

10 March 2023

MANNA DELIVERS INCREASED EXPLORATION UPSIDE

*Additional 2022 assay results highlight extension
of known mineralisation*

Key Highlights

- Majority of assay results have now been received from the 2022 Manna drilling program
- Results point to a large north-eastern extension of the existing Manna Deposit
- Highlighted intercepts from the 2022 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program include;
 - **MRC0192, 19m @ 1.20% Li₂O from 263m**
 - **MRC0232, 17m @ 1.76% Li₂O from 341m**
 - **MRC0182, 15m @ 1.72% Li₂O from 277m**
 - **MRC0234, 15m @ 1.66% Li₂O from 355m**
 - **MRC0183, 13m @ 1.58% Li₂O from 403m**
 - **MRC0185, 11m @ 1.58% Li₂O from 222m**
 - **MRC0220, 10m @ 1.07% Li₂O from 257m plus**
 - **10m @ 1.39% Li₂O from 301m**
- 2023 drilling program will target extensions of Lithium bearing pegmatites along strike

Established multi-asset West Australian lithium company, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, “**Global Lithium**” or “the **Company**”) is pleased to announce that the latest round of assay results received from its 2022 drilling program at the Company’s **100% owned Manna Lithium Project**, located 100km east of Kalgoorlie, has highlighted a large-scale lithium bearing pegmatite system extending to the Northeast.

The Northeast spodumene extension of the Manna deposit was identified by GL1’s exploration team late last year but due to the priority placed on the Manna Resource upgrade, the area was not drilled until late in the 2022 exploration program.

The majority of the results from this prospective area have now been received and highlight an 800m long zone that contains large high-grade intercepts of spodumene bearing pegmatites, that extend along strike and down dip in all directions.

This new prospective zone is thought to be a direct extension of the Manna Deposit that has been offset by localised faulting and show well-developed, multiple sheets of thickening pegmatites down dip, with a small upper layer of lepidolite mineralisation that quickly transitions in to a spodumene rich pegmatite.

An interim resource upgrade is currently underway using the remaining assay results from the 2022 drilling program. It is anticipated that these results will improve the level of confidence and add to the overall size of the resource.

It's important to note that everything outside the current pit shell outline is not included in the scoping study numbers, this includes all of the North-eastern extension.

The 2023 drilling campaign of ~35,000m will focus on an expanded exploration program at the Manna Lithium Project targeting our now increased understanding of the lithium mineralogy within the Manna LCT pegmatite system. These new regional targets will be drill tested to depth for possible additional spodumene pegmatites.

Global Lithium General Manager Exploration, Stuart Peterson commented,

"I am very pleased with these exceptional assay results within the new North-eastern extension of the Manna Lithium deposit. These results have increased our confidence that this new area could potentially hold significant tonnes and the company will continue to build on the existing Manna Resource."

"The exploration team have planned a large scale, 35,000m drilling program that is targeted to drill out and define new prospective areas within Manna. Our team continues to work hard to understand the extent of the possible strike length of the deposit outside of our current resource estimate".

The Manna Lithium Project currently hosts a Mineral Resource of **32.7Mt @ 1.0% Li₂O¹**. Global Lithium recently released an updated MRE with an extended drilling program continuing into 2023 to further grow and expand the resource.

1. Refer ASX announcement "GL1 DELIVERS TRANSFORMATIVE 50.7 Mt LITHIUM RESOURCE BASE" from 15 December 2022

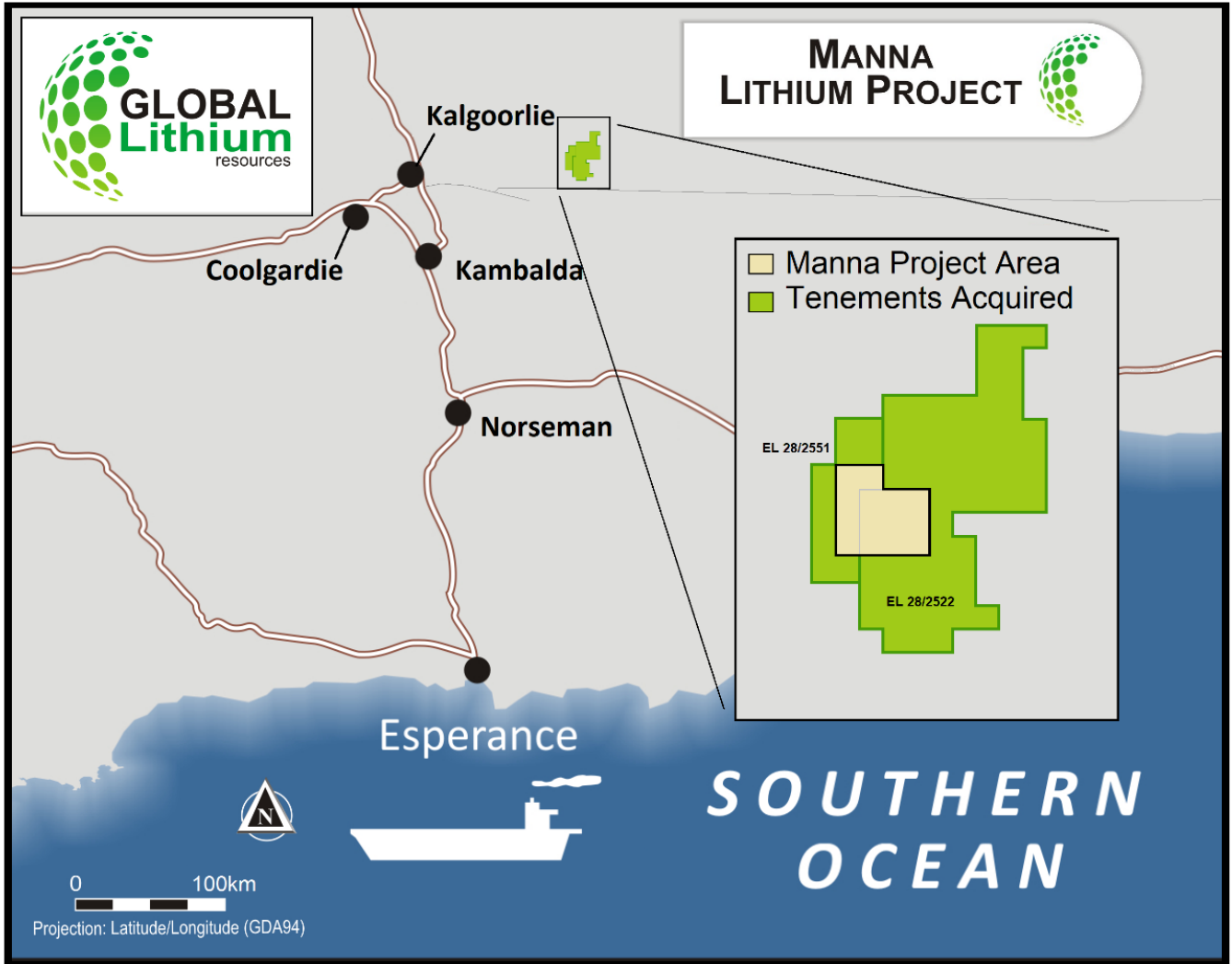


Figure 1. 100% Owned Manna Lithium Project showing the newly acquired tenements.

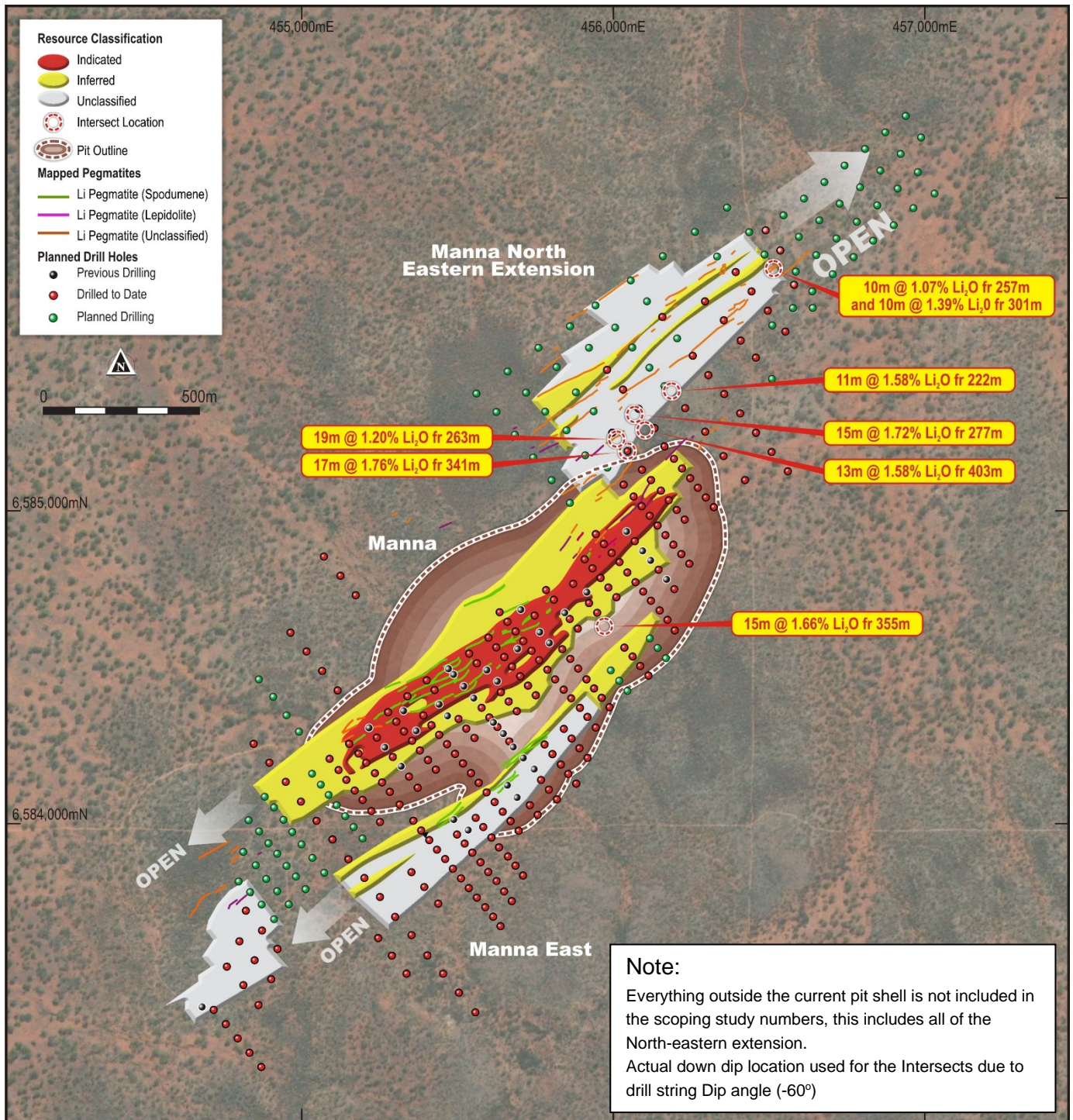


Figure 2. Manna project showing the North-eastern extension and planned drilling program.

Approved by the board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

For more information:

Ron Mitchell

Managing Director

info@globallithium.com.au

+61 8 6103 7488

Victoria Humphries

Media & Investor Relations

victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au

+61 (0) 431 151 676

About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is 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 Manna Lithium Project in the Goldfields, Western Australia.

Global Lithium has now defined a total Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource of 50.7Mt @ 1.0% Li₂O at its MBLP and Manna Lithium projects, confirming Global Lithium as a significant global lithium player aiming to fast track into development.

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 Name	Category	Million Tonnes (Mt)	Li ₂ O%	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm
Marble Bar	Indicated	3.8	0.97	53
	Inferred	14.2	1.01	50
	Subtotal	18.0	1.00	51
Manna	Indicated	18.5	1.03	45
	Inferred	14.2	0.97	43
	Subtotal	32.7	1.00	44
Combined Total		50.7	1.00	46

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 and who participates in the Company's Incentive Performance Rights and Option Plan. Mr Peterson 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 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 and the Marble Bar Lithium Project presented in this announcement, together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in an ASX announcement released on 15 December 2022.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant market announcements, and that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

Where the Company refers to Mineral Resources for the Manna Lithium Project (MLP) and the Marble Bar Lithium Project in this announcement (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimate in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not materially changed from the original announcement.

Table 1. Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Total Depth (m)
MRC0182	6585210	456127	411.80	-59.45	320.21	306
MRC0183	6585148	456179	410.29	-57.59	319.64	438
MRC0185	6585327	456189	417.91	-59.36	321.12	414
MRC0192	6585157	456063	413.71	-60.33	320.27	304
MRC0220	6585698	456557	405.29	-60.51	320.49	340
MRC0232	6585097	456117	411.24	-59.89	322.89	396

Table 2. Significant Drillhole Intercepts⁽¹⁾

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li ₂ O (%)	Ta ₂ O ₅ (ppm)
MRC0182	6585210	456127	147.00	148.00	1.00	0.44	68.50
MRC0182		and	204.00	205.00	1.00	0.90	55.93
MRC0182		and	251.00	254.00	3.00	1.11	45.95
MRC0182		and	277.00	292.00	15.00	1.72	37.79
MRC0183	6585148	456179	14.00	20.00	6.00	1.00	40.66
MRC0183		and	173.00	174.00	1.00	0.76	71.19
MRC0183		and	252.00	253.00	1.00	0.42	71.31
MRC0183		and	351.00	355.00	4.00	1.25	64.44
MRC0183		and	393.00	397.00	4.00	1.32	40.27
MRC0183		and	403.00	416.00	13.00	1.58	26.28
MRC0185	6585327	456189	123.00	124.00	1.00	0.59	117.35
MRC0185		and	156.00	160.00	4.00	1.38	105.78
MRC0185		and	205.00	207.00	2.00	0.69	62.58
MRC0185		and	222.00	233.00	11.00	1.58	47.72
MRC0185		and	248.00	253.00	5.00	1.53	58.47
MRC0185		and	274.00	275.00	1.00	0.92	31.87
MRC0185		and	325.00	329.00	4.00	1.27	33.58
MRC0185		and	385.00	387.00	2.00	0.73	32.12
MRC0185		and	395.00	402.00	7.00	0.93	91.65
MRC0185		and	412.00	413.00	1.00	1.04	15.87
MRC0192	6585157	456063	256.00	258.00	2.00	1.07	68.63
MRC0192		and	263.00	282.00	19.00	1.20	31.41
MRC0220	6585698	456557	80.00	81.00	1.00	0.71	53.73
MRC0220		and	130.00	132.00	2.00	1.61	57.15
MRC0220		and	135.00	138.00	3.00	1.38	45.22
MRC0220		and	167.00	168.00	1.00	0.80	95.12
MRC0220		and	181.00	190.00	9.00	0.87	83.32
MRC0220		and	257.00	267.00	10.00	1.07	39.93
MRC0220		and	274.00	275.00	1.00	0.67	64.84

Hole_ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Li ₂ O (%)	Ta ₂ O ₅ (ppm)
MRC0220		and	290.00	293.00	3.00	1.08	51.37
MRC0220		and	301.00	311.00	10.00	1.39	69.60
MRC0220		and	315.00	320.00	5.00	0.72	79.32
MRC0220		and	327.00	328.00	1.00	0.86	72.66
MRC0232	6585097.55	456117.09	161.00	165.00	4.00	0.81	57.39
MRC0232		and	233.00	234.00	1.00	0.55	80.35
MRC0232		and	341.00	358.00	17.00	1.76	44.28
MRC0234	6584566.41	456036.78	223.00	224.00	1.00	1.10	122.48
MRC0234		and	250.00	258.00	8.00	1.16	35.46
MRC0234		and	313.00	316.00	3.00	0.85	53.61
MRC0234		and	355.00	370.00	15.00	1.66	29.14
MRC0234		incl(2)	359.00	360.00	1.00	3.07	16.24
MRC0234		incl(2)	364.00	365.00	1.00	3.14	23.32

(1) **Table 2:** Significant intercepts calculated using a 0.4% Li₂O 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was undertaken by Profile Drilling and K-Drill drilling both using 4.5-inch (140 mm) rods using a 5.5-inch (150 mm) diameter face sampling hammer. RC and Diamond core drillholes were drilled under supervision of a geologist. RC samples were cone split in 1 m intervals to produce a ~2 to 3 kg sample. Any damp or wet samples were kept in the green plastic bag, placed in the rows of samples and a representative spear or scoop sample taken. Quarter Core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4 m to maximum of 1.2 m). Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for geological logging, assaying and future 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	<i>gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<p>hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP by Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Perth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • The Manna diamond drilling was undertaken by Mt Magnet Drilling. • 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 320 degrees, unless otherwise noted in the drilling statistics Table 1.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling was undertaken by Profile Drilling or K-Drill 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 320 degrees (west) unless otherwise noted in the drilling statistics presented in Table 1.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The diamond drill core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every run. • Core recovery is calculated as a percentage recovery. This is confirmed by Company geologists during core orientation activities on site. Average recovery is over 95%. • No relationship between grade and recovery has been identified.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological logs exist for all drill holes with lithological codes via an established reference legend. • Logging and sampling has been carried out to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	<p><i>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>industry standards support a Mineral Resource estimate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Quarter Core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.4 m to maximum of 1.2 m). • 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2022 RC drilling campaign was supervised by Global Lithium 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
	<p>protocols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • program in 2022. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to drilling, collar coordinates are situated using handheld GPS (considered accurate to within 4 m). • DGPS collar surveying has been completed post program to improve accuracy and has been draped onto a high-resolution digital elevation model. • Grid used is MGA94 datum and Zone 50 SUTM ("MGA") projection. • All holes have been surveyed with an Axis Champ north seeking gyro to determine hole deviation.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration drilling has been drilled on a grid pattern to systematically cover the strike length in a reportable manner. Previous drill lines also used a grid pattern. • Drill spacing varies between a 160m by 80m to 40m x 80m grid in selected areas. Exploration holes targeting specific geochemical, outcrops or structural targets are not on a uniform grid spacing. • Historic Breaker resources drilling undertaken was widely spaced across separate lines targeting outcrop and geochemical anomalies. • No soil sampling was completed. • No sample compositing was applied. • The rock chip data are not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and are not intended for such use.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling has been angled to achieve the most representative (near perpendicular) intersections through mineralisation (i.e. angled holes for moderately dipping pegmatite bodies). • The identified target lithium bearing pegmatite dykes are generally steeply dipping (70° to 85°) Southeast in nature. The true width of pegmatites is generally considered 80% to 90% of the intercept width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias. • No Rock chips were collected during the 2022 drilling program

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	• Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been undertaken to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling and rock chip samples are located on tenement E28/2522, which is held 100% Global Lithium. Global Lithium Limited acquired a 100% of the Manna Lithium Project from Breaker Resources on 25 October 2022. There are no material interests or issues associated with the tenement. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No previous exploration or identification of lithium mineralisation is recorded in the area or historical exploration observed.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pegmatites are LCT type lithium bearing-pegmatites for both projects.
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams in the announcement show the location of and distribution of drillholes in relation to both of the Mineral Resources.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting or cut-off values were used other than where stated. Averag
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole angle and direction is known. True width of the intersect is not known but the drilling angle is orientated to reduce any difference.

intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan view have been included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, this information has been included or referred to elsewhere in this Table.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drilling is planned for extension and infill of the existing mineral resource for both projects