16 November 2023

MANNA DFS AND METALLURGICAL TESTWORK UPDATE

Initial metallurgical testwork demonstrates excellent recovery and spodumene concentrate (SC) grade at Manna

Key Highlights

- Whole of ore flotation circuit selected for the Manna Lithium Project
- DFS metallurgical testwork well advanced with a total of 31 flotation tests completed to-date producing a **SC product of 5.6 - 6.5% Li_2O and 0.4 - 0.8% Fe_2O_3**
- Spodumene rougher flotation recovery of **greater than 95%** at 5.5% Li_2O or better
- Initial testwork indicates overall lithia **recovery of 70%** for spodumene composite ore samples
- Scope identified to improve both grade and recovery, with optimisation testwork currently underway
- Inclusion of ore sorting technology to potentially boost spodumene concentrate **nameplate capacity by 20%**
- Native title mining agreement negotiations and overall approvals process on schedule
- Development of Manna key infrastructure and port access discussions progressing positively
- Manna financing and funding arrangements advancing

Established multi-asset West Australian Lithium company, Global Lithium Resources Limited (**ASX: GL1**, "**Global Lithium**" or "the **Company**"), is pleased to announce it is well advanced with the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) and related metallurgical testwork program at its **100% owned Manna Lithium Project,** 100km east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

Metallurgical Testwork Update

Metallurgical testwork is being performed at the Nagrom Laboratory located in Perth, Western Australia. Nagrom is recognised as a leading lithium industry metallurgical laboratory in mineral beneficiation. The testwork program is being directed by the Global Lithium process team with support from Wave International, which are jointly progressing the DFS for the Manna Lithium Project.

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Level 1, 16 Ventnor Ave, West Perth, WA 6005
info@globallithium.com.au | www.globallithium.com.au

The metallurgical program is being completed on composite samples generated from approximately 12,000kg of diamond core obtained from multiple drilling programs completed at Manna between early-2022 and early-2023. Figure 1 provides the locations of the drill holes relative to the Mineral Resource released to the ASX on 26 July 2023.

Diamond drill holes annotated MRCD were completed by performing Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collar and then HQ diamond tail through the mineralised zone, perpendicular to the pegmatite ore zone. Diamond holes annotated MDD were PQ diamond drill holes drilled from surface and down dip along pegmatite lenses to maximise the amount of mineralised ore for testwork.

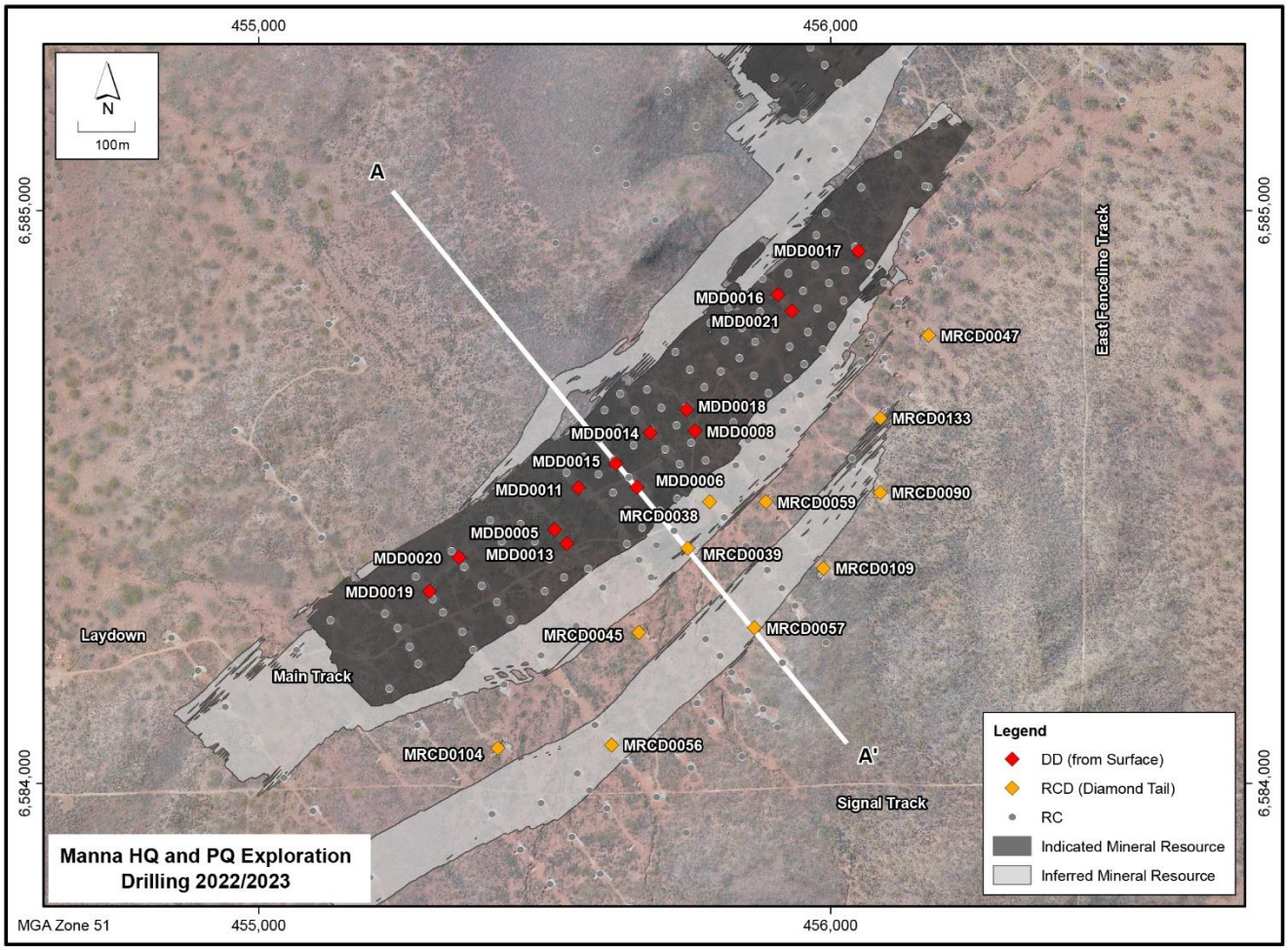

Figure 1. Metallurgical Diamond Core Hole Locations across the Manna Deposit.

Figure 2 shows a typical cross section of the main deposit at Manna. The figure shows the HQ diamond holes (MRCD0039 and 0057) were drilled across-strike, while the PQ diamond holes (MDD0015 in the figure) were drilled down-dip.

Manna Mineralisation

The mineralisation at Manna is hosted within lithium-caesium-tantalum type (LCT) pegmatite swarms.

The greenstone sequences within the vicinity of the Manna deposit are dominated by mafic and felsic-intermediate igneous rocks, with minor sedimentary rocks, of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton. It is thought that the LCT pegmatite swarm, which includes the Manna deposit, is likely to be associated with the Cardunia granitoid body.

Mineralisation at Manna remains open in all directions. Thirty-five (35) sets of anastomosing pegmatite veins have been interpreted and 16 of these contain significant lithium mineralisation, which were used for resource estimation.

The pegmatites have been defined from geological logging and surface mapping. The lithium-mineralised zones were defined using a nominal cut-off grade of 0.2% Li_2O. The pegmatite veins strike northeast-southwest and dip at -60° to -70° to the southeast. The mineralised pegmatites have been drilled over an area of 1,600m by 300m and to a depth of 480m.

The lithium mineralised pegmatite veins at Manna exhibit high grade and geological continuity and the Mineral Resource estimate for the Manna deposit has been reported above a cut-off grade of 0.6% Li_2O[1].

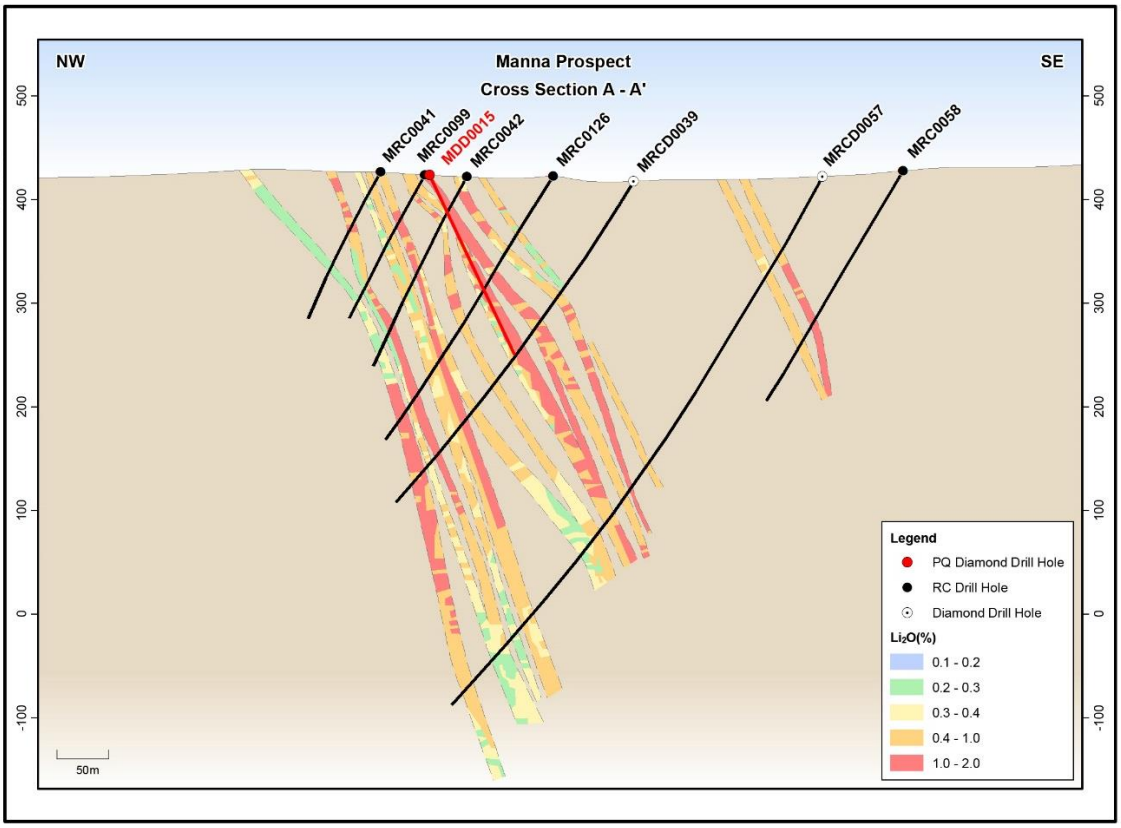

Figure 2. Manna Cross Section A-A' Showing Estimated Li_2O Grade.

[1] ASX Announcement titled "Manna Lithium Project Resource Grows" released on 26 July 2023

Metallurgical Testwork Samples

The Manna deposit has two different ore types present within the resource. The main ore zone (Zone 1), and most dominant ore type within the main central pit at Manna, consists of coarse to fine grain spodumene with quartz and feldspar as the main gangue minerals. The second ore type (Zone 2) consists of fine grain spodumene and other lithium minerals. The preliminary DFS mine schedule contains approximately 78% of Zone 1 ore type and 22% of Zone 2. Both ore types contain waste rock in the form of magnetic basalt and gabbro from the foot and hanging walls. Magnetic waste rock can easily be removed via ore sorting as previously outlined (refer to ASX announcement on 21 September 2023).

Three bulk metallurgical composite samples were generated from HQ core for the DFS testwork program. Table 1 provides a summary of the head assays of the three composite samples generated. There are two samples from Zone 1 at different head grades (high-grade and low-grade) to reflect the range in grades anticipated to be processed through the plant. The third sample is a typical sample from Zone 2.

Table 1. Composite Head Assays

Element	Unit	Zone 1 Sample		Zone 2 Sample
		HG	LG	
Lithium Oxide (Li_2O)	%	1.49	0.89	1.34
Iron Oxide (Fe_2O_3)	%	1.98	1.65	2.05
Silicon (Si)	%	32.4	32.7	32.5
Aluminium (Al)	%	7.8	7.8	8.6
Potassium (K)	%	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sodium (Na)	%	2.6	3.3	2.9
Magnesium (Mg)	%	2.0	1.7	0.3
Calcium (Ca)	%	0.9	0.7	1.2

Whole of Ore Flotation Flowsheet

A range of flowsheet options were evaluated with whole of ore (WOO) flotation selected as the preferred flowsheet for the Manna Project, as presented in Figure 3.

The WOO flotation flowsheet consists of a primary and secondary crushing circuit to reduce run-of-mine (ROM) ore from 900mm to less than 90mm. The crushed ore is screened into different size fractions and then processed through coarse, mid and fines ore sorters. The product from the ore sorters is stockpiled on a sorted ore stockpile and then reclaimed into a standard SAG/Ball comminution circuit. The beneficiation circuit consists of two-stage desliming cyclones to remove -25µm slimes, magnetic separation to remove iron contaminants, a mica pre-flotation circuit to remove mica impurities, the spodumene flotation circuit, and then final product and tailings dewatering circuits.

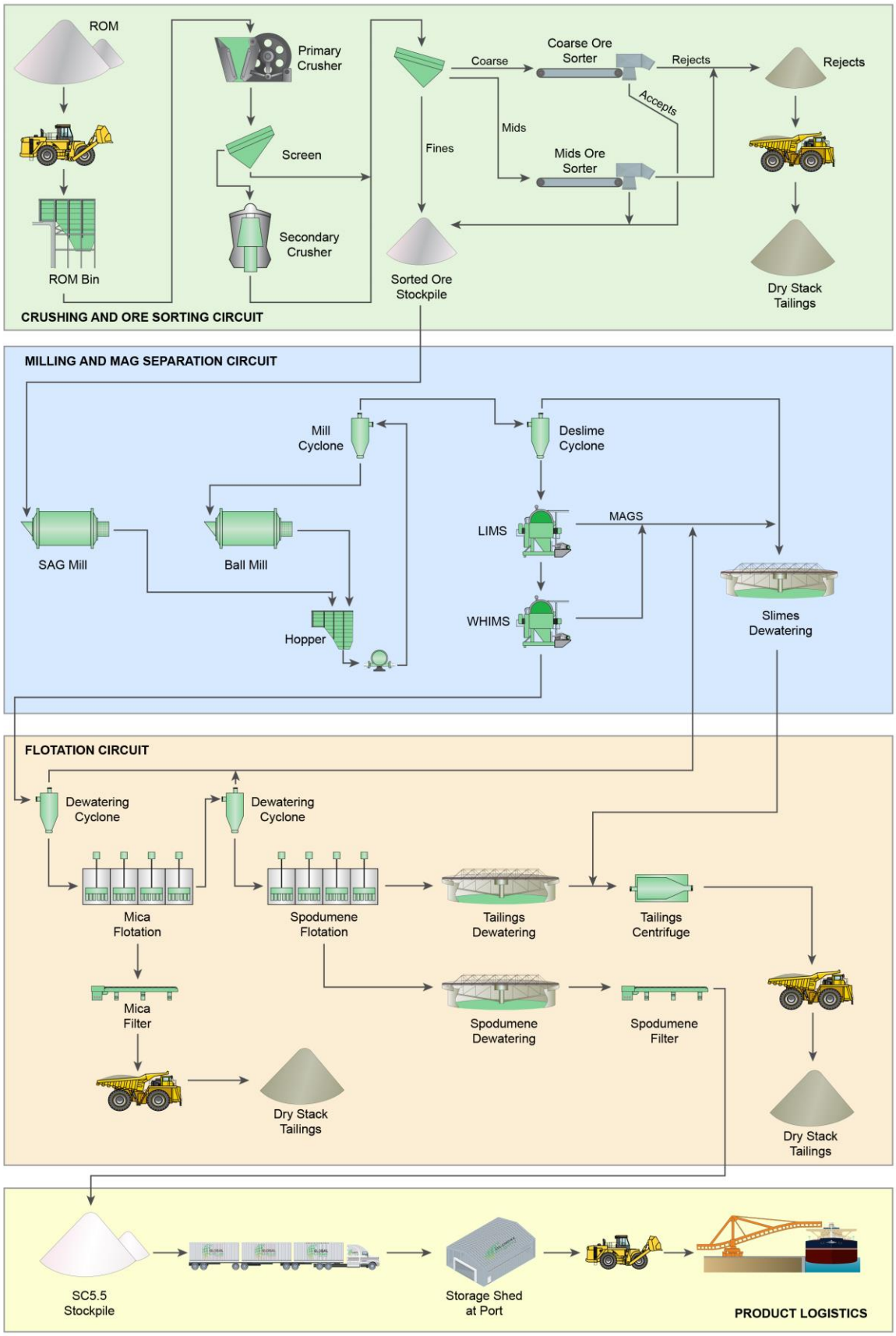

Figure 3. Manna Lithium Project Whole of Ore (WOO) Flotation Flowsheet

Desliming of flotation feed is a critical process step within spodumene flotation plants. It is standard industry-practice to remove excessive slimes, which if not removed, result in poor spodumene flotation performance in terms of recoveries and reagent consumptions. Desliming represents the main source of lithium loss from the flowsheet, and therefore comminution and deslime circuits need to be designed to minimise these losses. Global Lithium engaged Orway Mineral Consultants (OMC), a global leader in comminution circuit design and optimisation, as well as experienced cyclone design group, to optimise the design of these circuits to minimise slimes generation and associated lithium losses.

DFS testwork is well advanced, with testing completed on the following unit operations, with each of the three composite sample tested at three particle sizes - 106 µm, 150µm and 180µm:

- Crushing and Ore Sorting
- Comminution (SAG/Ball Mill)
- 2-Stage Cyclone Desliming of Mill Discharge
- Low Intensity Magnetic Separation (LIMS)
- Wet High Intensity Magnetic Separation (WHIMS)
- Mica Flotation (Rougher-only; cleaning being investigated)
- Spodumene Flotation (Rougher-only; cleaning being investigated).

Separate ore sorting testwork has been completed on two main ore types and different feed grades, as previously reported (refer to ASX Announcement, 21 September 2023). Ore sorting trials have confirmed that 90% of iron can be rejected while maintaining a 92% lithia recovery. Ore sorting trials have shown a strong correlation between mass rejected and iron content. Further pilot trials are planned to confirm this correlation and seek a performance guarantee from the vendor.

Table 2 provides a summary of the main WOO flotation flowsheet testwork results achieved to-date. Results are only presented for the 180µm size fraction, which is the optimum size fraction. QEMSEM shows the spodumene grains from the Manna deposit are liberated at 180µm size fraction.

Table 2. WOO Flotation Testwork Results - 180µm

Result	Unit	Zone 1		Zone 2
		HG	LG	
Deslime Li Loss	%	13.2	12.9	14.3
Magnetic Separation Li Loss	%	3.8	4.6	5.2
Mica Float Li Loss[1]	%	7.7	10.5	18.0
Spodumene Float Li Loss	%	3.4	3.6	2.1
Overall Li Recovery	**%**	**71.9**	**68.4**	**60.4**
Spodumene Conc. Lithia Grade[1]	**% Li_2O**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**5.6**
Spodumene Conc. Fe Grade[1]	% Fe_2O_3	0.4	0.6	0.8

Notes: 1. Rougher-only flotation, effectiveness of cleaning being investigated.

Metallurgical Optimisation Opportunities

Given the outstanding spodumene grades from the rougher flotations, there is significant scope to reduce overall lithium losses by selecting less aggressive operating conditions in the magnetic separation and mica flotation circuits. In addition, with the excellent flotation performance at 180µm size fraction, there is also scope to reduce slimes generation and associated losses by investigating flotation performance at coarser grind sizes. These opportunities are being investigated as part of the optimisation phase of the DFS testwork program, which is underway.

Table 2 shows lithium recovery for Zone 2 was lower, due to a function of the removal of other lithium minerals from this composite by the mica flotation stage, as required to meet customer spodumene concentrate product requirements. As previously stated, Zone 2 metallurgical domain represents about 22% of the mineral inventory being presented to the process plant based on the July 2023 mineral resource model.

Figure 4 provides a summary of the average lithium grade-recovery curves from spodumene rougher flotation tests, which shows excellent concentrate lithia grades of 5.6 - 6.5% Li_2O and stage recovery above 95%. A total of 31 flotation tests have been completed to-date with multiple batches having to be progressed through the flowsheet prior to performing flotation tests.

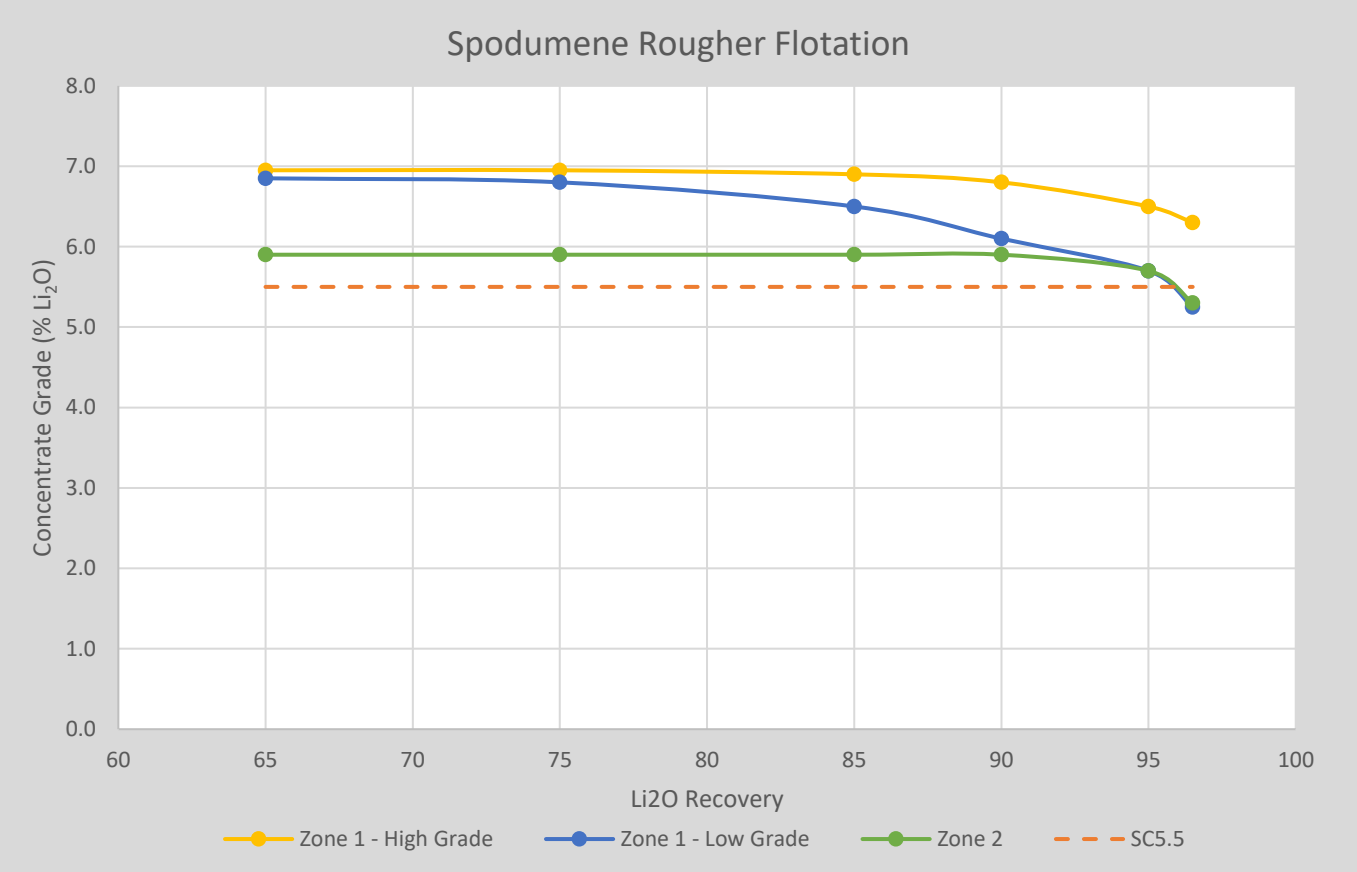

Figure 4. Spodumene Rougher Flotation – Average Li Grade / Recovery Curves for 180µm Grind Size

Crushing and Comminution Testwork

Comminution testwork has also been completed as part of the DFS testwork program, with nearly 40 samples having been selected from the HQ and PQ core samples. Sufficient testing and ore variability testwork has been completed to allow detail design and future tendering of the crushing and comminution circuits.

As is typical for pegmatite ores, the comminution testwork has confirmed that the Manna ore is moderate in terms of competency, while exhibiting abrasion properties which place the ore in the 'medium abrasiveness' range (between 0.24-0.48g). Testwork has also confirmed limited variability in comminution properties across the entire ore body.

Implications of Ore Sorting

As announced previously by Global Lithium (refer ASX release 21 September 2023), ore sorting is being incorporated into the Manna process flowsheet. Ore sorting is anticipated to increase the lithia head grade to the process plant by rejecting waste material entering the process plant. This increase in plant head grade is expected to increase the concentrate production capacity of the main Manna Processing Plant by 20%.

The impact of processing sorted ore through the WOO flowsheet on testwork performance is not expected to be material, as the anticipated ore sorter product grade, at 1.2% Li_2O and 2.0% Fe_2O_3, is within the range of head assays already tested to-date. This will however be confirmed as part of flowsheet optimisation and ore variability testwork underway.

Next Steps

With the positive results achieved to date from the DFS metallurgical testwork program, the flowsheet optimisation testwork currently underway will focus on the following items:

- Improving lithia recovery by increasing grind size and relaxing operating conditions across the magnetic separation and mica flotation stages;
- Optimisation of flotation reagent schemes and flotation circuit configuration to improve repeatability and efficiency of the mica flotation circuit;
- Complete vendor performance testwork to finalise equipment specifications for full-scale process plant; and
- Ore variability testing on the optimised flowsheet.

Approvals Update

Environmental approvals and native title negotiations are both progressing well. All fauna and flora surveys have now been completed across the project area, including supporting infrastructure corridors. Final reports are pending, however preliminary results indicate no significant impacts to any priority flora

and fauna species will result from the project. Once all baseline reports are received, the Company will submit approval applications under the Environmental Protection Act (1986) and the Mining Act 1978.

All heritage surveys have now been completed across the mining lease application (M28/414), with no heritage sites identified that impact the project.

No objections were received by Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) for the Mining Lease application (M28/414) covering the Manna Lithium Project. Once a Native Title Mining Agreement (NTMA) has been reached with the Kakara Part B native title group the mining lease will proceed to granting. Global Lithium anticipates the NTMA will be agreed by both parties on or before Q1 CY24.

Port Access and Infrastructure Update

Global Lithium is in discussions with Southern Ports to secure port capacity for the Manna Lithium Project with planned commencement of shipments in the second half of 2026. Both road and rail options are being evaluated by the company, with highly credentialled and proven logistics service providers, to transport spodumene concentrate to the Port of Esperance.

Funding and Financing Update

Having received significant unsolicited inbound interest from potential financiers and offtake partners, Global Lithium engaged Azure Capital to support the Company in structuring and securing strategic offtake agreements, offtake prepayment financing, partnerships and / or financing for the Manna Lithium Project (refer to ASX Announcement, 13 October 2023).

Azure will work with Global Lithium to implement funding solutions that will enable the Company to be able to make a positive investment decision on the Manna Lithium Project once the DFS is completed and all requisite approvals are in hand.

The Company and Azure have commenced the process of developing the underpinning financial models and collateral required to support the process of securing credit approved funding offers from qualified and reputable financiers with experience in the lithium sector.

SOC Project Update

The Company previously announced its intention to evaluate the potential supply of a Spodumene Ore Concentrate (SOC) to underpin a near term cashflow opportunity. In addition, the Company has recently released positive ore sorting testwork results that can deliver a higher-grade feedstock for spodumene beneficiation. This testwork achieved a final product greater than 1.5% Li_2O with an average lithia recovery of 92% (refer to ASX Announcement, 21 September 2023). In addition, iron rejection was greater than 90%, decreasing from 2.80% Fe_2O_3 in ore sorter feed to 0.27% in ore sorter product. Furthermore, ore sorting technology can potentially increase concentrate production capacity of the

Manna Processing Plant by 20%. As a result of this testwork the Company will incorporate ore sorting technology into the overall process flowsheet to increase mill feed grade from 1.0% to 1.2% Li_2O.

Due to lithium prices declining sharply through H2 CY23, the Company is closely evaluating the near term lithium market conditions regarding the SOC project opportunity with the potential to progress if market conditions improve.

Global Lithium Project Managing Director, Ron Mitchell commented,

"The Manna Definitive Feasibility Study is progressing well on several fronts. Initial metallurgical testwork results for the Manna Lithium Project are positive with a number of opportunities identified to further improve overall recoveries. Furthermore, these results confirm saleable spodumene concentrate can be generated with high lithia recoveries and low impurities.

The team is now focused on a DFS optimisation testwork program, which is currently underway at Nagrom. Introduction of ore sorting into the Manna flowsheet will enhance the project due to the expected uplift in lithium head grade, while significantly reducing the iron content in the mill feed. Vendor testwork is also progressing well to allow detailed design and process guarantees to be sought from the equipment suppliers. The DFS is expected to be completed in H1 CY24.

The Company looks forward to the ongoing work with our service providers and Southern Ports to finalise a logistics solution for exporting spodumene concentrate from Western Australia.

The Company is also well advanced with its native title negotiations and anticipates the Mining Lease will be granted in Q1 CY24. Similarly, environmental baseline studies have now been completed and the project has been designed to minimise its impact on the surrounding environment."

Approved by the board of Global Lithium Resources Limited.

For more information:

Ron Mitchell
Managing Director
info@globallithium.com.au
+61 8 6103 7488

Ben Creagh
Media & Investor Relations
ben@nwrcommunications.com.au
+61 (0) 417 464 233

About Global Lithium

Global Lithium Resources Limited (ASX:GL1, Global Lithium) is a diversified West Australian lithium exploration and development company with multiple assets in key lithium branded jurisdictions. It's primary focus is on the 100% owned Manna Lithium Project in the Goldfields and the Marble Bar Lithium Project (MBLP) in the Pilbara region, Western Australia.

Global Lithium has now defined a total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 54Mt @ 1.09% Li_2O at its Manna and MBLP Lithium projects, confirming Global Lithium as a significant global lithium player.

Directors

Geoff Jones	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	Million Tonnes (MT)	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm
Marble Bar	*Indicated*	3.8	0.97	53
	Inferred	14.2	1.01	50
	Total	**18.0**	**1.00**	**51**
Manna	*Indicated*	20.2	1.12	56
	Inferred	15.8	1.14	52
	Total	**36.0**	**1.13**	**54**
Combined Total		**54.0**	**1.09**	**53**

Competent Persons Statement:

Metallurgical Testwork

The information in this announcement that relates to metallurgical testwork for the Manna Lithium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Dr Tony Chamberlain, a full-time employee of Global Lithium Resources Limited and who participates in the Company's Incentive Performance Rights and Option Plan. Dr Chamberlain is a metallurgist and member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience that is relevant on matters relating to mine development, testwork methodology and flowsheet development. Dr Chamberlain considers that the information in the market announcement is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the mining project. Dr Chamberlain 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 26 July 2023.

Information on historical exploration results and Mineral Resources for the Marble Bar Lithium Project presented in this announcement 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) 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.

Appendix 1.

The tables below show the drilling results returned from the recent Metallurgical and Ore Sorting Diamond core drill program. This program was specifically designed to drill down dip so a bulk sample of the pegmatite could be collected for metallurgical testing requirements. These results and the high-grade intercepts are not to be interpreted as true width of the deposit and have not been added to the resource model.

The results do show that the grade within the pegmatite is consistent with depth and of a higher grade than represented in the resource model. This is due to the natural dilution of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and the wider drill spacing.

Further close spaced infill drilling currently being performed at the Manna Lithium Deposit, is designed to improve the classification of the resource model and to bring the overall grade of the deposit more in line with the results observed in the tables below.

Table 1: Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting (MGA50)	Northing (MGA50)	RL (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Depth (m)
MDD0006	HQ	455541	6584419	426	-60	322	82
MDD0008	HQ	455745	6584172	422	-60	324	108
MDD0011	PQ	455558	6584515	423	-60	322	112
MDD0013	PQ	455352	6584265	421	-72	145	78
MDD0014	PQ	455687	6584608	420	-62	140	150
MDD0015A	PQ	455624	6584557	424	-65	140	211
MDD0016	PQ	455909	6584852	413	-80	135	156
MDD0017	PQ	456049	6584929	413	-78	140	132
MDD0018	PQ	455748	6584652	417	-60	140	183
MDD0019	PQ	455298	6584334	424	-71	150	199
MDD0020	PQ	455349	6584393	423	-68	140	106
MDD0021	PQ	455932	6584825	415	-68	140	121
MRCD0038	HQ	455788	6584491	417	-54	328	345
MRCD0039	HQ	455750	6584410	418	-53	326	390
MRCD0045	HQ	455665	6584263	421	-52	324	522
MRCD0047	HQ	456171	6584782	412	-57	321	432
MRCD0056	HQ	455617	6584066	424	-56	318	621
MRCD0057	HQ	455867	6584271	423	-60	322	625
MRCD0059	HQ	455886	6584491	417	-61	320	527
MRCD0090	HQ	456086	6584507	419	-58	328	630
MRCD0104	HQ	455418	6584061	426	-58	327	585
MRCD0109	HQ	455987	6584375	422	-56	329	545
MRCD0133	HQ	456087	6584638	416	-55	315	503

Table 2: Highlighted significant down dip intercepts

Hole ID	Core Type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O %
MDD0006	HQ	40.29	43.40	3.11	1.29
MDD0008	HQ	36.26	48.25	11.99	1.60
MDD0008	HQ	154.8	165.41	10.61	1.48
MDD0011	HQ	55.95	65.5	9.55	1.31
MDD0013	HQ	2.18	44.22	**42.04**	**1.66**
MDD0014	PQ	26.28	34.22	7.94	1.98
MDD0014	PQ	52.66	98.25	**45.59**	**1.91**
MDD0014	PQ	108.77	143.41	34.64	1.36
MDD0015A	PQ	36.47	73.95	37.48	1.61
MDD0015A	PQ	97.85	207.94	**110.09**	**1.64**
MDD0016	PQ	24.84	86.72	**61.88**	**1.33**
MDD0016	PQ	114.52	151.69	37.17	1.52
MDD0017	PQ	51.76	62.52	10.76	1.18
MDD0017	PQ	104.35	131.77	27.42	1.09
MDD0018	PQ	26.14	51.37	25.23	1.12
MDD0018	PQ	63.95	95.91	31.96	1.63
MDD0018	PQ	129.58	173.72	44.14	1.07
MDD0019	PQ	22.74	42.92	20.18	1.42
MDD0019	PQ	53.28	71.78	18.50	1.84
MDD0019	PQ	74.25	109.31	35.06	1.64
MDD0019	PQ	114.4	195.38	**80.98**	**1.43**
MDD0020	PQ	15.46	34.92	19.46	1.21
MDD0020	PQ	66.53	95.25	28.72	1.32
MDD0021	PQ	37.06	49.90	12.84	0.97
MDD0021	PQ	71.14	90.48	19.34	0.33

Table 3: Expanded metallurgical and ore sorting drillhole intercepts

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)
MDD006	455541	6584419	40.29	43.40	1.29
MDD008	455745	6584172	36.26	39.68	1.41
and	455745	6584172	39.68	43.04	1.73
and	455745	6584172	43.04	46.41	1.89
and	455745	6584172	46.41	48.25	1.37
and	455745	6584172	154.80	158.31	1.83
and	455745	6584172	158.31	161.74	0.91
and	455745	6584172	161.74	165.41	1.70
MDD0011	455558	6584515	55.95	59.57	1.63
and	455558	6584515	59.57	63.10	1.56
and	455558	6584515	63.10	65.50	0.74
MDD0013	455352	6584265	2.18	4.56	1.43
and	455352	6584265	4.56	7.28	1.39
and	455352	6584265	7.28	9.80	1.35
and	455352	6584265	9.80	12.00	1.77
and	455352	6584265	12.00	14.62	1.69
and	455352	6584265	14.62	16.76	1.17
and	455352	6584265	16.76	19.55	1.44
and	455352	6584265	19.55	21.73	1.47
and	455352	6584265	21.78	23.80	1.56
and	455352	6584265	23.80	26.11	2.07
and	455352	6584265	26.11	28.47	1.90
and	455352	6584265	28.47	31.21	2.32
and	455352	6584265	31.21	33.78	1.88
and	455352	6584265	33.78	36.03	1.62
and	455352	6584265	36.03	38.85	1.51
and	455352	6584265	38.85	41.57	2.14
and	455352	6584265	41.57	44.22	1.55
MDD0014	455687	6584608	26.28	29.12	2.12
and	455687	6584608	29.12	31.67	2.17
and	455687	6584608	31.67	34.22	1.66
and	455687	6584608	52.66	55.40	2.04
and	455687	6584608	55.40	58.15	1.93
and	455687	6584608	58.15	60.90	1.96
and	455687	6584608	63.73	66.38	2.54
and	455687	6584608	66.38	69.20	2.24
and	455687	6584608	69.20	71.66	1.47
and	455687	6584608	71.66	74.30	1.54

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)
and	455687	6584608	74.30	76.88	2.46
and	455687	6584608	76.88	79.52	1.72
and	455687	6584608	79.52	82.11	1.89
and	455687	6584608	87.51	90.28	1.52
and	455687	6584608	90.28	92.94	1.75
and	455687	6584608	92.94	95.53	1.92
and	455687	6584608	95.53	98.25	1.77
and	455687	6584608	108.77	111.40	0.37
and	455687	6584608	114.14	116.68	0.41
and	455687	6584608	116.68	119.53	1.61
and	455687	6584608	119.53	122.30	2.07
and	455687	6584608	122.30	125.04	1.51
and	455687	6584608	125.04	127.77	2.23
and	455687	6584608	127.77	130.41	2.40
and	455687	6584608	130.41	133.17	1.00
and	455687	6584608	133.17	135.82	1.19
and	455687	6584608	135.82	138.36	1.78
and	455687	6584608	138.36	140.75	1.61
and	455687	6584608	140.75	143.41	0.18
MDD0015A	455624	6584557	36.47	39.12	2.28
and	455624	6584557	39.12	41.82	1.53
and	455624	6584557	44.47	47.07	1.61
and	455624	6584557	47.07	49.88	1.94
and	455624	6584557	49.88	52.70	1.61
and	455624	6584557	52.70	55.37	1.11
and	455624	6584557	55.37	58.07	2.28
and	455624	6584557	58.07	60.76	2.17
and	455624	6584557	63.45	66.02	1.84
and	455624	6584557	66.02	68.68	1.46
and	455624	6584557	68.68	71.27	1.25
and	455624	6584557	71.27	73.95	0.24
and	455624	6584557	97.85	100.43	2.00
and	455624	6584557	100.43	103.02	1.68
and	455624	6584557	103.02	105.46	0.44
and	455624	6584557	113.15	115.83	0.59
and	455624	6584557	115.83	118.64	1.54
and	455624	6584557	118.64	121.31	1.89
and	455624	6584557	121.31	123.86	1.72
and	455624	6584557	123.86	126.56	2.55

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)
and	455624	6584557	126.56	129.30	2.21
and	455624	6584557	129.30	132.03	1.43
and	455624	6584557	132.03	134.89	2.13
and	455624	6584557	134.89	137.68	2.02
and	455624	6584557	137.68	140.49	1.70
and	455624	6584557	140.49	143.18	2.42
and	455624	6584557	143.18	145.92	1.05
and	455624	6584557	145.92	148.59	1.46
and	455624	6584557	148.59	151.33	1.53
and	455624	6584557	151.33	154.00	1.29
and	455624	6584557	154.00	156.64	1.80
and	455624	6584557	156.64	159.29	1.77
and	455624	6584557	159.29	162.00	1.64
and	455624	6584557	162.00	164.81	1.42
and	455624	6584557	164.81	167.50	1.69
and	455624	6584557	167.50	170.29	1.81
and	455624	6584557	170.29	173.05	1.90
and	455624	6584557	173.05	175.85	1.34
and	455624	6584557	175.85	178.60	1.62
and	455624	6584557	178.60	181.28	1.15
and	455624	6584557	181.28	183.99	2.45
and	455624	6584557	183.99	186.61	2.10
and	455624	6584557	186.61	189.44	2.14
and	455624	6584557	189.44	192.15	1.62
and	455624	6584557	192.15	194.73	2.35
and	455624	6584557	194.73	197.21	1.54
and	455624	6584557	197.21	199.83	1.51
and	455624	6584557	199.83	202.47	0.73
and	455624	6584557	202.47	205.31	0.97
and	455624	6584557	205.31	207.94	1.28
MDD0016	455909	6584852	24.84	27.43	0.17
and	455909	6584852	27.43	30.13	1.78
and	455909	6584852	30.13	32.99	1.08
and	455909	6584852	32.99	35.66	0.67
and	455909	6584852	35.66	38.40	0.45
and	455909	6584852	38.40	40.99	1.20
and	455909	6584852	40.99	43.66	1.31
and	455909	6584852	43.66	46.45	0.82
and	455909	6584852	46.45	49.15	1.05

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)
and	455909	6584852	49.15	51.86	0.97
and	455909	6584852	51.86	54.51	1.83
and	455909	6584852	54.51	57.07	1.88
and	455909	6584852	57.07	59.87	1.65
and	455909	6584852	59.87	62.49	1.90
and	455909	6584852	64.93	67.63	2.07
and	455909	6584852	67.63	70.28	1.41
and	455909	6584852	70.28	73.01	1.70
and	455909	6584852	73.01	75.21	2.27
and	455909	6584852	75.21	78.41	1.59
and	455909	6584852	78.41	81.29	1.27
and	455909	6584852	81.29	84.03	0.99
and	455909	6584852	84.03	86.72	1.17
and	455909	6584852	114.52	117.13	0.10
and	455909	6584852	117.13	119.64	0.20
and	455909	6584852	119.64	122.20	2.13
and	455909	6584852	122.20	124.85	1.88
and	455909	6584852	124.85	127.57	1.49
and	455909	6584852	127.57	130.40	2.35
and	455909	6584852	130.40	133.14	2.25
and	455909	6584852	133.14	135.98	2.00
and	455909	6584852	135.98	138.52	2.54
and	455909	6584852	138.52	141.16	1.62
and	455909	6584852	141.80	143.69	1.55
and	455909	6584852	148.92	151.69	0.09
MDD0017	456049	6584929	51.76	54.40	0.99
and	456049	6584929	54.40	57.14	0.81
and	456049	6584929	57.14	59.78	1.78
and	456049	6584929	59.78	62.52	1.15
and	456049	6584929	104.35	106.95	0.09
and	456049	6584929	106.95	109.75	0.31
and	456049	6584929	109.75	112.49	1.68
and	456049	6584929	112.49	115.22	1.79
and	456049	6584929	117.92	120.57	1.76
and	456049	6584929	120.57	123.45	1.46
and	456049	6584929	123.45	126.29	1.15
and	456049	6584929	126.29	128.96	1.47
and	456049	6584929	128.96	131.77	0.12
MDD0018	455748	6584652	26.14	28.10	0.02

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)
and	455748	6584652	28.10	30.67	0.88
and	455748	6584652	30.67	33.10	1.51
and	455748	6584652	33.10	35.75	1.80
and	455748	6584652	35.75	38.34	2.51
and	455748	6584652	41.08	43.50	1.00
and	455748	6584652	43.50	46.12	1.27
and	455748	6584652	46.12	48.66	1.07
and	455748	6584652	48.66	51.37	0.01
and	455748	6584652	63.95	66.67	0.01
and	455748	6584652	66.67	69.41	0.48
and	455748	6584652	69.41	72.23	1.36
and	455748	6584652	72.23	74.85	1.92
and	455748	6584652	74.85	77.51	2.30
and	455748	6584652	77.51	80.00	2.26
and	455748	6584652	80.00	82.55	2.60
and	455748	6584652	82.55	85.27	2.62
and	455748	6584652	85.27	88.01	1.45
and	455748	6584652	88.01	90.52	1.98
and	455748	6584652	90.52	93.22	1.10
and	455748	6584652	93.22	95.91	1.43
and	455748	6584652	129.58	132.20	0.01
and	455748	6584652	132.20	134.57	0.20
and	455748	6584652	134.57	137.06	1.27
and	455748	6584652	137.06	139.32	1.27
and	455748	6584652	139.30	141.96	0.54
and	455748	6584652	141.96	144.59	1.01
and	455748	6584652	144.59	147.29	0.43
and	455748	6584652	149.88	152.54	1.77
and	455748	6584652	152.54	155.14	2.47
and	455748	6584652	155.15	157.71	1.06
and	455748	6584652	157.71	160.42	0.77
and	455748	6584652	160.42	163.07	0.42
and	455748	6584652	163.07	165.82	1.40
and	455748	6584652	165.82	168.35	1.45
and	455748	6584652	168.35	171.09	1.26
and	455748	6584652	171.09	173.72	1.85
MDD0019	455349	6584393	22.74	24.83	1.15
and	455349	6584393	24.83	27.75	1.68
and	455349	6584393	27.75	30.06	1.88

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)
and	455349	6584393	30.06	32.33	1.30
and	455349	6584393	32.33	34.87	1.38
and	455349	6584393	34.87	37.56	2.00
and	455349	6584393	37.56	40.25	0.93
and	455349	6584393	40.25	42.92	1.02
and	455349	6584393	53.28	56.00	2.07
and	455349	6584393	56.00	58.59	1.83
and	455349	6584393	58.59	61.29	1.80
and	455349	6584393	64.00	66.26	1.50
and	455349	6584393	66.26	69.09	1.75
and	455349	6584393	69.08	71.78	2.11
and	455349	6584393	74.25	76.85	0.98
and	455349	6584393	76.85	79.61	1.98
and	455349	6584393	79.61	82.24	1.96
and	455349	6584393	82.24	84.93	2.26
and	455349	6584393	84.93	87.61	1.52
and	455349	6584393	87.61	90.42	1.67
and	455349	6584393	90.42	93.14	1.57
and	455349	6584393	93.14	95.90	1.58
and	455349	6584393	95.90	98.52	1.60
and	455349	6584393	98.52	101.15	2.07
and	455349	6584393	101.15	103.86	1.28
and	455349	6584393	103.86	106.57	1.66
and	455349	6584393	106.57	109.31	1.18
and	455349	6584393	114.40	117.16	2.14
and	455349	6584393	117.16	120.02	1.88
and	455349	6584393	120.02	122.80	1.87
and	455349	6584393	122.80	125.47	2.06
and	455349	6584393	125.47	128.13	2.43
and	455349	6584393	128.13	130.70	3.47
and	455349	6584393	130.70	133.37	2.27
and	455349	6584393	133.37	136.04	1.61
and	455349	6584393	136.04	138.65	0.64
and	455349	6584393	138.65	141.32	1.32
and	455349	6584393	141.32	144.07	1.91
and	455349	6584393	144.07	146.98	1.82
and	455349	6584393	149.98	149.72	0.84
and	455349	6584393	149.72	152.26	1.04
and	455349	6584393	152.26	155.15	0.88

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)
and	455349	6584393	155.15	157.80	1.03
and	455349	6584393	157.80	160.50	0.68
and	455349	6584393	160.50	163.16	1.53
and	455349	6584393	163.16	165.89	0.96
and	455349	6584393	165.89	168.22	1.15
and	455349	6584393	168.22	171.09	1.64
and	455349	6584393	171.09	173.70	1.08
and	455349	6584393	173.70	176.43	1.05
and	455349	6584393	176.43	179.23	1.38
and	455349	6584393	179.23	182.00	1.02
and	455349	6584393	182.00	184.76	1.25
and	455349	6584393	184.76	187.44	0.70
and	455349	6584393	187.44	190.22	1.54
and	455349	6584393	190.22	192.70	0.70
and	455349	6584393	192.70	195.38	0.97
MDD0020	455349	6584393	15.46	17.74	0.78
and	455349	6584393	17.74	19.90	1.13
and	455349	6584393	19.90	22.01	1.70
and	455349	6584393	22.01	24.40	1.57
and	455349	6584393	24.40	26.66	2.11
and	455349	6584393	26.66	29.51	1.51
and	455349	6584393	29.51	32.49	0.89
and	455349	6584393	32.49	34.92	0.01
and	455349	6584393	66.53	69.19	1.00
and	455349	6584393	69.19	71.78	1.55
and	455349	6584393	71.78	74.29	1.62
and	455349	6584393	74.29	76.85	1.76
and	455349	6584393	76.85	79.58	2.11
and	455349	6584393	82.28	84.98	1.65
and	455349	6584393	84.98	87.47	1.72
and	455349	6584393	87.47	90.09	1.47
and	455349	6584393	92.79	95.25	0.01
MDD0021	455932	6584825	37.06	39.62	0.80
and	455932	6584825	39.62	42.19	1.45
and	455932	6584825	42.19	44.86	0.65
and	455932	6584825	44.86	47.91	0.59
and	455932	6584825	47.91	49.90	1.39
and	455932	6584825	71.14	72.80	0.16
and	455932	6584825	72.80	76.21	0.16

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)
and	455932	6584825	76.21	78.39	0.20
and	455932	6584825	78.39	80.94	0.65
and	455932	6584825	80.94	83.52	0.74
and	455932	6584825	85.91	88.19	0.27
and	455932	6584825	88.19	90.48	0.15
MRCD0038	6584490.76	455787.63	136.73	143.93	1.48
and	6584490.76	455787.63	148.96	152.81	1.72
and	6584490.76	455787.63	160.38	167.10	1.73
and	6584490.76	455787.63	176.00	178.00	0.51
and	6584490.76	455787.63	292.45	297.95	0.60
and	6584490.76	455787.63	313.2	320.08	1.50
MRCD0039	6584410.26	455750.47	133.00	136.00	0.84
and	6584410.26	455750.47	163.78	167.78	1.47
and	6584410.26	455750.47	169.97	171.13	1.52
and	6584410.26	455750.47	175.58	177.00	0.46
and	6584410.26	455750.47	196.46	209.68	1.52
and	6584410.26	455750.47	284.89	291.58	1.72
and	6584410.26	455750.47	351.91	366.27	1.03
MRCD0045	6584262.77	455664.68	227.57	229.19	1.46
and	6584262.77	455664.68	232.12	234.00	0.67
and	6584262.77	455664.68	237.00	239.48	1.09
and	6584262.77	455664.68	241.82	242.88	1.30
and	6584262.77	455664.68	250.00	253.96	0.69
and	6584262.77	455664.68	285.38	286.92	0.64
MRCD0047	6584781.67	456171.04	278.96	280.61	1.04
and	6584781.67	456171.04	287.62	289.95	0.55
and	6584781.67	456171.04	308.00	309.80	0.70
and	6584781.67	456171.04	312.56	317.07	1.14
and	6584781.67	456171.04	333.61	339.15	1.21
MRCD0056	6584066.25	455617.14	43.00	52.00	0.55
and	6584066.25	455617.14	60.00	65.00	0.99
and	6584066.25	455617.14	451.78	453.00	0.56
MRCD0057	6584271.23	455866.79	87.00	89.00	1.33
and	6584271.23	455866.79	106.00	107.00	0.83
and	6584271.23	455866.79	111.00	112.00	1.23
and	6584271.23	455866.79	391.20	393.00	0.78
and	6584271.23	455866.79	410.68	412.00	0.43
and	6584271.23	455866.79	427.00	428.20	0.42
and	6584271.23	455866.79	601.02	602.04	0.41

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	From (m)	To (m)	Li2O (%)
MRCD0059	6584491.3	455886.38	187.22	192.80	1.40
and	6584491.3	455886.38	207.57	210.00	1.52
and	6584491.3	455886.38	227.76	235.97	1.51
and	6584491.3	455886.38	252.49	256.75	1.79
and	6584491.3	455886.38	283.68	293.11	1.18
and	6584491.3	455886.38	302.00	303.17	0.66
MRCD0090	6584507.29	456086.28	114.00	115.00	0.53
and	6584507.29	456086.28	462.23	471.24	1.00
MRCD0104	6584060.52	455417.77	276.56	279.61	0.48
and	6584060.52	455417.77	354.00	355.99	0.58
and	6584060.52	455417.77	385.00	386.00	0.79
MRCD0109	6584375.01	455987.43	97.00	99.00	0.55
and	6584375.01	455987.43	111.00	112.00	1.08
and	6584375.01	455987.43	512.91	514.8	1.11
MRCD0133	6584637.69	456086.94	188.00	192.00	0.44
and	6584637.69	456086.94	306.15	312.58	1.50
and	6584637.69	456086.94	341.59	351.00	1.69

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Diamond drilling was undertaken to produce core for metallurgical test work and ore sorting testwork.
Selected core was 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 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
Metallurgical Composite Samples:

Three 250-350 kg metallurgical composite samples were generated from HQ core, representing a high-grade, coarse grained spodumene (Zone 1 HG) sample, a low-grade, fine grained spodumene (Zone 1 LG) sample, and a fine grain spodumene sample (Zone 2).

The samples consisted of representative HQ full core from six Manna Lithium Project diamond cores (MRCD38, 39, 45, 47, 59 and 133) that was transferred in pallets and consigned to the Nagrom facility in Perth.

The three composite samples generated from these Manna diamond cores were individually processed through the proposed WOO flowsheet unit operations at the Nagrom test facility in Kelmscott, Western Australia.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Zone 1 – High Grade</th></tr>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>MRCD38</td><td>136.50</td><td>142.15</td><td>5.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>MRCD38</td><td>149.19</td><td>153.20</td><td>4.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>MRCD38</td><td>159.68</td><td>167.10</td><td>7.42</td></tr>
<tr><td>MRCD39</td><td>162.50</td><td>171.13</td><td>8.63</td></tr>
<tr><td>MRCD39</td><td>196.00</td><td>210.08</td><td>14.08</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>39.79</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Zone 1 – Low Grade			
Hole ID	From	To	Metres
MRCD38	292.00	297.95	5.95
MRCD38	312.00	320.50	8.50
MRCD39	284.40	291.70	7.30
MRCD39	351.60	367.50	15.90
MRCD45	232.00	239.48	7.48
MRCD45	249.80	254.30	4.50
		Total	49.63

Zone 2			
Hole ID	From	To	Metres
MRCD47	310.00	317.23	7.23
MRCD47	333.20	338.28	5.08
MRCD59	186.30	193.10	6.80
MRCD59	207.50	212.00	4.50
MRCD59	227.50	235.98	8.48
MRCD59	252.49	256.75	4.26
MRCD59	283.68	293.71	10.03
MRCD133	305.80	313.60	7.80
MRCD133	341.50	352.00	10.50
		Total	64.68

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).*	• Diamond drilling used PQ and HQ2 dependent upon ground conditions. • All PQ diamond drill holes were angled at approximately -60 to -80 degrees and aligned to drill down dip to the pegmatite. • HQ2 core was obtained from previous resource drilling and is described in the announcement title "Manna Lithium Project Resource Grows" on 26 July 2023.
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*	• 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. • There is no observable relationship between recovery and grade, or preferential bias in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	drilling at this stage.
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.*	• Drillholes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, wetness and obvious contamination by a geologist. Data was then captured in a database.
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.*	• Half core samples were taken, generally on 1 m intervals or on geological boundaries where appropriate (minimum 0.08m to maximum of 1.36m). • The samples were sent to accredited laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. • All samples were sorted, dried pulverised to 75 µm to produce a homogenous representative subsample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing -75 µm has been established.
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.*	• Exploration assaying The industry standard assay techniques are considered to be robust as the methods used offers near (4-Acid) to total dissolution (Sodium Peroxide Fusion) of the samples. For lithium exploration drilling field inserted standards are utlitsed for 1 sample in every 50. For lithium exploration drilling field duplicate samples are taken for 1 sample in every 50. • Metallurgical sample assays Nagrom Laboratory prepared metallurgical samples using a fusion with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP. This method offers total dissolution of the sample and is useful for mineral matrices that may resist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		acid digestions. Samples are fused and digested in Alumina crucibles, as a result, Al is not able to be analysed using this method. Nagrom laboratory periodically run replicates, blanks and at least 2x matrix matched standards with every submission as part of their QA/QC. Li2O standards used are: • OREAS750 STD • OREAS999 STD • AMIS0355 STD • TAN1 STD • This 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. Li, Rb and Th are measured by ICP. • Multielement analysis is performed at Nagrom by fusion with lithium borate flux with lithium nitrate additive. The resultant glass bead is analysed by XRF. XRF is suitable for the total analysis of a range of geological ores. XRF Suites are tailored to specific ore types, using predefined inter-element and matrix corrections. Loss on Ignition (LOI) is packaged with XRF suites to allow the determination of oxide totals: Si, Al, Fe, K, Na, Ca, Mg, Cu, Ni, Mn, P, Ti, Nb, Sn, Cr, Co, Ba, Zn, As, Cl, Ta, S and Pb.
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.*	• Results were verified by alternative personnel at Global Lithium • Twin holes have been drilled at Manna lithium project in both RC and DD to allow correlation of the assay results between drilling styles and to provide more confidence in the resource model. • Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally and on hard copy respectively and were subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff. Assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols. • Global Lithium has not adjusted any assay data, other than to convert Li (ppm) to Li2O (%).
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.*	• A handheld global positioning system (GPS) was used to initially record drillhole locations (±5 m accuracy), followed by a differential GPS surveyor pickup. • Downhole survey measurements taken at 10 m intervals for RC drillholes and at an average interval of 5 m for diamond drillholes. • GDA94 (MGA) Zone 50 Southern Hemisphere • Topographical data provided on a 50 m by 50 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		grid. Global Lithium plans to acquire more detailed topographical data.
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.*	• The Manna deposit has been drilled at a spacing of around 80 m along strike by 40 m across strike. • Drill spacing is appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification applied. • Samples were not composited except for metallurgical test work.
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.*	• No orientation data was collected as the drilling was down Dip and not used in a resource model.
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.*	• Data inputs and outputs have been reviewed and verified by Global Lithium and Steiner • 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*	• The Manna Lithium deposit is situated entirely within tenement WA exploration licence E28/2522 and E38/2551 • All tenure is wholly owned by Global Lithium Resources Limited. • The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising two granted exploration licences are in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	licence to operate in the area.	
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 a number of 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 has completed two large RC and Diamond drilling campaigns with the last Mineral Resource Estimate released on 26 July 2023.
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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Diagrams in the announcement show the location of and distribution of drillholes in relation to the Mineral Resource.

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.*	• Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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').*	• Not relevant – exploration results are not being reported; a Mineral Resource has been defined.
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.*	• See attached Figures in main 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 results are being reported in this release.

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.*	• Metallurgical data compiled and presented in this release is based on testwork performed predominately at Nagrom, on metallurgical domain composite samples as described in this release, with individual HQ and PQ core samples also utilised to generate comminution circuit design data.
		• The following metallurgical testing has been performed:
		  ○ Comminution – UCS, UCS-E, CWi, SMC, Ai, BBWi and BRWi
		  ○ Magnetic separation via LIMS and WHIMS, utilising a range of Gauss settings from 1200 to 10,000G
		  ○ Desliming via 2-stage cycloning utilising 2 inch stub cyclones
		  ○ Mica Prefloat utilising 2.5L laboratory-scale

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Denver cells, using a range of reagents and operating conditions. ○ Spodumene flotation utilising 2.5L laboratory-scale Denver cells, using a range of reagents and operating conditions. • It is important to note that testwork is ongoing, and that the results presented in this release have not yet been optimised, and that no variability testwork has as yet been completed to establish the impact, if any, of ore variability within the Manna deposit on the findings of testwork results to date.
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.*	• Global Lithium will review the results of the ore sorting testwork with a view to determining the scope of a larger follow-up program.