16 September 2022

SECOND ROUND OF POSITIVE RESULTS RECEIVED FROM PRELIMINARY METALLURGICAL TEST WORK AT MARBLE BAR LITHIUM PROJECT

Preliminary whole floatation test work achieved a grade of 5.76% Li_2O with a recovery rate of 85%

Key Highlights

- GL1 has received a second round of preliminary whole floatation metallurgical test work results of lithium diamond core samples from the 100% owned Marble Bar Lithium Project
- **Results achieved include 5.76% Li_2O spodumene concentrates at very high lithium recoveries up to 85%**
- Further metallurgical test work will be carried out at the MBLP to focus on optimising the flowsheet to improve concentrate grade
- Results independently reviewed by SRK Consulting China Ltd ("SRK"), which has significant experience in spodumene processing, metallurgy and plant design
- Ongoing enquiries with SRK to process the spodumene concentrate into a battery grade lithium hydroxide

Growing multi-asset West Australian lithium company Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**" or "the **Company**") is pleased to announce excellent results have been received from the second round of preliminary metallurgical test work carried out on diamond core samples from the Marble Bar Lithium Project (**MBLP**) in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

BGRIMM Technology Group ("**BGRIMM**") has been engaged by Global Lithium to carry out laboratory metallurgical test work in Beijing, China.

Excellent results were achieved in this preliminary metallurgical test work program and potential processing options with recommended flow sheets will be developed based on best market practise.

These results follow the initial Metallurgical Test Work carried out by GR Engineering Services Limited (refer ASX Announcement 19th August 2022).

Global Lithium Managing Director, Ron Mitchell commented,

"This second round of preliminary results from the ongoing metallurgical test work for our MBLP continue to impress with grades and recoveries produced meeting industry expectations. Achieving lithium recoveries of 85% is certainly something we are excited about.

These results, as did the initial results released in August, fully support the prospect of MBLP becoming a standalone lithium operation in the years to come."

Test Work Details

The test composite sample, which returned a head assay of 1.17% Li_2O, was made from two PQ size drill holes sourced from the MBLP (holes MBDD001 and MBDD002). Sample MBDD001 weighed 50kg with a grade of 1.02% Li_2O, sample MBDD002 weighed 20kg with a grade of 1.50% Li_2O.

The BGRIMM test work program consisted of mineralogy study and a series of condition optimal tests on flotation with Beijing tap water. Those tests included grinding size, type and dosage of activating agents, NaOH dosage and stirring time, type and dosage of collecting agents, Na_2CO_3 dosage, type and dosage of inhibitor agent. Under the optimal conditions derived from the above tests, open circuit flotation test and closed-circuit flotation test are conducted.

The lithium mineral in the ore is spodumene. Spodumene normally appears in columnar monomer, followed by intergrowth with gangue minerals such as quartz and feldspar, with a trace amount wrapped in the gangue minerals. Such embedded characteristics indicate that spodumene is easy to be liberated by grinding, which is conducive to processing recovery.

Under the grind size 70% passing 74 μm，a concentrate grade of 5.76% Li_2O and recovery of 85.28% Li_2O were obtained in the closed flotation circuit.

Further magnetic separation test work, using a magnetic field strength of 1 Tesla, on the flotation concentrate to reduce the Fe_2O_3 content was performed. **The final flotation concentrate, after magnetic separation, assayed 5.92% Li_2O and 0.96% Fe_2O_3 and overall flotation and magnetic test work lithia recovery of 78.66% Li_2O.**

Laboratory test work only provides an indication of the expected processing performance of the sample that has been tested. This test work does not account for changes in performance that may occur from scale up to full plant operation. Further test work and studies are required before the expected recovery across the deposit or for an operating plant can be estimated. This test work has only been conducted on

a composite sample from two drill core samples and more test work is required to determine whether these samples are representative of the broader deposit.

Future Work Plan

- Further test work is required to improve the rejection of iron bearing gangue minerals, and therefore improve the concentrate grade and Li_2O recovery.
- Further investigation into the influence of site water on flotation performance.
- Further investigation into grindability of the ore.
- Further investigation into recovery of beryllium, tantalum and niobium.

About BGRIMM

BGRIMM is the largest comprehensive research and design institution focusing on mining and metallurgical science and engineering technology in China. Its core business includes technical and engineering services in mineral resource development and utilisation, new material technologies development and production, and mineral resources recycling and environmental protection. BGRIMM is a national leader in scientific research and technology development in the field of comprehensive utilisation of mineral resources in China.

One of BGRIMM's many strengths lie in mineral metallurgical testing, including testing and analysis on spodumene ore. Selected relevant lithium and Australian experience is listed below:

- Sinomine Resources BIKITA Lithium Mine metallurgical test, Zimbabwe;
- Integrated demonstration of key technologies for the development and high-quality utilization of hard rock-type lithium deposits under special environment;
- Metallurgical study on Dangba spodumene ore, Sichuan Province of China;
- Metallurgical test on Arcadia Lithium Mine in Zimbabwe;
- Jinqu Ltd., Lushi spodumene ore metallurgical test, Henan Province of China;
- Spodumene ore heavy liquid beneficiation study for Dexin Mine, Sichuan Province of China;
- Feasibility study on lithium feldspar powder recovery from fine-grained (-74 micron) tailings of Yichun Tantalum-Niobium Mine, China;
- Metallurgical study on iron remove and niobium - tantalum recovery from Jiajika spodumene ore, Sichuan Province of China;
- Recovery improvements through processing optimization in Northparkes Copper-Gold Mines Australia;
- Test work on natural flake graphite for Black Earth Minerals NL, Australia;
- Processing test work on fresh graphite ore, Battery Metals Limited, Australia;

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:

Metallurgical Results

The information in this release that relates to metallurgy and metallurgical test work has been reviewed by Mr Lanliang Niu. Mr Niu is not an employee of the company but is employed by SRK Consulting China Ltd who are providing services as a contract consultant. Mr Niu is a member of the AusIMM (MAusIMM)*, he has sufficient experience with the style of processing response and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (The JORC Code). Mr Niu consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context as it appears.*

Mineral Resources

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.
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

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.

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*	• Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for geological logging, assaying and metallurgical test work. • Selected core was be submitted to laboratories in Perth where it was examined, digitally scanned for optical imagery and XRF analysis, and then cut, sampled, crushed and taken through preliminary metallurgical test work. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth. • The assay technique is considered to be robust as the method used offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist acid digestions.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling was undertaken using a McCulloch DR800 MK2 diamond rig operated by TopDrive Drillers Australia. • PQ3 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 270 degrees (west), 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 were 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • 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 2021 diamond and RC drilling campaigns were supervised by the staff from the consultancy Resource Potentials. • The Li assays from previous programs showed a correlation with the mineralised pegmatite intersections via elevated downhole grades. • The 2 diamond holes were designed to twin previous drilled RC holes with anomalous Li assays intervals – MBDD001 twinned MBRC0035 and MBDD002 twinned MBRC0114. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 was completed post program to improve location and elevation accuracy. • Grid used is MGA94 datum Zone 50 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 50m in selected areas, through to 400m by 50m grid or is on isolated targets where 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 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 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 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 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 Archer lithium deposit is situated entirely within tenement WA exploration licence E45/4309. • All tenure is wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising three 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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, 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		generally accepted to have come from the Split Rock Supersuite granites located to the southeast of the project area, and which probably extend 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.*
		• 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No maps or sections were used in this announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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 was scanned for digital imagery and XRF analysis, then cut and samples for assaying and 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.