	105.00
MBRC0229	795768.76	7664252.80	181.39	-60.43	274.91	87.00
MBRC0230	795841.08	7664435.98	179.23	-61.09	273.63	87.00
MBRC0231	795938.61	7665738.56	176.17	-60.42	278.23	129.00
MBRC0232	796657.73	7666864.41	170.55	-60.48	276.73	135.00
MBRC0233	796698.98	7666581.05	174.39	-59.54	275.48	69.00
MBRC0234	796658.43	7668401.50	163.51	-60.43	270.15	129.00
MBRC0235	798639.33	7667741.78	161.44	-60.85	268.97	318.00
MBRC0236	799116.96	7665678.38	169.12	-60.88	273.02	165.00
MBRC0237	799197.01	7665676.77	169.53	-60.21	266.79	165.00
MBRC0238	799218.72	7665998.86	167.56	-60.60	276.64	159.00
MBRC0239	796757.00	7666921.00	Not yet surveyed	-60.56	272.55	180.00
MBRC0240	796751.00	7666842.00	Not yet surveyed	-60.00	268.87	182.00
MBRC0241A	796683.00	7666842.00	Not yet surveyed	-60.07	273.03	180.00
MBRC0242	796740.00	7666798.00	Not yet surveyed	-60.26	276.00	160.00
MBRC0243	796674.00	7666790.00	Not yet surveyed	-60.31	92.38	160.00
MBRC0244	796698.00	7666800.00	Not yet surveyed	-59.69	273.24	160.00

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MBRC0245	796669.00	7666763.00	Not yet surveyed	-59.71	274.03	170.00
MBRC0246	796598.00	7666640.00	Not yet surveyed	-60.12	272.22	160.00
MBRC0247	796601.00	7666622.00	Not yet surveyed	-60.12	273.70	170.00
MBRC0248	796599.00	7666600.00	Not yet surveyed	-59.58	274.21	160.00
MBRC0249	796517.00	7666440.00	Not yet surveyed	-60.11	270.83	160.00
MBRC0250	796520.00	7666399.00	Not yet surveyed	-59.42	270.69	160.00
MBRC0251	796423.00	7666282.00	Not yet surveyed	-59.61	267.12	180.00
MBRC0252	796376.00	7666195.00	Not yet surveyed	-60.01	272.18	180.00
MBRC0253	796540.00	7666920.00	Not yet surveyed	-59.55	270.15	180.00
MBRC0254	796619.00	7666920.00	Not yet surveyed	-59.49	270.22	180.00
MBRC0255	796662.00	7666919.00	Not yet surveyed	-59.70	268.45	180.00

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

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe (%)
MBRC0172	7666859	796702	52	53	1	1.04	43.84	0.54
MBRC0172			57	59	2	1.00	53.67	0.33
MBRC0174	7666781	796720	30	31	1	0.82	65.94	0.65
MBRC0174			37	41	4	1.55	69.51	0.48
MBRC0223	7667697.93	796840.42	75	76	1	0.75	82.18	0.37
MBRC0224	7667698.25	796792.27	26	27	1	0.69	75.71	0.63
MBRC0225	7668130.33	796639.45	92	93	1	0.91	51.41	0.46
MBRC0226	7668203.31	796596.17	24	27	3	0.37	128.34	0.90
MBRC0226	7668203.31	796596.17	65	66	1	0.44	45.55	2.21
MBRC0227	7668202.7	796640.14	3	11	8	0.36	12.03	0.92
MBRC0227	7668202.7	796640.14	76	77	1	0.56	46.28	0.47
MBRC0228	7668283.74	796618.74	32	33	1	0.49	95.25	0.44
MBRC0229	7664252.8	795768.76	13	17	4	2.18	32.85	0.31
MBRC0229	7664252.8	795768.76	66	70	4	0.89	56.87	0.92
MBRC0230	7664435.98	795841.08	69	74	5	0.77	2.20	0.64
MBRC0232	7666864.41	796657.73	0	2	2	0.57	62.77	1.45
MBRC0233	7666581.05	796698.98	0	3	3	1.77	28.98	0.32
MBRC0234	7668401.5	796658.43	68	69	1	1.40	21.37	0.37
MBRC0235	7667741.78	798639.33	312	316	4	0.78	7.36	0.76
MBRC0236	7665678.38	799116.96	0	20	20	0.47	12.74	1.56
MBRC0236	7665678.38	799116.96	24	32	8	0.42	10.17	1.26
MBRC0236	7665678.38	799116.96	37	41	4	0.42	2.99	1.50
MBRC0236	7665678.38	799116.96	44	56	12	0.53	25.30	1.35
MBRC0236	7665678.38	799116.96	68	77	9	0.47	9.78	1.70
MBRC0236	7665678.38	799116.96	139	140	1	1.01	33.46	1.77
MBRC0237	7665676.77	799197.01	3	4	1	0.42	0.98	1.21
MBRC0237	7665676.77	799197.01	10	11	1	0.42	3.54	2.01
MBRC0240	7666842	796751	78	79	1	0.95	20.52	0.65
MBRC0240	7666842	796751	83	84	1	0.82	68.38	0.57
MBRC0240	7666842	796751	110	111	1	0.58	69.11	1.11
MBRC0240	7666842	796751	123	124	1	2.15	49.33	0.54
MBRC0241A	7666842	796683	35	36	1	0.76	30.53	0.37
MBRC0242	7666798	796740	58	64	6	1.28	63.13	0.35
MBRC0242	incl[(2)]		58	59	1	3.53	22.84	0.50
MBRC0242	7666798	796740	91	92	1	2.55	65.33	0.40
MBRC0242	7666798	796740	96	98	2	0.61	83.83	0.30
MBRC0242	7666798	796740	102	107	5	1.36	43.11	0.39
MBRC0244	7666800	796698	49	50	1	0.47	74.73	0.51
MBRC0244	7666800	796698	54	55	1	0.70	72.66	0.60
MBRC0244	7666800	796698	67	70	3	2.51	32.03	0.37
MBRC0244	incl[(2)]		69	70	1	4.12	31.50	0.40
MBRC0248	7666600	796599	32	35	3	1.07	39.16	0.34
MBRC0251	7666282	796423	27	31	4	0.89	59.62	0.49

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Fe (%)
MBRC0252	7666195	796376	65	68	3	0.73	43.63	0.70
MBRC0253	7666920	796540	11	21	10	0.64	48.82	0.39
MBRC0254	7666920	796619	72	75	3	0.80	47.95	0.64
MBRC0255	7666919	796662	4	5	1	0.92	106.24	0.39
MBRC0255	7666919	796662	87	90	3	1.05	38.95	0.48

(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 (e.g. 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 (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.*	• 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 bulk-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.
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*	• RC drilling was undertaken by Profile Drilling (2021) and Orlando Drilling (2022) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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*	• 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 considered appropriate for reconnaissance sampling for lithium mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	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.*	
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. 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 and the 2022 drilling by CSA Global 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.. • 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 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.*	• Prior to drilling, collar coordinates are situated using handheld GPS (considered accurate to within 4 m). • DGPS collar surveying is undertaken post program to improve accuracy, and them be draped onto a high resolution digital elevation model. • Grid used is MGA94 datum and Zone 50 SUTM (“MGA”) projection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All RC holes have been surveyed with an Axis Champ (Profile) and Reflex (Orlando) north seeking gyro to determine hole deviation. • Rock chip sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS (+/- 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.
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.
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.
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. • 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, 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:* o *easting and northing of the*	• 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
	drill hole collar o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	
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.* • *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 (e.g. '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*	• Refer to the Table and Figures in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 substances.*	• All meaningful and material data have been reported either within this JORC table or within the body of the release above.
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).* • *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 supported by drone orthophotography and digital elevation survey. • Heritage surveying has been completed to access to some target areas for further drilling.