ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 June 2022

First Pegmatite Lens Discovered at Greenbushes South

Highlights:

- **Recent airborne radiometric, magnetic and DEM survey data processed for Greenbushes South Project**
- **Interpretation provided 18 key target zones for lithium pegmatites near the mineralising Donnybrook-Bridgetown Shear Zone**
- **Follow-up mapping and sampling of the first target site (GS11) resulted in a discovery of an approx. 200 m x 40 m outcropping pegmatite lens**
- **Soil samples and rock chips from GS11 site sent for geochemical assay**
- **Further fieldwork on GS11 and other key targets scheduled from July**
- **Conservation Management Plan for pending tenements has reached final revision stage for planned H2 2022 exploration activities**

Galan Lithium Limited (ASX: GLN) (**Galan** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its ongoing exploration activities at the Greenbushes South Lithium Project (a joint venture between Galan (80%) and Lithium Australia Limited (ASX:LIT)(20%) (**Greenbushes South**).

Airborne geophysics processed and key target zones identified

Galan has received the processed data and target generation report from the recent airborne geophysical survey campaign for its Greenbushes South tenement (E70/4790). This survey provided high-resolution radiometric and magnetic data from a fixed-wing aircraft flying at an average of 45 metres of terrain clearance, a significant improvement for resolution over previous publicly available data sets (Figure 1).

Southern Geoscience Consultants (**SGC**) provided processing and interpretation of this new data as well as the development of key target zones for lithium-bearing pegmatites. Target generation incorporated structural and lithological information (provided by the airborne data), as well as field mapping and surface geochemistry undertaken by Galan.

The new magnetic, radiometric and DEM data gives more precision to the location of the mineralising Donny-Brook Bridgetown Shear Zone (**DBSZ**), associated with the Greenbushes pegmatite. The final report from SGC identified twelve (12) pegmatite targets within Galan's granted E70/4790 tenement, and an additional six (6) pegmatite targets within Galan's pending tenements (Figure 3).

Sampling and mapping program commenced; pegmatite outcrop discovered

Following the above, Galan initiated a soil sampling and field mapping program over the first of the newly identified targets on E70/4790 (GS11 target zone; Figure 4).

Field mapping activities over the GS11 target area revealed an outcrop of approximately 200 m long by 40 m wide pegmatite. This pegmatite has similar macroscopic mineralogy to those pegmatites described at the Greenbushes Lithium Mine to the north. The assemblages are albite-quartz ± microcline ± muscovite ± garnet. The pegmatite lens hosts several tourmaline-rich zones at a metre scale and is recognized by coarse-grained tourmaline and high abundances of interstitial albite quartz and muscovite (Figure 2).

Galan has sampled four representative rock chip samples from the surficial pegmatite at GS11. A partially completed soil assay program has also been undertaken, with 65 soil samples to date at 50 m x 100 m grid spacing across the potential target zone centred over the pegmatite outcrop. The soil sampling program is aimed at delineating potential pegmatites at depth through the detection of elevated levels of pathfinder elements at the surface (As, Sn, Cs, Ta, Rb).

Galan has submitted these rock and soil samples for assay and is awaiting results. Completion of the soil grid over GS11, and further follow-up soil and rock chip sampling work on other targets along the major structure that hosts the mineralisation are planned in Q3, 2002. The results will help guide the geophysical survey to test for blind pegmatites.

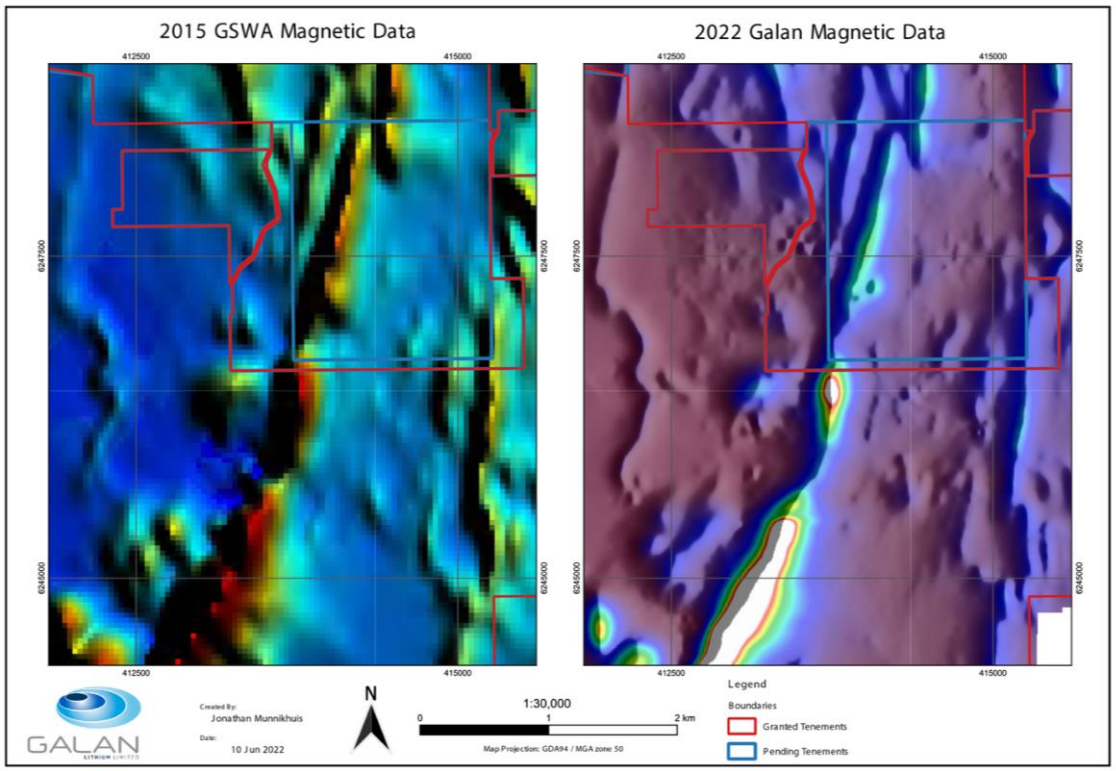

Figure 1: RTP Magnetic data comparison; 2015 GSWA data (left) and new 2022 airborne campaign data (right).

Conservation Management Plan reaches final revisions

Galan has also received its final revisions from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (**DBCA**) for the Conservation Management Plan (**CMP**) for its planned exploration activities on pending Greenbushes South tenements (E70/4889, P70/1702 & P70/1703). The CMP outlines the proposed exploration and prospecting activities, management, and communications for work within the Hester State Forest (30) / Proposed Nature Reserve (154).

Galan has provided the DBCA with its planned soil sampling and ground geophysics activities within these state forests. Planned activities are aimed to commence during Q3 2022. The DBCA has indicated that subject to the final revisions of the CMP, the pending tenements will then be submitted for ministerial approval to undertake these low-impact exploration activities.

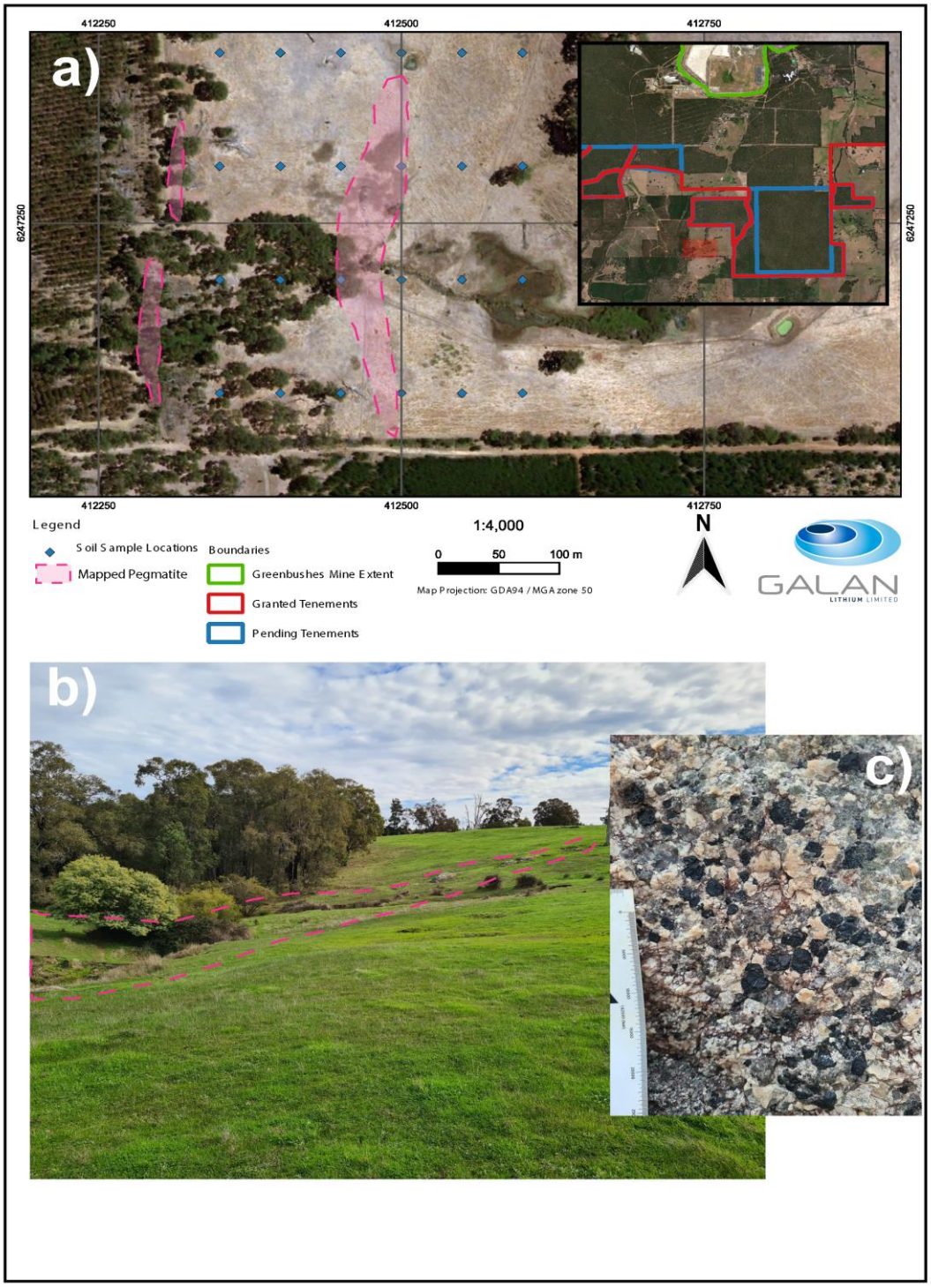

Figure 2: Outcrop Location and field photographs; a) Map of field location and soil sampling grid, red rectangle in the inset shows map boundary; b) Field photograph of outcropping pegmatite lens (pink line delineates mapped boundary); c) Photograph of pegmatite.

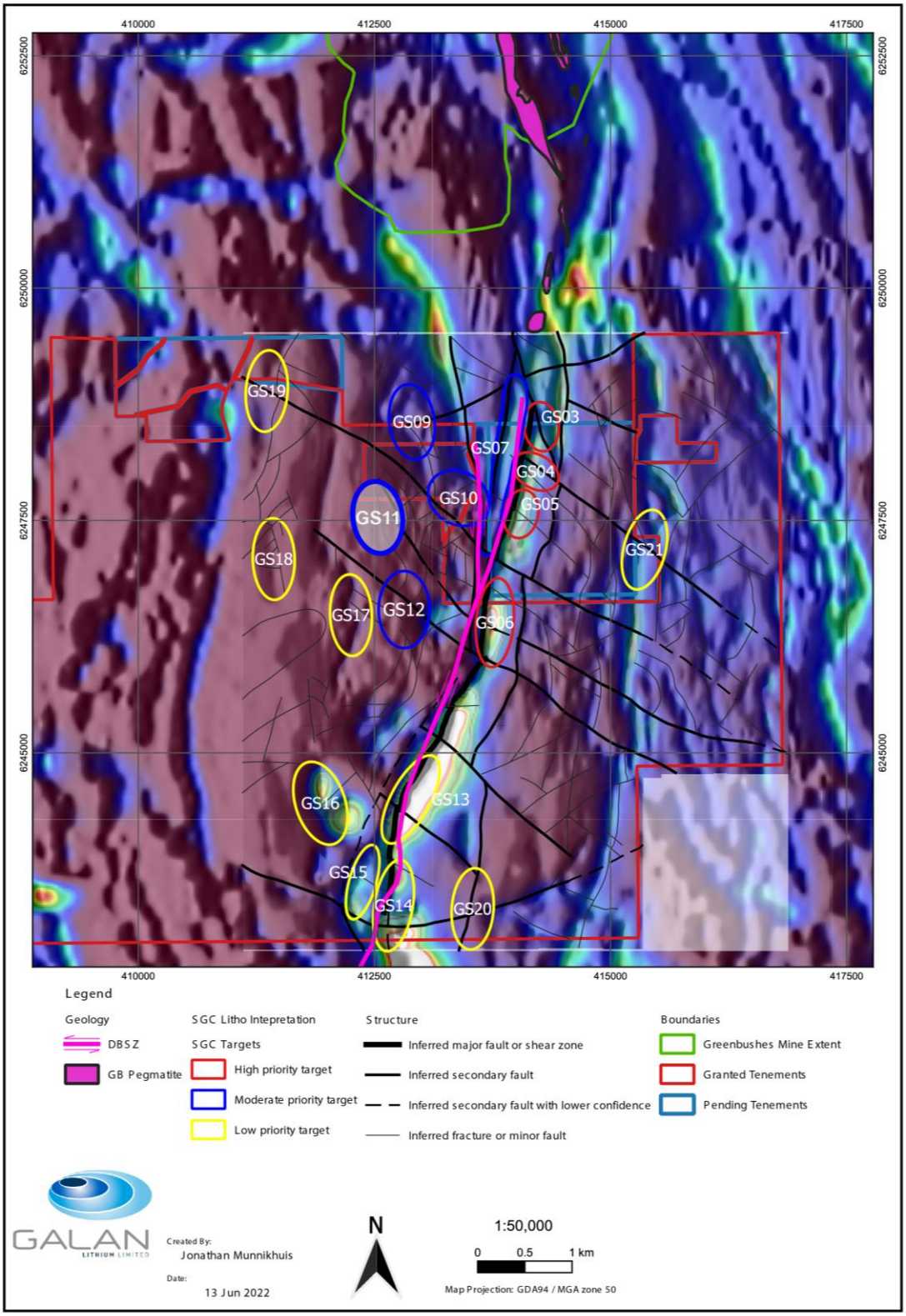

Figure 3: Potential pegmatite target locations for follow-up exploration activities with the first key target site sampled and mapped being GS11. Pink line highlights inferred trace of the Donny-Brook Bridgetown Shear Zone (DBSZ).

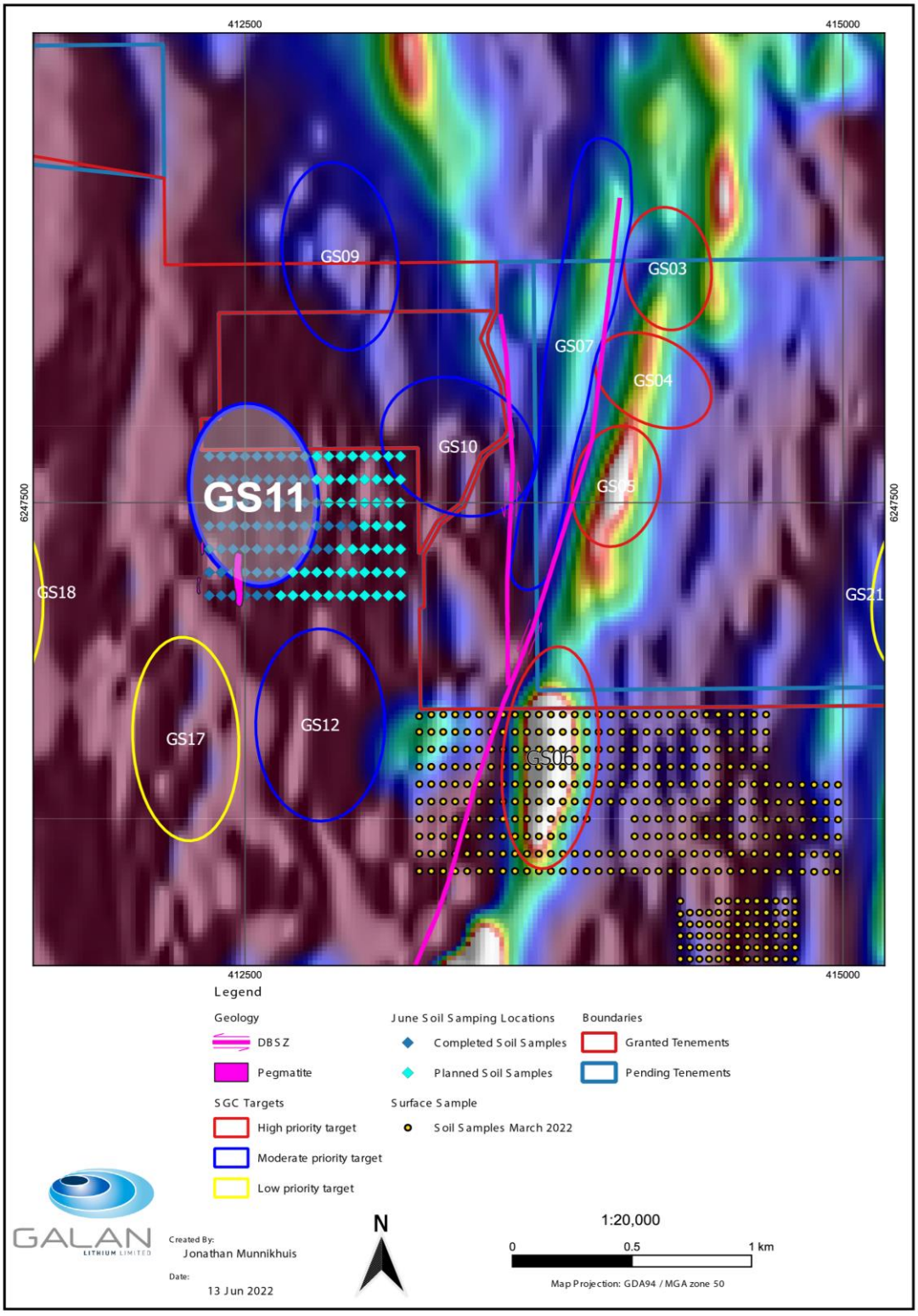

Figure 4: Pegmatite target locations in Galan's granted and pending tenements including GS11. Blue diamonds are recent soil sampling grid over GS11. Yellow dots are recent soil samples from March 2022. Pink line highlights inferred trace of the Donny-Brook Bridgetown Shear Zone (DBSZ).

The Galan Board has authorised this release.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information contained herein that relates to exploration results and geology is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Luke Milan, who has consulted to the Company. Dr Milan is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Milan consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements appearing in this announcement may be in the nature of forward-looking statements. You should be aware that such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Those risks and uncertainties include factors and risks specific to the industries in which Galan Lithium Limited operates and proposes to operate as well as general economic conditions, prevailing exchange rates and interest rates and conditions in the financial markets, among other things. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expressed or implied in any forward- looking statement. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee or representation as to future performance or any other future matters, which will be influenced by several factors and subject to various uncertainties and contingencies, many of which will be outside Galan Lithium's control. Galan Lithium Limited does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions or conclusions contained in this announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, none of Galan Lithium Limited, its directors, employees, advisors, or agents, nor any other person, accepts any liability for any loss arising from the use of the information contained in this announcement. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this announcement reflect views held only as at the date of this announcement.

About Galan

Galan Lithium Limited (ASX:GLN) is an ASX-listed lithium exploration and development business. Galan's flagship assets comprise two world-class lithium brine projects, HMW and Candelas, located on the Hombre Muerto salar in Argentina, within South America's 'lithium triangle'. Hombre Muerto is proven to host lithium brine deposition of the highest grade and lowest impurity levels within Argentina. It is home to the established El Fenix lithium operation (Livent Corporation) and the Sal de Vida (Allkem) and Sal de Oro (POSCO) lithium projects. Galan is also exploring at Greenbushes South in Western Australia, approximately 15km south of the Tier 1 Greenbushes Lithium Mine.

Hombre Muerto West (HMW): A ~14km by 1-5km region on the west coast of Hombre Muerto salar neighbouring Livent Corp to the east. HMW is currently comprised of seven concessions – Pata Pila, Rana de Sal, Deceo III, Del Condor, Pucara, Catalina and Santa Barbara. Geophysics and drilling at HMW demonstrated a significant potential of a deep basin. In March 2020, a maiden resource estimate delivered 1.1Mt of LCE for two of the largest concessions (Pata Pila and Rana de Sal). That resource now sits at 2.3Mt of LCE with exploration upside remaining for the rest of the HMW concessions not included in the current indicated resource.

Candelas: A ~15km long by 3-5km wide valley filled channel which project geophysics and drilling have indicated the potential to host a substantial volume of brine and over which a maiden resource estimated 685kt LCE (Oct 2019). Furthermore, Candelas has the potential to provide a substantial amount of processing water by treating its low-grade brines with reverse osmosis, this is without using surface river water from Los Patos River.

Greenbushes South Lithium Project: Galan has an Exploration Licence application (E70/4629) covering a total area of approximately 43 km^2. It is approximately 15kms to the south of the Greenbushes mine. In January 2021, Galan entered into a sale and joint venture with Lithium Australia Limited for an 80% interest in the Greenbushes South Lithium project, which is located 200 km south of Perth, the capital of Western Australia. With an area of 353 km^2, the project was originally acquired by Lithium Australia Limited due to its proximity to the Greenbushes Lithium Mine ('Greenbushes'), given that the project covers the southern strike projection of the geological structure that hosts Greenbushes. The project area commences about 3km south of the current Greenbushes open pit mining operations.

ANNEXURE 1
JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	• JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	• Rock chip sampling- 6 representative samples weighing 2 – 3 kg were selected from pegmatitic material in the hosted amphibolite. Three samples of <1kg representative samples of recognized pegmatites were selected. Care was taken to ensure the least weathered samples were collected. Pictures were taken of outcropped, and sampling locations were recorded with GPS. • The magnetic and radiometric geophysical sampling was conducted using instruments attached to a Cessna 210 aircraft, operating at a line spacing of 40 m and a mean terrain clearance of 45 m. Flight directions were at 090 – 270 degrees. • Magnetic data were acquired using a Geometrics G823-A caesium vapour magnetometer, with samples at 20 Hz, with magnetic sample distance 3 -4 m along line. With a Resolution of 0.001 nT • Radiometric data was acquired with a RSI model RS-500 spectrometer, with 2 x 16.8 litre detector packs (33.6 litres total volume) at a sampling rate of 2 Hz in 256 channels. • Altimetry data was collected using a KRA405B Radar altimeter with a 0.3 m resolution. 3' or ± 3% accuracy was acquired (whichever was greater) at 0 - 500'. Range of 0-760 m and data collected at 20 Hz sampling rate. • Rock chip sampling- 6 representative samples weighing 2 – 3 kg were selected from pegmatitic material in the hosted amphibolite. Three samples of <1kg representative samples of recognized pegmatites were selected. Care was taken to ensure the least weathered samples were collected. Pictures were taken of outcropped, and • Soil Sampling: 65 soil samples, weighing 200-300 g were collected. All soil samples were taken from 'B horizon' soils. Typically, depths ranged from 10 – 20 cm some areas depths were > 50 cm. Along soil sampling transects samples were spaced 50 m apart. Pictures were taken of each soil profile and sampling locations were recorded with handheld GPS.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Airborne: On system start up, the field operator confirmed the integrity and performance of all aspects of the system, including the spectrometer, magnetometer, GPS, and altimeters. At the conclusion of each survey day, all

		acquired aircraft and base station data were verified and assessed for compliance with specifications. Where possible and practical, field data were uploaded via FTP to the processing office on a regular basis for further quality control and identification of potential reflight requirements prior to survey completion. • Magnetics: Prior to the commencement of data acquisition, the manoeuvre effects of the aircraft on the magnetic data were measured. Compensation solutions were determined by flying a series of pitch, roll and yaw manoeuvres at high altitude while monitoring changes in the three axis vector magnetometer and the effect on the total field readings in each of the cardinal headings. • Radiometric: Thorium source tests were performed at the start and end of each survey day. This is monitored to confirm system sensitivity, resolution and peak position of the Thorium window.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Magnetic processing and modelling: The TMI (Total Magnetic Intensity) data was processed to produce RTP (Reduced-to-Pole) and derivatives of reduced-to-pole (RTP) magnetic data (half, first and second vertical derivative or analytical signal and tilt angle) have been used to interpret structural features. • Radiometric data: Standard images of radiometric channels were created as well as RGB (red-blue-green) combining spectra of potassium, thorium and uranium in their respective colour bands.
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).*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
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*	• N/A

	relevant intersections logged.	
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• LabWest Perth was used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assays of the soil and rock chip samples collected. • LabWest is an accredited lab • Standard QA/QC sampling was run concurrently with unknown samples. Each subset of 40 samples (or less) is analysed with 1 Blank, 2 duplicate analyses, and 2 CRMs. Unsupported anomalous results may be retested to ensure veracity.
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.*	• This is a preliminary assay of just 65 soil, and a further four rock chip samples. The future major campaign will contain necessary QA/QC sampling.
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.*	• The survey locations were located using modern Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 1.8 m. • The grid system used was GDA 94/ MGA zone 50 (EPSG:28350)
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.*	• Preliminary soil sampling was conducted in 50 x 100 m spacing. Other soil samples and rock chip samples were taken during mapping. • The density and distribution of sampling are not sufficient to establish a degree of grade for Mineral Reserve. • Care was taken during rock chip sampling to ensure they were taken from representative examples to provide an accurate preliminary data set of the geochemical character of the pegmatite

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.*	• Soil sampling was taken in a 100 x 50 m grid distances. • Rock chip samples were collected where suitable representative in-situ outcrop could be found.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Data was recorded and processed by trusted employees, consultants and contractors to the Company and overseen by senior management ensuring the data was not manipulated or altered. • Samples were transported from site to secure storage daily.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• See ASX:GLN -15 April, 2021 for historical data reviews. The exploration is at a very early stage however the Company's independent consultant and CP have approved the procedures 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.*	• E40/4790 (covered under an unincorporated joint venture between Galan Lithium Limited (80%) and Lithium Australia Limited (20%))
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Alluvial tin was discovered in the area in the late 1800s, and tin production was maintained until the early 1960s. After nearly 70 years of mining, the alluvial deposits had declined and attention turned to mining the host pegmatite for tin and tantalum. An extensive drilling program between 1977 and 1980 indicated that a significant lithium orebody was present at Greenbushes. • GreenEx, the exploration arm of Greenbushes Tin Ltd, determined that the Greenbushes pegmatites extended south onto the tenement in 1987. • Sons of Gwalia relinquished the tenement in 1987. Published data indicates that work entailed broad-based stream sediment sampling. This work revealed encouraging tantalum, tin and lithium surface anomalies to the south of Greenbushes. • From 2004 – 2005 Moly Mines conducted mapping, surface sampling, ground magnetic surveys. Moly Mines also conducted nearly 1000 m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of RAB and AC drilling on target from soil samples. From 2006 – 2007 Moly Mines continued exploration by VTEM (Allen 2008). • In 2016 Lithium Australia worked on the Project area as well as other tenements to the northwest with an extensive collection, collation and reprocessing of all available geophysical data – aeromagnetics, radiometrics, ASTER, LandSat and gravity – carried out by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) of Perth.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Greenbushes deposit to the north of the licence area is a structurally controlled zoned LCT pegmatite of Archean age.

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.*
		• N/A

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.*	• N/A
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').*	• The mineralisation occurs in pegmatites hosted within a significant shear zone. This structure was followed along strike where possible and samples were taken across the strike. • Pegmatite samples were taken when appropriate
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.*	• Refer to map in the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• These preliminary results are from the early stages of exploration
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 information is reported
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.*	• Further follow up soil and rock chip sampling of identified targets along the major structure that hosts the mineralisation is being planned • The results of this will help guide the geophysical survey to test for blind pegmatites.