13 September 2022

HIGHEST GRADE LITHIUM INTERCEPT RETURNED AT MANNA

DIAMOND ASSAY RESULTS CONFIRM EXTENSION TO RESOURCE DOWN DIP WITH RESULTS UP TO 3.65% Li_2O

Key Highlights

- Diamond core drilling assay results returned from Manna include the **highest Lithium grade to date:**
  - **5.7m @ 1.82% Li20 from 136.7m**
    - **Inc 4.3m @ 2.08% Li20 from 136.7m**
    - **Inc 0.4m @ 3.65% Li20 from 136.7m**
  - **3.9m @ 1.72% Li20 from 148.9m**
  - **6.8m @ 1.65% Li20 from 160.3m**
    - **Inc 3.7m @ 2.06% Li20 from 160.3m**
  - **6.8m @ 1.49% Li20 from 313.2m**
    - **Inc 4.0m @ 1.98% Li20 from 315m**

- Ongoing exploration mapping has identified a new southwestern Pegmatite target area at Manna up to 1.2km directly along strike from the main deposit

- Updated Manna Mineral Resource Estimate on target for Q4 2022

Growing multi-asset West Australian lithium company Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce that the first Diamond Core drilling (**DD**) program at its Manna Lithium Project has returned **the highest ever grade** of a Lithium Bearing Pegmatite in the project's history. Additionally, the Company reports that further significant lithium assay results returned from the same drill hole, confirm the extension of the resource down dip. Diamond drilling continues at Manna and further results to be released by Global Lithium as they become available.

The second RC rig, which is a valuable addition to the Company's ongoing program, has now commenced drilling at the Manna Lithium Project. The updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) is on track to be

released in Q4 2022. The two RC drill rigs will continue drilling on site until the true expanse of this developing Lithium resource is outlined.

Ongoing exploration mapping has identified a new southwestern Pegmatite target area at Manna. This new target area is up to 1.2km directly along strike from the main deposit. RC drilling has commenced to test if this new area connects with the main resource (refer figure 1).

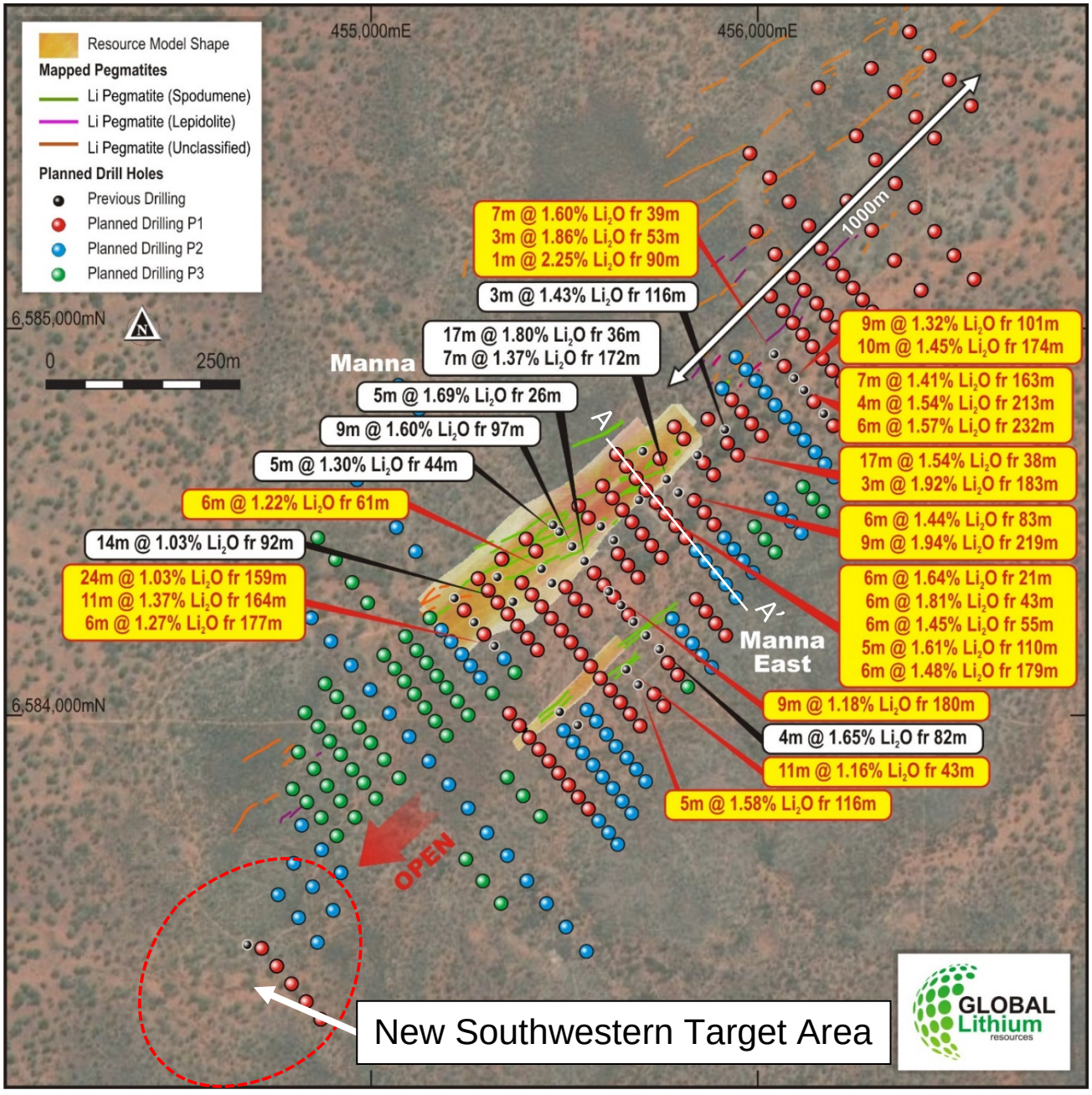

Figure 1. Plan view showing the Manna Lithium Project extended drilling and new Southwest target area.

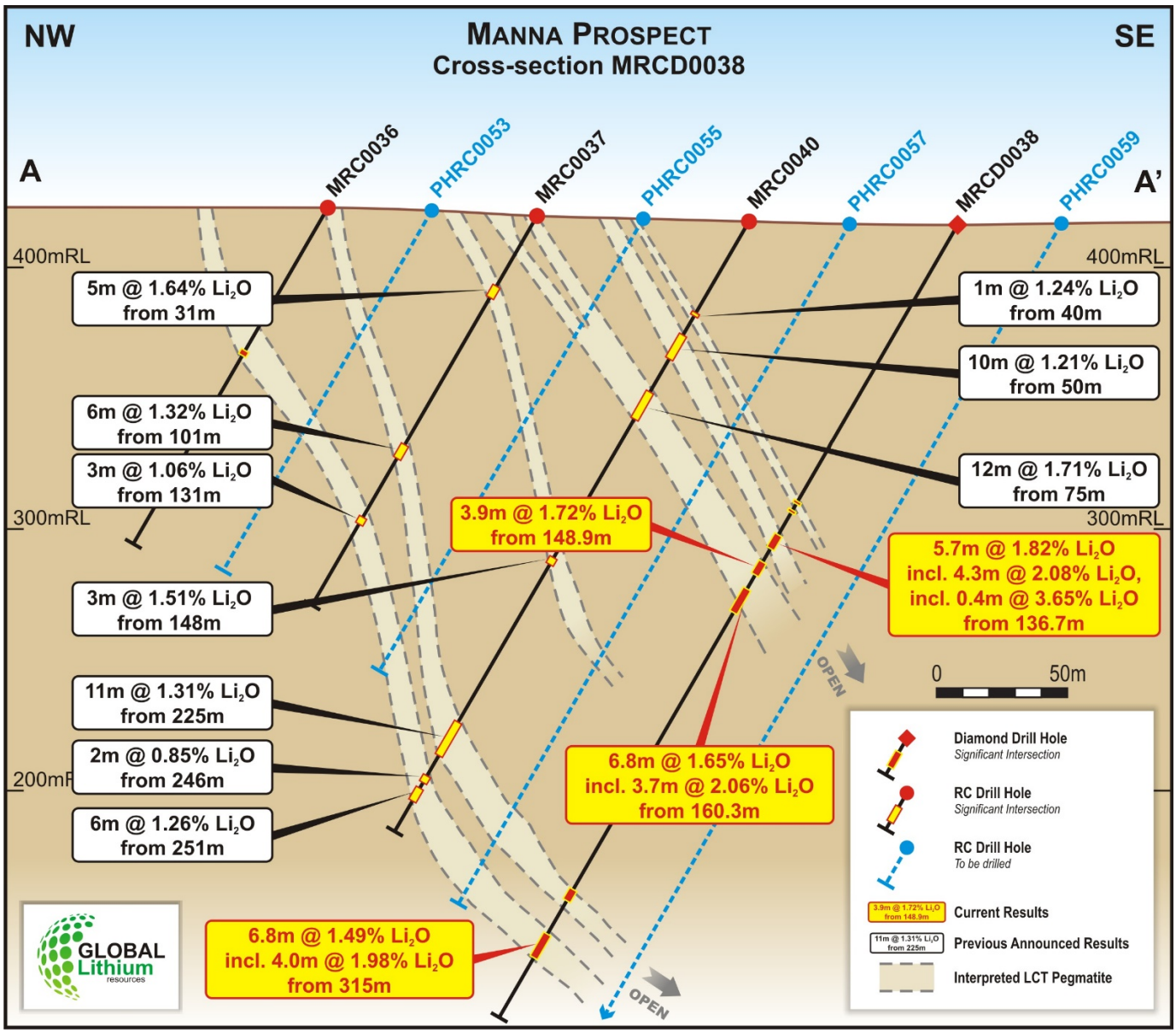

Figure 2. Cross section showing the Diamond drilling assay results for MRCD0038

The Manna Lithium Project hosts a maiden **Inferred Mineral Resource of 9.9Mt @ 1.14% Li_2O** (100% basis)[1]. The Company anticipates releasing an updated MRE following the completion of the drilling program and additional metallurgical test work in Q4 2022.

The Manna core is currently being logged onsite, it will then be transported to Perth for processing and assay. The diamond drilling program has been designed to provide representative core for the upcoming metallurgical test work and associated feasibility study work.

[1] Refer ASX release dated 17 February 2022.

Global Lithium General Manager - Exploration, Stuart Peterson commented,

"It is very encouraging to see such high grade spodumene zones within the pegmatites at the Manna Lithium Project. This result shows that the spodumene crystal growth was complete during the pegmatites formation and having these clean, high grade spodumene intervals within the pegmatites should provide a clear metallurgical upgrade pathway to produce a saleable lithium concentrate.

The Diamond drilling program is a crucial part of this resource drill out program. Not only does it provide valuable mineralogy and understanding about the lithium bearing pegmatites, it also allows the Company to potentially add significant tonnes to the existing resource."

Approved by the board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

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About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is a diversified West Australian 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	Managing 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:

Exploration Results

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for the Manna Lithium Project complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Stuart Peterson, a full-time employee of Global Lithium Resources Limited. Mr Peterson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Peterson considers that the information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the mining project. Mr Peterson 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 the 17 February 2022.

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources with respect to the MBLP 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 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.

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MRC0038	455787	6584490	424.50	-60.20	322.71	166.00

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Fe (%)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
MRC0038	455787	6584490	136.700	137.100	0.4	0.78	**3.649**	26.60
MRC0038	455787	6584490	137.100	138.000	0.9	0.25	**2.223**	37.10
MRC0038	455787	6584490	138.000	139.000	1.0	0.22	0.994	21.70
MRC0038	455787	6584490	139.000	140.000	1.0	0.09	**1.669**	27.00
MRC0038	455787	6584490	140.000	141.000	1.0	0.17	**1.871**	21.90
MRC0038	455787	6584490	141.000	142.000	1.0	0.20	1.284	33.50
MRC0038	455787	6584490	142.000	142.400	0.4	0.19	**1.900**	56.10
MRC0038	455787	6584490	148.900	150.000	1.1	0.65	1.339	39.90
MRC0038	455787	6584490	150.000	151.000	1.0	0.15	**1.606**	30.80
MRC0038	455787	6584490	151.000	152.000	1.0	0.07	**2.176**	27.90
MRC0038	455787	6584490	152.000	152.800	0.8	0.59	**1.779**	48.30
MRC0038	455787	6584490	160.300	161.000	0.7	2.94	**2.324**	27.80
MRC0038	455787	6584490	161.000	162.000	1.0	0.23	**1.735**	21.10
MRC0038	455787	6584490	162.000	163.000	1.0	0.08	**2.387**	50.90
MRC0038	455787	6584490	163.000	164.000	1.0	0.15	**1.805**	37.20
MRC0038	455787	6584490	164.000	165.000	1.0	0.07	**1.529**	23.80
MRC0038	455787	6584490	165.000	165.400	0.4	0.08	**1.793**	54.50
MRC0038	455787	6584490	165.400	165.900	0.5	0.61	0.861	71.30
MRC0038	455787	6584490	165.900	166.600	0.7	0.15	**1.562**	37.40
MRC0038	455787	6584490	166.600	167.100	0.5	5.74	0.858	10.10
MRC0038	455787	6584490	292.400	293.000	0.6	0.46	**1.846**	59.30
MRC0038	455787	6584490	293.000	294.000	1.0	0.30	0.161	35.70
MRC0038	455787	6584490	294.000	295.000	1.0	0.15	0.300	62.00
MRC0038	455787	6584490	295.000	296.000	1.0	0.20	1.286	33.60
MRC0038	455787	6584490	296.000	297.000	1.0	0.15	0.268	149.80
MRC0038	455787	6584490	297.000	297.500	0.5	0.44	0.155	114.40
MRC0038	455787	6584490	313.200	314.000	0.8	0.45	1.017	35.50
MRC0038	455787	6584490	314.000	315.000	1.0	0.24	1.365	42.90
MRC0038	455787	6584490	315.000	316.000	1.0	0.30	**2.042**	28.90

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Fe (%)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)
MRC0038	455787	6584490	316.000	317.000	1.0	0.22	**1.895**	32.40
MRC0038	455787	6584490	317.000	318.000	1.0	0.27	**2.037**	31.90
MRC0038	455787	6584490	318.000	319.000	1.0	0.19	0.967	29.00
MRC0038	455787	6584490	319.000	320.000	1.0	0.28	1.148	37.00

Table 1: Significant intercepts calculated using a 0.4% Li_2O cut-off grade, minimum 1m thickness and widths 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.*	• Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for geological logging, assaying and future metallurgical test work. • Selected core was be submitted to laboratories in Perth where it was examined and then cut, sampled, crushed and assayed. • Select intervals of cut 1/4 core samples were crushed and riffle split to 2 to 2.5 kg for pulverising to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples are to be fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP by Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth. • The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,*	• Drilling was undertaken using a diamond rig operated by Mt Magnet Drilling.

	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).	• HQ2 sized core was drilled from surface for the entire length of each of the two diamond drill holes. • Core was orientated using a Reflex ACT III digital core orientation tool. • All diamond drill holes were angled at approximately -60 degrees, drilled to 305 degrees, unless otherwise noted in the drilling statistics Table.
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.*	• Core recovery is recorded each metre by the on-site geologist. • Logging of the diamond core confirmed a recovery of >90% throughout each of the holes and is very good through the zones with visually observed spodumene. • No relationship between grade and recovery was 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 was carried out to industry standards to support a Mineral Resource estimate. • Drill holes have been geologically logged in their entirety. Where logging was detailed, the subjective indications of spodumene content were estimated and recorded. • All drill holes were logged in full, from start to finish of the hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in*	• Select zones of core were submitted to a laboratory. Core will be cut, sampled, crushed and pulverised ahead of assay. • Sample preparation is according to industry standards, including oven drying, coarse crush, and pulverisation to 80% passing 75 microns. • Field standards, laboratory standards and laboratory repeats will be used to monitor quality of analyses.

	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.*	• Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and correctly represent the style and type of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The 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 will be carried out on assay 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 2022 diamond and RC drilling campaigns were supervised by Global Lithium staff. • The Li assays from previous programs showed a correlation with the mineralised pegmatite intersections via elevated downhole grades. • The diamond holes were designed to twin previous drilled RC holes with anomalous Li assays intervals where possible. • 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*	• Prior to drilling, collar coordinates are situated using handheld GPS (considered accurate to within 4 m).

	Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• DGPS collar surveying was completed post program to improve location and elevation accuracy. • Grid used is MGA94 datum Zone 51 SUTM ("MGA") projection. • All diamond holes have been surveyed with a Reflex GYRO SPRINT-IQ 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.*	• Previous 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 and extension (+ infill) of previous drill lines. • Drill spacing varies between 100m by 80m in selected areas, through to 80m by 80m grid or is on isolated targets where exploration holes targeting specific geochemical, outcrops or structural targets are not on a uniform grid spacing. • Historic (BRB) drilling undertaken was sparce with drilling spaced (nominal 120 m apart) along strike targeting outcrop and geochemical anomalies. • Soil grid: 400m by 400m had been previously sampled and assayed. • No sample compositing 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) and to most accurately twin the existing RC holes in line with the objectives of the program. • The identified target lithium bearing pegmatites are generally steeply dipping (60° to 90°) South 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 diamond core samples are taken 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	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 Manna Lithium deposit is situated entirely within tenement WA exploration licence E28/2522 and E38/2551 • All tenure is owned by a joint venture between Global Lithium Resources (80%) and Breaker Resources (20%). • The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising two granted exploration licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mineral exploration over the Eastern Kalgoorlie project area has been undertaken for several commodities, including gold, base metals, diamonds, tin and tantalum by various companies since the 1960s. • Breaker Resources performed a basic mapping and geochemical sampling program over the area before running a small RC drilling program of 23 holes totalling 3428m that defined the Manna Lithium deposit • After acquiring the project in 2021, GL1 is performing a large RC and Diamond drilling campaign that will result in the declaration of an upgraded Mineral Resources.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Typical LCT pegmatite model occurring as swarms of dykes in a preferred corridor orientation. • Within this area, the Company has discovered the Manna deposit, comprising a series of steeply dipping pegmatite bodies with lithium mineralisation predominantly by way of spodumene hosted pegmatites. • These pegmatites have been the focus of exploration by the

		Company
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 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.*	• Refer Drilling Table 1 above. • RL is poorly constrained by hand-held GPS and was surveyed later using a DGPS system accurate to within <10cm.
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. • The lithium bearing pegmatites identified to date are generally steeply dipping (60° to 90°) South eastwards in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of*	• Refer to the Table and Figures in the report.

	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 diamond drilling program 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 (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 drillhole core will be scanned using a LIBS handheld device specifically calibrated to detect Lithium, then samples selected for metallurgical test work. • The cumulative results provided by the diamond drilling program will be used to confirm RC drilling results, plan further drilling and the re-estimation of Mineral Resources and provide preliminary metallurgical information for scoping and feasibility studies.